# 2025
# DIGEST OF BILLS

Enacted by The Seventy-Fifth
General Assembly
First Regular Session

June 2025

**Prepared by**
**the Office of Legislative Legal Services**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## PREFACE

Publication of the Colorado Revised Statutes occurs several months following the end of each regular legislative session. Prior to such publication, 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 Seventy-fourth General Assembly at its Second Regular Session ending May 7, 2025. The summaries include the dates upon which the Governor acted and the effective dates of the bills. The Digest also includes an alphabetical subject index and several reference tables. The Digest is not a substitute for the text of the bills or for provisions of the Colorado Revised Statutes, but gives the user notice of and summary information on recent changes to the statutes.

## HOW TO USE THE DIGEST

1. The summaries of bills and proposed state constitutional amendments begin on page 1. To determine the page on which the summary of a particular bill may be found, refer to the Table of Enacted Bills, beginning on page xvi.

2. To identify bills by subject area, refer to the bill summaries section for that subject area or the subject index, beginning on page 1.

3. To determine the approval date and the effective date of a particular bill, refer to the information immediately following the bill summary. To determine the effective date, you may also refer to the Tables of Enacted Bills, beginning on page xvi.

4. To convert a particular bill number to a chapter number in the Session Laws, refer to the Tables of Enacted Bills, beginning on page xvi.

5. To identify bills that were vetoed by the Governor or that became law without the Governor's signature, refer to page viii.

6. To identify bills that were enacted without a safety clause, refer to page ix.

7. To identify bills that were originally recommended by statutory and interim committees, refer to pages xi and xii.

8. For statistics concerning the number of bills and concurrent resolutions introduced and passed in the 2025 session compared to the two prior sessions,

see the Legislative Statistical Summary, page viii.

9. To identify bills that have effective dates of July 1 and later, see the listings beginning on page xiii.

10. The general assembly adjourned sine die on the 120th legislative day, May 7, 2025. Accordingly, the 90-day period following adjournment in which referendum petitions may be filed in accordance with section 1 of article V of the state constitution for bills that do not contain a safety clause expires on Tuesday, August 5, 2025. The effective date for such bills is therefore 12:01 a.m., on Wednesday, August 6, 2025, the day following the expiration of the 90-day period.

Individual copies of enacted bills and concurrent resolutions may be obtained from the House Services Office (for House material) and the Senate Services Office (for Senate material) in the State Capitol Building and will also be published in the Session Laws of Colorado 2025.

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Office of Legislative Legal Services
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State Capitol Building
Denver, CO 80203-1782
303-866-2045

## LEGISLATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY

| | 2025 | | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Intro** | **Passed** | **Intro** | **Passed** | **Intro** | **Passed** |
| **House Bills** | 335 | 216 | 472 | 358 | 311 | 224 |
| **Senate Bills** | 322 | 271 | 233 | 167 | 306 | 260 |
| **Concurrent Resolutions** | 5 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| **Bills signed by Governor** | 476 | | 519 | | 473 | |
| **Bills becoming law without Governor's signature** | 0 | | 0 | | 1 | |
| **Bills partially vetoed by the Governor** | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| **Bills vetoed by the Governor** | 11 | | 6 | | 10 | |
| **Bills referred to the People/Ballot questions** | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | |

### Bills Vetoed by the Governor:

H.B. 25-1004
H.B. 25-1026
H.B. 25-1065
H.B. 25-1088
H.B. 25-1122
H.B. 25-1147
H.B. 25-1220
H.B. 25-1291
S.B. 25-005
S.B. 25-077
S.B. 25-086

### Bills Becoming Law Without Governor's Signature:

none

### Bills with Portions Vetoed by the Governor:

none

## House Bills Enacted *Without a Safety Clause**:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H.B. 25-1001 | H.B. 25-1061 | H.B. 25-1131 | H.B. 25-1198 | H.B. 25-1284 |
| H.B. 25-1002 | H.B. 25-1063 | H.B. 25-1132 | H.B. 25-1200 | H.B. 25-1285 |
| H.B. 25-1004-v | H.B. 25-1075 | H.B. 25-1133 | H.B. 25-1201 | H.B. 25-1289 |
| H.B. 25-1005 | H.B. 25-1076 | H.B. 25-1135 | H.B. 25-1203 | H.B. 25-1290 |
| H.B. 25-1006 | H.B. 25-1080 | H.B. 25-1137 | H.B. 25-1204 | H.B. 25-1291-v |
| H.B. 25-1007 | H.B. 25-1081 | H.B. 25-1152 | H.B. 25-1207 | H.B. 25-1292 |
| H.B. 25-1009 | H.B. 25-1082 | H.B. 25-1155 | H.B. 25-1210 | H.B. 25-1293 |
| H.B. 25-1010 | H.B. 25-1083 | H.B. 25-1157 | H.B. 25-1211 | H.B. 25-1295 |
| H.B. 25-1014 | H.B. 25-1084 | H.B. 25-1161 | H.B. 25-1213 | H.B. 25-1299 |
| H.B. 25-1015 | H.B. 25-1085 | H.B. 25-1162 | H.B. 25-1217 | H.B. 25-1300 |
| H.B. 25-1016 | H.B. 25-1087 | H.B. 25-1163 | H.B. 25-1219 | H.B. 25-1305 |
| H.B. 25-1017 | H.B. 25-1088-v | H.B. 25-1165 | H.B. 25-1220-v | H.B. 25-1306 |
| H.B. 25-1018 | H.B. 25-1090 | H.B. 25-1166 | H.B. 25-1221 | H.B. 25-1307 |
| H.B. 25-1021 | H.B. 25-1091 | H.B. 25-1167 | H.B. 25-1222 | H.B. 25-1308 |
| H.B. 25-1024 | H.B. 25-1093 | H.B. 25-1172 | H.B. 25-1223 | H.B. 25-1311 |
| H.B. 25-1030 | H.B. 25-1094 | H.B. 25-1175 | H.B. 25-1228 | H.B. 25-1313 |
| H.B. 25-1034 | H.B. 25-1096 | H.B. 25-1176 | H.B. 25-1236 | H.B. 25-1315 |
| H.B. 25-1038 | H.B. 25-1108 | H.B. 25-1179 | H.B. 25-1238 | H.B. 25-1316 |
| H.B. 25-1039 | H.B. 25-1110 | H.B. 25-1180 | H.B. 25-1239 | H.B. 25-1317 |
| H.B. 25-1040 | H.B. 25-1112 | H.B. 25-1182 | H.B. 25-1245 | H.B. 25-1322 |
| H.B. 25-1043 | H.B. 25-1113 | H.B. 25-1184 | H.B. 25-1249 | H.B. 25-1325 |
| H.B. 25-1049 | H.B. 25-1115 | H.B. 25-1185 | H.B. 25-1250 | H.B. 25-1326 |
| H.B. 25-1053 | H.B. 25-1116 | H.B. 25-1186 | H.B. 25-1267 | H.B. 25-1328 |
| H.B. 25-1054 | H.B. 25-1121 | H.B. 25-1189 | H.B. 25-1272 | H.B. 25-1329 |
| H.B. 25-1056 | H.B. 25-1122-v | H.B. 25-1192 | H.B. 25-1279 | H.B. 25-1330 |
| H.B. 25-1058 | H.B. 25-1124 | H.B. 25-1195 | H.B. 25-1281 | H.B. 25-1332 |
| H.B. 25-1059 | H.B. 25-1129 | H.B. 25-1197 | H.B. 25-1283 | H.B. 25-1333 |
| H.B. 25-1060 | H.B. 25-1130 | | | |

* These bills become effective on August 6, 2025, or on the date otherwise specified in the bill. For further explanation concerning the effective date, see page vii of this digest. To see specific effective dates for bills, see pages xi to xiv of this digest.

v - vetoed

## Senate Bills Enacted *Without a Safety Clause**:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.B. 25-001 | S.B. 25-049 | S.B. 25-085 | S.B. 25-177 | S.B. 25-244 |
| S.B. 25-004 | S.B. 25-050 | S.B. 25-086-v | S.B. 25-178 | S.B. 25-252 |
| S.B. 25-008 | S.B. 25-051 | S.B. 25-087 | S.B. 25-179 | S.B. 25-258 |
| S.B. 25-010 | S.B. 25-052 | S.B. 25-116 | S.B. 25-181 | S.B. 25-271 |
| S.B. 25-015 | S.B. 25-053 | S.B. 25-118 | S.B. 25-182 | S.B. 25-273 |
| S.B. 25-016 | S.B. 25-054 | S.B. 25-126 | S.B. 25-186 | S.B. 25-274 |
| S.B. 25-017 | S.B. 25-055 | S.B. 25-133 | S.B. 25-187 | S.B. 25-275 |
| S.B. 25-018 | S.B. 25-058 | S.B. 25-140 | S.B. 25-190 | S.B. 25-277 |
| S.B. 25-019 | S.B. 25-059 | S.B. 25-144 | S.B. 25-192 | S.B. 25-279 |
| S.B. 25-020 | S.B. 25-060 | S.B. 25-145 | S.B. 25-193 | S.B. 25-282 |
| S.B. 25-023 | S.B. 25-061 | S.B. 25-149 | S.B. 25-194 | S.B. 25-285 |
| S.B. 25-026 | S.B. 25-067 | S.B. 25-152 | S.B. 25-195 | S.B. 25-286 |
| S.B. 25-027 | S.B. 25-068 | S.B. 25-154 | S.B. 25-197 | S.B. 25-287 |
| S.B. 25-030 | S.B. 25-069 | S.B. 25-158 | S.B. 25-200 | S.B. 25-288 |
| S.B. 25-031 | S.B. 25-070 | S.B. 25-163 | S.B. 25-202 | S.B. 25-289 |
| S.B. 25-034 | S.B. 25-071 | S.B. 25-164 | S.B. 25-203 | S.B. 25-296 |
| S.B. 25-035 | S.B. 25-073 | S.B. 25-165 | S.B. 25-204 | S.B. 25-299 |
| S.B. 25-036 | S.B. 25-075 | S.B. 25-166 | S.B. 25-205 | S.B. 25-300 |
| S.B. 25-038 | S.B. 25-077-v | S.B. 25-168 | S.B. 25-209 | S.B. 25-301 |
| S.B. 25-039 | S.B. 25-078 | S.B. 25-171 | S.B. 25-210 | S.B. 25-302 |
| S.B. 25-040 | S.B. 25-079 | S.B. 25-172 | S.B. 25-225 | S.B. 25-306 |
| S.B. 25-041 | S.B. 25-081 | S.B. 25-174 | S.B. 25-226 | S.B. 25-309 |
| S.B. 25-042 | S.B. 25-083 | S.B. 25-175 | S.B. 25-239 | S.B. 25-314 |
| S.B. 25-048 | S.B. 25-084 | S.B. 25-176 | | |

* These bills become effective on August 6, 2025, or on the date otherwise specified in the bill. For further explanation concerning the effective date, see page vi of this digest. To see specific effective dates for bills, see pages xiii to xv of this digest.

v - vetoed

## Enacted Bills Recommended by Statutory and Interim Committees:

v - vetoed

**American Indian Affairs Interim Study Committee:**
H.B. 25-1057 S.B. 25-009 S.B. 25-053

**Capital Development Committee:**
H.B. 25-1313 H.J.R. 25-1024

**Cell Phone Connectivity Interim Study Committee:**
H.B. 25-1056 H.B. 25-1080 S.B. 25-031

**Colorado Commission on Uniform State Laws:**
S.B. 25-126

**Colorado Youth Advisory Council Review Committee:**
H.B. 25-1059 S.B. 25-055

**Committee on Legal Services:**
S.B. 25-082 S.B. 25-125 S.B. 25-300

**Executive Committee of the Legislative Council:**
H.B. 25-1333 S.B. 25-188 S.B. 25-199

**Joint Budget Committee** (other than supplementals):

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H.B. 25-1335 | S.B. 25-219 | S.B. 25-236 | S.B. 25-255 | S.B. 25-293 |
| S.B. 25-113 | S.B. 25-220 | S.B. 25-238 | S.B. 25-256 | S.B. 25-294 |
| S.B. 25-114 | S.B. 25-221 | S.B. 25-239 | S.B. 25-257 | S.B. 25-295 |
| S.B. 25-115 | S.B. 25-222 | S.B. 25-240 | S.B. 25-258 | S.B. 25-303 |
| S.B. 25-170 | S.B. 25-223 | S.B. 25-241 | S.B. 25-259 | S.B. 25-305 |
| S.B. 25-180 | S.B. 25-224 | S.B. 25-242 | S.B. 25-260 | S.B. 25-307 |
| S.B. 25-207 | S.B. 25-225 | S.B. 25-243 | S.B. 25-261 | S.B. 25-308 |
| S.B. 25-208 | S.B. 25-226 | S.B. 25-244 | S.B. 25-262 | S.B. 25-310 |
| S.B. 25-209 | S.B. 25-227 | S.B. 25-245 | S.B. 25-263 | S.B. 25-311 |
| S.B. 25-210 | S.B. 25-228 | S.B. 25-246 | S.B. 25-264 | S.B. 25-312 |
| S.B. 25-211 | S.B. 25-229 | S.B. 25-247 | S.B. 25-265 | S.B. 25-313 |
| S.B. 25-212 | S.B. 25-230 | S.B. 25-248 | S.B. 25-266 | S.B. 25-314 |
| S.B. 25-213 | S.B. 25-231 | S.B. 25-249 | S.B. 25-267 | S.B. 25-315 |
| S.B. 25-214 | S.B. 25-232 | S.B. 25-250 | S.B. 25-268 | S.B. 25-316 |
| S.B. 25-215 | S.B. 25-233 | S.B. 25-252 | S.B. 25-269 | S.B. 25-317 |
| S.B. 25-216 | S.B. 25-234 | S.B. 25-253 | S.B. 25-291 | S.B. 25-319 |
| S.B. 25-217 | S.B. 25-235 | S.B. 25-254 | S.B. 25-292 | S.B. 25-320 |
| S.B. 25-218 | | | | |

**Joint Technology Committee:**
H.B. 25-1308

**Legislative Audit Committee:**
H.B. 25-1054 S.B. 25-023 S.B. 25-051

**Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning Colorado Jail Standards:**
H.B. 25-1049 H.B. 25-1050

**Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning Tax Policy:**
S.B. 25-026

**Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning the Treatment of Persons with Behavioral Health Disorders in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems:**
H.B. 25-1058 S.B. 25-041 S.B. 25-042

**Pension Review Commission:**
S.B. 25-028

**Sales and Use Tax Simplification Task Force:**
S.B. 25-018 S.B. 25-046

**Statutory Revision Committee:**
H.B. 25-1305 H.B. 25-1316 H.B. 25-1325 S.B. 25-203 S.B. 25-271
H.B. 25-1306 H.B. 25-1317 H.B. 25-1326 S.B. 25-204 S.B. 25-275
H.B. 25-1307 H.B. 25-1324 S.B. 25-202

**Transportation Legislation Review Committee:**
H.B. 25-1007 H.B. 25-1076 S.B. 25-030 S.B. 25-052

**Water Resources and Agriculture Review Committee:**
H.B. 25-1077 S.B. 25-038 S.B. 25-040 S.B. 25-049 S.B. 25-054
H.B. 25-1084 S.B. 25-039

**Wildfire Matters Review Committee:**
H.B. 25-1053 S.B. 25-007 S.B. 25-015

**Sunset Review Process:**
S.B. 25-171 S.B. 25-176 S.B. 25-181 S.B. 25-187 S.B. 25-194
S.B. 25-174 S.B. 25-177 S.B. 25-184 S.B. 25-192 S.B. 25-195
S.B. 25-175 S.B. 25-179 S.B. 25-186 S.B. 25-193 S.B. 25-277

## Acts with July 1, 2025, and Later Effective Dates:

* portions

+ portions contingent on other actions

v - vetoed

### July 1, 2025

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H.B. 25-1003* | H.B. 25-1138 | S.B. 25-046 | S.B. 25-231 | S.B. 25-264* |
| H.B. 25-1098* | H.B. 25-1146 | S.B. 25-216 | S.B. 25-232 | S.B. 25-265 |
| H.B. 25-1105 | H.B. 25-1148 | S.B. 25-217 | S.B. 25-236 | S.B. 25-266 |
| H.B. 25-1114 | H.B. 25-1208 | S.B. 25-220 | S.B. 25-261 | S.B. 25-291 |

### August 6, 2025

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H.B. 25-1001 | H.B. 25-1081 | H.B. 25-1166 | H.B. 25-1228 | H.B. 25-1332 |
| H.B. 25-1004-v | H.B. 25-1082 | H.B. 25-1167 | H.B. 25-1239 | H.B. 25-1333 |
| H.B. 25-1005 | H.B. 25-1084 | H.B. 25-1168* | H.B. 25-1245 | S.B. 25-001 |
| H.B. 25-1006 | H.B. 25-1085 | H.B. 25-1172 | H.B. 25-1250 | S.B. 25-008 |
| H.B. 25-1007 | H.B. 25-1087 | H.B. 25-1175 | H.B. 25-1267 | S.B. 25-015 |
| H.B. 25-1009 | H.B. 25-1088-v | H.B. 25-1176 | H.B. 25-1272 | S.B. 25-016 |
| H.B. 25-1010 | H.B. 25-1091 | H.B. 25-1180 | H.B. 25-1279 | S.B. 25-017 |
| H.B. 25-1014 | H.B. 25-1093 | H.B. 25-1184 | H.B. 25-1283 | S.B. 25-018 |
| H.B. 25-1015 | H.B. 25-1096 | H.B. 25-1185 | H.B. 25-1289 | S.B. 25-019 |
| H.B. 25-1016 | H.B. 25-1098* | H.B. 25-1186 | H.B. 25-1290 | S.B. 25-020 |
| H.B. 25-1017 | H.B. 25-1110 | H.B. 25-1192 | H.B. 25-1291*-v | S.B. 25-023 |
| H.B. 25-1018 | H.B. 25-1112 | H.B. 25-1195 | H.B. 25-1292 | S.B. 25-026 |
| H.B. 25-1021 | H.B. 25-1113 | H.B. 25-1197 | H.B. 25-1293 | S.B. 25-027 |
| H.B. 25-1024 | H.B. 25-1115 | H.B. 25-1198*+ | H.B. 25-1299 | S.B. 25-030 |
| H.B. 25-1034 | H.B. 25-1116 | H.B. 25-1200 | H.B. 25-1305 | S.B. 25-031 |
| H.B. 25-1038 | H.B. 25-1124 | H.B. 25-1201 | H.B. 25-1306 | S.B. 25-034* |
| H.B. 25-1040 | H.B. 25-1129 | H.B. 25-1203 | H.B. 25-1307 | S.B. 25-035 |
| H.B. 25-1049 | H.B. 25-1131 | H.B. 25-1204 | H.B. 25-1308 | S.B. 25-036 |
| H.B. 25-1053 | H.B. 25-1132*+ | H.B. 25-1207 | H.B. 25-1311 | S.B. 25-038 |
| H.B. 25-1054 | H.B. 25-1135 | H.B. 25-1210 | H.B. 25-1313 | S.B. 25-039 |
| H.B. 25-1058 | H.B. 25-1137 | H.B. 25-1211 | H.B. 25-1315 | S.B. 25-040 |
| H.B. 25-1059 | H.B. 25-1152 | H.B. 25-1213 | H.B. 25-1316 | S.B. 25-041 |
| H.B. 25-1060 | H.B. 25-1155 | H.B. 25-1217 | H.B. 25-1317 | S.B. 25-042 |
| H.B. 25-1061 | H.B. 25-1157 | H.B. 25-1219 | H.B. 25-1322 | S.B. 25-049 |
| H.B. 25-1063 | H.B. 25-1161 | H.B. 25-1220-v | H.B. 25-1325 | S.B. 25-051 |
| H.B. 25-1075 | H.B. 25-1162 | H.B. 25-1221 | H.B. 25-1326 | S.B. 25-052 |
| H.B. 25-1076 | H.B. 25-1163 | H.B. 25-1222* | H.B. 25-1328 | S.B. 25-054 |
| H.B. 25-1080 | H.B. 25-1165 | H.B. 25-1223 | H.B. 25-1329 | S.B. 25-055 |

S.B. 25-058
S.B. 25-059
S.B. 25-061
S.B. 25-067
S.B. 25-068
S.B. 25-069
S.B. 25-070
S.B. 25-071
S.B. 25-073
S.B. 25-075
S.B. 25-077-v
S.B. 25-078
S.B. 25-081
S.B. 25-083
S.B. 25-084
S.B. 25-085
S.B. 25-086-v
S.B. 25-087
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S.B. 25-145*
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S.B. 25-209
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S.B. 25-239
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S.B. 25-252
S.B. 25-258
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S.B. 25-275*
S.B. 25-277
S.B. 25-282
S.B. 25-285
S.B. 25-286
S.B. 25-287
S.B. 25-288
S.B. 25-289
S.B. 25-295*+
S.B. 25-296
S.B. 25-299
S.B. 25-300
S.B. 25-301
S.B. 25-302
S.B. 25-306
S.B. 25-309
S.B. 25-314

**September 1, 2025**

H.B. 25-1108
H.B. 25-1188*
S.B. 25-279

**October 1, 2025**

H.B. 25-1043
S.B. 25-060

**January 1, 2026**

H.B. 25-1002
H.B. 25-1030
H.B. 25-1056
H.B. 25-1090
H.B. 25-1154*
H.B. 25-1179
H.B. 25-1222*
H.B. 25-1236
H.B. 25-1238
H.B. 25-1249*+
H.B. 25-1285
H.B. 25-1291*-v
H.B. 25-1295
H.B. 25-1296*
H.B. 25-1330
S.B. 25-004
S.B. 25-010
S.B. 25-053
S.B. 25-079
S.B. 25-158
S.B. 25-183

**January 5, 2026**

H.B. 25-1209*

**February 1, 2026**

H.B. 25-1159*

**February 16, 2026**

S.B. 25-145*

**March 1, 2026**
H.B. 25-1159* S.B. 25-275*

**July 1, 2026**
H.B. 25-1003* H.B. 25-1133 H.B. 25-1182 S.B. 25-168 S.B. 25-315*

**September 1, 2026**
S.B. 25-050

**October 1, 2026**
H.B. 25-1312*

**January 1, 2027**
H.B. 25-1083 H.B. 25-1094 H.B. 25-1284 S.B. 25-048 S.B. 25-118

**July 1, 2027**
H.B. 25-1039 H.B. 25-1122-v H.B. 25-1130 H.B. 25-1189 H.B. 25-1281
H.B. 25-1121

**January 1, 2028**
H.B. 25-1300

**Portions contingent on outcome of a vote on a ballot question:**
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| 1269 | Willford & Valdez, Ball & Kipp | Building Decarbonization Measures | Approved 5/20/2025 | 5/20/2025 | 216 | 211 |
| 1270 | Pugliese & Gilchrist, Kirkmeyer & Daugherty | Patients' Right to Try Individualized Treatments | Approved 5/19/2025 | 5/19/2025 | 211 | 211 |
| 1271 | Gilchrist & Brown, Daugherty & Michaelson Jenet | Federal Benefits for Youth in Foster Care | Approved 5/28/2025 | 5/28/2025 | 262 | 237 |
| 1272 | Bird & Boesenecker, Coleman & Roberts | Construction Defects & Middle Market Housing | Approved 5/12/2025 | No Safety Clause | 183 | 305 |
| 1273 | Boesenecker & Woodrow, Ball & Hinrichsen | Residential Building Stair Modernization | Approved 5/13/2025 | 5/13/2025 | 188 | 132 |
| 1274 | Garcia, Michaelson Jenet & Wallace | Healthy School Meals for All Program | Approved 6/3/2025 | Portions on 6/3/2025 and on the date of the official declaration of the vote by the governor | 402 | 185 |
| 1275 | Soper & Zokaie, Weissman & Frizell | Forensic Science Integrity | Approved 6/2/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 352 | 64 |
| 1278 | Bird & Lukens, Kirkmeyer & Michaelson Jenet | Education Accountability System | Approved 5/23/2025 | 5/23/2025 | 235 | 87 |
| 1279 | Stewart R., Jodeh | State-Level Data for Colorado Works Program | Approved 5/28/2025 | No Safety Clause | 271 | 238 |
| 1280 | Story & Smith, Winter F. & Ball | Advanced Leak Detection Technology Rules | Approved 4/30/2025 | 4/30/2025 | 157 | 316 |
| 1281 | Lindstedt & Suckla, Hinrichsen & Pelton B. | Title Register & Drive Kei Vehicles | Approved 5/9/2025 | No Safety Clause 7/1/2027 | 176 | 268 |

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| 1283 | Duran & Winter T., Marchman & Liston | Wild Horse Project Mgmt & Immunocontraception | Approved 5/22/2025 | No Safety Clause | 225 | 6 |
| 1284 | Duran, Sullivan | Regulating Apprentices in Licensed Trades | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause 1/1/2027 | 403 | 289 |
| 1285 | McCormick & Johnson, Kipp & Pelton B. | Veterinary Workforce Requirements | Approved 5/30/2025 | No Safety Clause 1/1/2026 | 305 | 290 |
| 1288 | Martinez & Winter T., Roberts & Simpson | Support for Federally Qualified Health Centers | Approved 5/27/2025 | 5/27/2025 | 260 | 224 |
| 1289 | Zokaie & Richardson, Weissman & Frizell | Metro Dist Leases & Property Tax Exemptions | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 404 | 336 |
| 1290 | Lindstedt & Valdez, Mullica & Kirkmeyer | Transit Worker Assault & Funding for Training | Approved 6/2/2025 | No Safety Clause | 353 | 66 |
| 1291 | Willford & Froelich, Winter F. & Danielson | Transportation Network Company Consumer Protection | Vetoed 5/23/2025 | | | 317 |
| 1292 | Boesenecker & Joseph, Winter F. | Transmission Lines in State Highway Rights-of-Way | Approved 5/9/2025 | No Safety Clause | 175 | 348 |
| 1293 | Jackson & Pugliese, Pelton B. & Snyder | Drug Overdose Ed & Opioid Antagonists in Schools | Approved 5/29/2025 | No Safety Clause | 282 | 89 |
| 1294 | Jackson & Joseph, Exum & Gonzales J. | Court Costs Assessed to Juveniles | Approved 5/29/2025 | 5/29/2025 | 292 | 44 |
| 1295 | Rutinel & Lindsay, Roberts & Carson | Food Truck Operations | Approved 5/20/2025 | No Safety Clause 1/1/2026 | 214 | 133 |
| 1296 | Garcia & Zokaie, Weissman | Tax Expenditure Adjustment | Approved 5/16/2025 | Portions on 5/16/2025 and 1/1/2026 | 202 | 337 |
| 1298 | Carter & Richardson, Exum & Michaelson Jenet | Judicial Performance Commissions | Approved 6/2/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 354 | 44 |
| 1299 | Duran & Armagost, Roberts & Pelton R. | Animal Protection Fund Voluntary Contribution | Approved 5/22/2025 | No Safety Clause | 227 | 339 |

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| 1300 | Willford, Kipp | Workers' Comp Benefits Proof of Entitlement | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause 1/1/2028 | 442 | 246 |
| 1301 | Carter & Espenoza, Roberts & Gonzales J. | Authorizing Voice Court Reporter to Give Oath | Approved 5/30/2025 | 5/30/2025 | 306 | 44 |
| 1304 | Froelich & Soper, Snyder & Bright | Extension of Restitution Deadlines | Approved 5/30/2025 | 5/30/2025 | 307 | 44 |
| 1305 | Espenoza & Bradley, Exum & Catlin | Repeal Date Extension for CDEC Report | Approved 5/16/2025 | No Safety Clause | 203 | 71 |
| 1306 | Luck & Espenoza, Ball & Rich | Alphabetizing Plumbing Profession Definitions | Approved 5/16/2025 | No Safety Clause | 204 | 256 |
| 1307 | Luck & Carter, Ball & Rich | Updating Technical References in Education Law | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 443 | 90 |
| 1308 | Weinberg & Paschal, Baisley | Office of Information Technology & Extend Annual Report Deadline | Approved 5/24/2025 | No Safety Clause | 253 | 187 |
| 1309 | Brown & Titone, Cutter & Gonzales J. | Protect Access to Gender-Affirming Health Care | Approved 5/23/2025 | 5/23/2025 | 233 | 247 |
| 1311 | McCluskie & Soper, Roberts | Deductions for Net Sports Betting Proceeds | Approved 5/15/2025 | No Safety Clause | 195 | 339 |
| 1312 | Garcia & Stewart R., Winter F. & Kolker | Legal Protections for Transgender Individuals | Approved 5/16/2025 | Portions on 5/16/2025 and 10/1/2026 | 205 | 187 |
| 1313 | Story & Lindsay, Mullica & Hinrichsen | Modify Laws Within Purview of the CDC | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 405 | 188 |
| 1314 | Lindstedt & Sirota, Kipp | Peace Officer Status for Certain DOR Employees | Approved 5/23/2025 | 5/23/2025 | 241 | 66 |
| 1315 | Sirota & Pugliese, Weissman & Kirkmeyer | Vacancies in the General Assembly | Approved 5/12/2025 | No Safety Clause | 180 | 110 |
| 1316 | Bradley & Carter, Exum & Rich | Changes to Definitions Monitoring of Prescription Drugs | Approved 5/24/2025 | No Safety Clause | 254 | 291 |

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| 1317 | Bradley & Carter, Exum | Correct Error in Self-Pay Estimate Statute | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 444 | 212 |
| 1318 | McCormick & Soper, Roberts & Catlin | Species Conservation Trust Fund Projects | Approved 5/30/2025 | 5/30/2025 | 308 | 275 |
| 1319 | Pugliese & Duran, Kirkmeyer & Rodriguez | County Commissioner Vacancies | Approved 5/28/2025 | 5/28/2025 | 272 | 112 |
| 1320 | McCluskie & Lukens, Lundeen & Bridges | School Finance Act | Approved 5/23/2025 | 5/23/2025 | 236 | 90 |
| 1321 | McCluskie & Bird, Bridges & Amabile | Support Against Adverse Federal Action | Approved 5/16/2025 | 5/16/2025 | 206 | 190 |
| 1322 | Carter & Espenoza, Exum & Roberts | Enforce Insurer Compliance Requests Insurance Policy | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 406 | 247 |
| 1324 | Espenoza & Luck, Ball & Catlin | Clarify Property Tax Objection & Protest Deadlines | Approved 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 445 | 340 |
| 1325 | Espenoza & Bradley, Exum | Update References to Eligible Person | Approved 5/24/2025 | No Safety Clause | 255 | 256 |
| 1326 | Espenoza & Bradley, Ball | Updating Safety Net Provider Terminology | Approved 5/30/2025 | No Safety Clause | 309 | 232 |
| 1327 | Sirota & Froelich, Kipp | Modify Statewide Ballot Measure Processes | Approved 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 446 | 113 |
| 1328 | Duran & Sirota, Danielson & Bridges | Implement Recommendations Direct Care Worker Stabilization Board | Approved 5/28/2025 | No Safety Clause | 263 | 257 |
| 1329 | Mabrey & Soper, Frizell & Gonzales J. | Foreign Third-Party Litigation Financing | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 407 | 45 |
| 1330 | Titone & Soper, Hinrichsen & Baisley | Exempting Quantum Computing Equipment Right to Repair | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause 1/1/2026 | 408 | 32 |
| 1332 | McCormick, Roberts & Wallace | State Trust Lands Conservation & Recreation Work Group | Approved 5/13/2025 | No Safety Clause | 184 | 275 |

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| 1333 | McCluskie & Duran, Coleman & Rodriguez | Legislative Human Resources Division | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 409 | 120 |
| 1335 | Sirota & Taggart, Bridges & Kirkmeyer | Tax Credit Availability | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 410 | 340 |

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| 001 | Gonzales J., Bacon & Joseph | Colorado Voting Rights Act | Approved 5/12/2025 | No Safety Clause | 178 | 105 |
| 002 | Bridges & Exum, Boesenecker & Stewart R. | Regional Building Codes for Factory-Built Structures | Approved 5/8/2025 | Portions on 5/8/2025 and upon notice to the revisor of statutes | 172 | 139 |
| 003 | Sullivan & Gonzales J., Boesenecker & Froelich | Semiautomatic Firearms & Rapid-Fire Devices | Approved 4/10/2025 | 4/10/2025 | 68 | 46 |
| 004 | Winter F. & Marchman, Willford & Garcia | Regulating Child Care Center Fees | Approved 3/26/2025 | No Safety Clause 1/1/2026 | 25 | 69 |
| 005 | Rodriguez & Danielson, Mabrey & Bacon | Worker Protection Collective Bargaining | Vetoed 5/16/2025 | | | 248 |
| 006 | Roberts, Rutinel & Bradfield | Investment Authority of State Treasurer for Affordable Housing | Approved 5/15/2025 | 5/15/2025 | 192 | 328 |
| 007 | Cutter & Marchman, Velasco & Weinberg | Increase Prescribed Burns | Approved 5/29/2025 | 5/29/2025 | 281 | 142 |
| 008 | Hinrichsen & Kipp, Froelich | Adjust Necessary Document Program | Approved 5/19/2025 | No Safety Clause | 207 | 192 |
| 009 | Roberts & Danielson, Weinberg & Joseph | Recognition of Tribal Court Orders | Approved 5/5/2025 | 5/5/2025 | 165 | 40 |
| 010 | Mullica & Pelton B., Brown | Electronic Communications in Health Care | Approved 3/14/2025 | No Safety Clause 1/1/2026 | 11 | 239 |
| 014 | Danielson, Garcia & Titone | Protecting the Freedom to Marry | Approved 4/7/2025 | 4/7/2025 | 51 | 16 |

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| 016 | Snyder, Boesenecker & Weinberg | Updating Escrow Disbursement Practices | Approved 3/26/2025 | No Safety Clause | 26 | 293 |
| 017 | Cutter & Jodeh, Joseph & Zokaie | Measures to Support Early Childhood Health | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 415 | 69 |
| 018 | Bridges & Kipp, Taggart | Online Search of Sales & Use Tax | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 361 | 328 |
| 019 | Rich & Snyder, Marshall & Soper | Modernization of the State Plane Coordinate System | Approved 3/14/2025 | No Safety Clause | 10 | 293 |
| 020 | Weissman & Gonzales J., Lindsay & Mabrey | Tenant and Landlord Law Enforcement | Approved 5/28/2025 | No Safety Clause | 264 | 293 |
| 023 | Pelton R. & Michaelson Jenet, Lindstedt | Local Government Audit Exemption Thresholds | Approved 4/7/2025 | No Safety Clause | 52 | 122 |
| 024 | Roberts & Frizell, Carter & Soper | Judicial Officers | Approved 3/24/2025 | 3/24/2025 | 23 | 40 |
| 026 | Mullica, Marshall & Joseph | Adjusting Certain Tax Expenditures | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 362 | 328 |
| 027 | Marchman, Joseph & Gonzalez R. | Trauma-Informed School Safety Practices | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 363 | 72 |
| 028 | Kolker & Winter F., Hamrick & Taggart | PERA Risk-Reduction Measures | Approved 3/26/2025 | 3/26/2025 | 27 | 144 |
| 030 | Winter F. & Hinrichsen, Froelich & Lindstedt | Increase Transp Mode Choice Reduce Emissions | Approved 5/13/2025 | No Safety Clause | 185 | 342 |
| 031 | Roberts, Soper & Velasco | Single Point of Contact Wireless Services | Approved 4/30/2025 | No Safety Clause | 147 | 144 |
| 033 | Amabile & Roberts, Ricks & Weinberg | Prohibit New Liquor-Licensed Drug Stores | Approved 4/10/2025 | 4/10/2025 | 64 | 320 |

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| 034 | Kipp, Boesenecker & Jackson | Voluntary Do-Not-Sell Firearms Waiver | Approved 6/2/2025 | No Safety Clause Portions upon notice to the revisor of statutes | 340 | 48 |
| 035 | Frizell & Michaelson Jenet, Clifford & Weinberg | Limitation of Actions Against Appraisers | Approved 5/31/2025 | No Safety Clause | 319 | 41 |
| 036 | Catlin & Snyder, Lieder & Winter T. | State Patrol Bonding Exception | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 416 | 145 |
| 037 | Roberts & Kirkmeyer, Taggart & Mauro | Coal Transition Grants | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 364 | 248 |
| 038 | Roberts & Catlin, McCluskie & Winter T. | Wildlife Damage Protection of Personal Information | Approved 3/20/2025 | No Safety Clause | 19 | 269 |
| 039 | Bridges & Pelton B., Martinez & Johnson | Agricultural Buildings Exempt from Energy Use Requirements | Approved 3/28/2025 | No Safety Clause | 37 | 192 |
| 040 | Roberts & Simpson, McCormick & Martinez | Future of Severance Taxes & Water Funding Task Force | Approved 5/15/2025 | No Safety Clause | 193 | 330 |
| 041 | Michaelson Jenet & Amabile, Bradfield & English | Competency in Criminal Justice System Services & Bail | Approved 6/2/2025 | No Safety Clause | 357 | 225 |
| 042 | Cutter & Amabile, Bradfield & English | Behavioral Health Crisis Response Recommendations | Approved 3/26/2025 | No Safety Clause | 28 | 226 |
| 045 | Marchman, McCormick & Boesenecker | Health-Care Payment System Analysis | Approved 5/14/2025 | 5/14/2025 | 191 | 214 |
| 046 | Bridges & Kipp, Taggart | Local Government Tax Audit Confidentiality Standards | Approved 3/20/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 20 | 330 |
| 048 | Michaelson Jenet & Mullica, Brown & Mabrey | Diabetes Prevention & Obesity Treatment Act | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause 1/1/2027 | 365 | 239 |
| 049 | Marchman & Roberts, Martinez & Winter T. | Continue Wildlife Habitat Stamp Program | Approved 5/15/2025 | No Safety Clause | 198 | 270 |

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| 051 | Michaelson Jenet & Pelton R., Lindstedt | RTD Operating Costs | Approved 4/7/2025 | No Safety Clause | 53 | 135 |
| 052 | Winter F. & Hinrichsen, Valdez & Lindsay | Railroad Investigative Report Confidentiality | Approved 3/20/2025 | No Safety Clause | 21 | 307 |
| 053 | Danielson, Joseph & Velasco | Protect Wild Bison | Approved 5/22/2025 | No Safety Clause 1/1/2026 | 223 | 270 |
| 054 | Simpson & Bridges, Martinez & McCormick | Mining Reclamation & Interstate Compact | Approved 5/16/2025 | No Safety Clause | 200 | 270 |
| 055 | Winter F. & Marchman, Joseph & Bacon | Youth Involvement in Environmental Justice | Approved 5/20/2025 | No Safety Clause | 215 | 193 |
| 058 | Snyder, Rydin & Gonzalez R. | Insurance Rebate Reform Model Act | Approved 4/18/2025 | No Safety Clause | 84 | 240 |
| 059 | Sullivan, Woodrow & Carter | Supports for State Response to Mass Shootings | Approved 4/10/2025 | No Safety Clause | 69 | 49 |
| 060 | Catlin & Roberts, Clifford & Armagost | Repeated Phone Calls Obstruction of Government Operations | Approved 4/17/2025 | No Safety Clause 10/1/2025 | 74 | 50 |
| 061 | Simpson, Weinberg & Joseph | Federally Recognized Tribes & Construction of Laws | Approved 5/28/2025 | No Safety Clause | 265 | 326 |
| 062 | Hinrichsen & Weissman, Carter & Gilchrist | Failure to Appear Charges in Municipal Court | Approved 4/17/2025 | 4/17/2025 | 82 | 41 |
| 063 | Cutter & Michaelson Jenet, Garcia & Willford | Library Resource Decision Standards for Public Schools | Approved 5/1/2025 | 5/1/2025 | 161 | 72 |
| 067 | Simpson & Roberts, Martinez & Winter T. | Prosecution Fellowship Program Changes | Approved 4/7/2025 | No Safety Clause | 54 | 68 |
| 068 | Snyder & Lundeen, Pugliese & Paschal | Municipal Utility Unclaimed Utility Deposit Program | Approved 4/7/2025 | No Safety Clause | 55 | 307 |

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| 070 | Liston & Roberts, Armagost & Lindstedt | Online Marketplaces & Third-Party Sellers | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 417 | 24 |
| 071 | Michaelson Jenet & Rich, Martinez & Taggart | Prohibit Restrictions on 340B Drugs | Approved 5/30/2025 | No Safety Clause | 313 | 24 |
| 072 | Mullica & Pelton B., Lindsay & Soper | Regulation of Kratom | Approved 5/29/2025 | 5/29/2025 | 283 | 320 |
| 073 | Liston & Marchman, Keltie & Martinez | Military-Connected Children with Disabilities | Approved 4/17/2025 | No Safety Clause | 72 | 73 |
| 075 | Gonzales J., Espenoza & Bacon | License to Sell Vehicles Criminal Offense | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 418 | 321 |
| 077 | Kipp & Rich, Carter & Soper | Modification to Colorado Open Records Act | Vetoed 4/17/2025 | | | 146 |
| 078 | Pelton R., Lukens & Weinberg | Nonprofit Hospitals Collaborative Agreements | Approved 4/7/2025 | No Safety Clause | 56 | 193 |
| 079 | Rich & Roberts, Taggart & Jackson | Colorado Vending of Digital Assets Act | Approved 6/2/2025 | No Safety Clause 1/1/2026 | 341 | 115 |
| 081 | Bridges & Amabile, Bird & Sirota | Treasurer's Office | Approved 5/31/2025 | No Safety Clause | 320 | 148 |
| 082 | Gonzales J. & Frizell, Joseph & Soper | Enactment of CRS 2024 | Approved 3/14/2025 | 3/14/2025 | 12 | 326 |
| 083 | Daugherty & Frizell, Brown & Garcia Sander | Limitations on Restrictive Employment Agreements | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 366 | 249 |
| 084 | Mullica & Simpson, Bradfield & Rydin | Medicaid Access to Parenteral Nutrition | Approved 5/28/2025 | No Safety Clause | 275 | 214 |
| 085 | Kipp & Carson, Rutinel & Paschal | Health-Related Research Test Subjects | Approved 4/22/2025 | No Safety Clause | 95 | 2 |

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| 087 | Marchman, Stewart R. & Brooks | Academic Adjustments in Higher Education | Approved 4/18/2025 | No Safety Clause | 85 | 96 |
| 088 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Agriculture Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 451 | 8 |
| 089 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Corrections Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 452 | 8 |
| 090 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Early Childhood Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 453 | 8 |
| 091 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Education Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 454 | 8 |
| 092 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Governor, Lt. Governor, & OSPB Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 455 | 8 |
| 093 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Health Care Policy & Financing Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 456 | 9 |
| 094 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Higher Education Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 457 | 9 |
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| 097 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Labor & Employment Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 460 | 9 |
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| 099 | Bridges, Bird | Legislative Department Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 462 | 10 |

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| 101 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Military Affairs Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 464 | 10 |
| 102 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Natural Resources Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 465 | 10 |
| 103 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Personnel Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 466 | 11 |
| 104 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Public Health & Environment Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 467 | 11 |
| 105 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Public Safety Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 468 | 11 |
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| 108 | Bridges, Bird | Department of State Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 471 | 12 |
| 109 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Transportation Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 472 | 12 |
| 110 | Bridges, Bird | Department of Treasury Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 473 | 12 |
| 111 | Bridges, Bird | Capital Construction Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 474 | 12 |
| 112 | Bridges, Bird | Capital Construction Information Technology Supplemental | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 475 | 12 |
| 113 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Mid-Year Adjustments to School Funding | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 2 | 73 |

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| 115 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Seedling Tree Nursery Spending Authority Extension | Approved 2/27/2025 | 2/27/2025 | 4 | 271 |
| 116 | Snyder & Frizell, Duran & Armagost | Spousal Maintenance Guidelines | Approved 5/19/2025 | No Safety Clause | 212 | 16 |
| 118 | Bridges & Jodeh, Stewart K. & Jackson | Health Insurance Prenatal Care No Cost Sharing | Approved 5/29/2025 | No Safety Clause 1/1/2027 | 284 | 241 |
| 122 | Coleman & Simpson, Bacon & English | Extending Organ & Tissue Donation Fund | Approved 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 447 | 96 |
| 125 | Weissman & Frizell, Soper & Mabrey | Rule Review Bill | Approved 5/5/2025 | 5/5/2025 | 166 | 1 |
| 126 | Snyder, Espenoza | Uniform Antitrust Pre-Merger Notification Act | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 419 | 26 |
| 128 | Pelton B. & Roberts, McCormick & Winter T. | Agricultural Worker Service Providers Access Private Property | Approved 5/29/2025 | 5/29/2025 | 280 | 250 |
| 129 | Cutter & Winter F., Joseph & McCormick | Legally Protected Hlth-Care Activity Protections | Approved 4/24/2025 | 4/24/2025 | 96 | 50 |
| 130 | Gonzales J. & Weissman, Froelich & Zokaie | Providing Emergency Medical Services | Approved 5/14/2025 | 5/14/2025 | 190 | 193 |
| 133 | Snyder & Carson, Soper & Camacho | Colorado Voidable Transactions Act | Approved 4/7/2025 | No Safety Clause | 57 | 294 |
| 140 | Pelton R., Johnson | Irrigation Districts Inflation Adjustments | Approved 4/7/2025 | No Safety Clause | 58 | 350 |
| 142 | Baisley & Cutter, Velasco | Changes to Wildfire Resiliency Code Board | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 367 | 150 |
| 143 | Daugherty & Lundeen, Armagost & Carter | Extend Prohibition on School Facial Recognition | Approved 4/18/2025 | 4/18/2025 | 86 | 74 |

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| 145 | Kipp, Lindsay & Zokaie | Online Cancellation of Automatic Renewal Contracts | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause Portions on 2/16/2026 | 368 | 27 |
| 146 | Rich & Michaelson Jenet, Hartsook & Lukens | Fingerprint-Based Criminal History Record Checks | Approved 6/2/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 342 | 277 |
| 147 | Pelton B. & Kolker, Garcia Sander & Lukens | Modify Board Management PERA | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 369 | 150 |
| 149 | Daugherty, Feret | Local Government Duties Equestrian Protections | Approved 5/28/2025 | No Safety Clause | 266 | 122 |
| 151 | Michaelson Jenet, Froelich & Gilchrist | Measures to Prevent Youth from Running Away | Approved 4/10/2025 | 4/10/2025 | 70 | 16 |
| 152 | Frizell & Michaelson Jenet, Garcia Sander & Feret | Health-Care Practitioner ID Requirements | Approved 5/5/2025 | No Safety Clause | 167 | 278 |
| 154 | Kipp, Hamrick & Soper | Access to Educator Pathways | Approved 5/9/2025 | No Safety Clause | 173 | 75 |
| 155 | Gonzales J. & Ball, Clifford | Legislation Inside Advisory Council | Approved 5/20/2025 | 5/20/2025 | 217 | 117 |
| 158 | Sullivan & Gonzales J., Froelich & Brown | State Agency Procurement & Disposal Certain Items | Approved 5/30/2025 | No Safety Clause 1/1/2026 | 294 | 51 |
| 161 | Winter F. & Jodeh, Lindstedt & Froelich | Transit Reform | Approved 5/13/2025 | 5/13/2025 | 186 | 344 |
| 162 | Cutter & Snyder, Mabrey & Velasco | Railroad Safety Requirements | Approved 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 420 | 307 |
| 163 | Cutter & Ball, Brown & Stewart R. | Battery Stewardship Programs | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 421 | 195 |
| 164 | Winter F. & Marchman, Jackson & Willford | Opioid Antagonist Availability & State Board of Health | Approved 5/5/2025 | No Safety Clause | 168 | 227 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 165 | Pelton B. & Daugherty, Lindstedt & Woog | Licensure of Electricians | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 370 | 279 |
| 166 | Mullica, Feret | Health-Care Workplace Violence Incentive Payments | Approved 5/5/2025 | No Safety Clause | 169 | 215 |
| 167 | Amabile & Frizell, Bird & Lukens | Invest State Funds to Benefit Communities | Approved 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 449 | 151 |
| 168 | Bright & Roberts, Armagost & Espenoza | Prevention of Wildlife Trafficking | Approved 6/2/2025 | No Safety Clause 7/1/2026 | 355 | 271 |
| 169 | Jodeh & Pelton R., Zokaie | Restaurant Meals Program | Approved 5/13/2025 | 5/13/2025 | 189 | 233 |
| 170 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | DNA & Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Testing & Data | Approved 3/26/2025 | 3/26/2025 | 29 | 153 |
| 171 | Hinrichsen, Soper & Clifford | Sunset Commodity Metals Theft Task Force | Approved 4/17/2025 | No Safety Clause | 75 | 52 |
| 172 | Carson & Sullivan, Clifford | Uncontested Special Director District Election Cancellation | Approved 4/18/2025 | No Safety Clause | 87 | 107 |
| 173 | Weissman, Garcia & Zokaie | Revenue Classification Taxpayers Bill of Rights | Approved 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 422 | 154 |
| 174 | Roberts & Simpson, Lukens & Soper | Sunset Outfitters & Guides | Approved 5/30/2025 | No Safety Clause | 310 | 280 |
| 175 | Gonzales J., Boesenecker & Mauro | Sunset Bill Towing Task Force | Approved 5/31/2025 | No Safety Clause | 321 | 308 |
| 176 | Pelton R. & Snyder, Martinez & Winter T. | Sunset Commodity Handler & Farm Products Act | Approved 5/20/2025 | No Safety Clause | 218 | 2 |
| 177 | Kipp & Bright, Sirota & Bradfield | Sunset Continue Early Childhood Leadership Commission | Approved 5/5/2025 | No Safety Clause | 170 | 70 |
| 178 | Michaelson Jenet, Gilchrist | CO K-5 Social & Emotional Health Pilot Program | Approved 4/30/2025 | No Safety Clause | 148 | 75 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 179 | Weissman & Snyder, Carter & Garcia | Sunset Identity Theft & Financial Deterrence Act | Approved 5/31/2025 | No Safety Clause | 322 | 52 |
| 180 | Kirkmeyer & Amabile, Taggart & Sirota | Population Growth Calculation | Approved 3/31/2025 | 3/31/2025 | 41 | 154 |
| 181 | Roberts & Winter F., Lieder & Lukens | Sunset Just Transition Advisory Committee | Approved 5/31/2025 | No Safety Clause | 323 | 251 |
| 182 | Ball & Simpson, Brown & Weinberg | Embodied Carbon Reduction | Approved 5/28/2025 | No Safety Clause | 277 | 196 |
| 183 | Rodriguez & Daugherty, Garcia & McCluskie | Coverage for Pregnancy-Related Services | Approved 4/24/2025 | 1/1/2026 | 97 | 215 |
| 184 | Cutter & Weissman, Ricks | Sunset HOA Information & Resource Center | Approved 5/24/2025 | 5/24/2025 | 242 | 294 |
| 186 | Winter F. & Ball, Hamrick & Lieder | Sunset Workers' Compensation Providers Accreditation Program | Approved 5/29/2025 | No Safety Clause | 285 | 251 |
| 187 | Hinrichsen & Sullivan, Martinez & Weinberg | Sunset Motorcycle Operator Safety Training Program | Approved 6/2/2025 | No Safety Clause | 343 | 260 |
| 188 | Coleman & Rodriguez, McCluskie & Duran | FY 2025-26 Legislative Appropriation Bill | Approved 4/17/2025 | 4/17/2025 | 450 | 13 |
| 189 | Liston & Snyder, Soper & Espenoza | Require Jury to Determine Prior Convictions | Approved 6/2/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 344 | 41 |
| 190 | Ball & Gonzales J., Bacon & Soper | Offender Release from Custody | Approved 5/29/2025 | No Safety Clause | 286 | 33 |
| 191 | Roberts & Jodeh, Lukens & Gilchrist | Cardiac Emergency Plans for School Sports | Approved 5/5/2025 | 5/5/2025 | 164 | 75 |
| 192 | Daugherty & Jodeh, Espenoza & Feret | Sunset Community Health Service Agency | Approved 5/31/2025 | No Safety Clause | 324 | 197 |
| 193 | Ball & Mullica, Garcia Sander & McCormick | Sunset Primary Care Payment Reform Collaborative | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 371 | 241 |

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| 194 | Michaelson Jenet & Mullica, Duran & Hartsook | Sunset Dental Practice Act | Approved 5/5/2025 | No Safety Clause | 171 | 281 |
| 195 | Marchman & Michaelson Jenet, Stewart K. | Sunset Rural Alcohol & Substance Abuse Treatment | Approved 5/24/2025 | No Safety Clause | 243 | 228 |
| 196 | Jodeh & Mullica, Lieder & Jackson | Insurance Coverage Preventive Health-Care Services | Approved 5/12/2025 | 5/12/2025 | 182 | 241 |
| 197 | Exum, Bacon | Tony Grampsas Youth Services Program | Approved 5/27/2025 | No Safety Clause | 256 | 233 |
| 199 | Lundeen & Rodriguez, McCluskie & Pugliese | Suspend Legislative Interim Activities | Approved 4/30/2025 | 4/30/2025 | 149 | 117 |
| 200 | Kolker & Mullica, Hamrick & Soper | Dyslexia Screening and READ Act Requirements | Approved 5/23/2025 | No Safety Clause | 234 | 76 |
| 202 | Exum & Rich, Bradley & Espenoza | Repeal Climate Change Markets Grant Program | Approved 5/31/2025 | No Safety Clause | 325 | 198 |
| 203 | Exum & Catlin, Bradley & Carter | CDPHE Funds Usage Public Water Systems Grant Contracts | Approved 5/31/2025 | No Safety Clause | 326 | 198 |
| 204 | Catlin & Ball, Carter & Luck | Revision to Local Government Utility Relocation Statute | Approved 5/16/2025 | No Safety Clause | 201 | 123 |
| 205 | Hinrichsen, Espenoza & Lindstedt | Firearm Serial Number Check Request Procedure | Approved 6/2/2025 | No Safety Clause | 356 | 123 |
| 206 | Bridges, Bird | 2025-26 Long Bill | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 476 | 13 |
| 207 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Repeal Certain Rodent Pest Control Statutes | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 109 | 3 |
| 208 | Amabile & Bridges, Bird & Sirota | DOC Inmate Phone Costs | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 110 | 34 |
| 209 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Offender Refuse Community Corrections Placement | Approved 4/25/2025 | No Safety Clause | 111 | 52 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 210 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | Repeal Appropriation Requirement | Approved 4/25/2025 | No Safety Clause | 112 | 118 |
| 211 | Amabile & Bridges, Sirota & Taggart | Department of Corrections Budgeting Reports | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 113 | 34 |
| 212 | Kirkmeyer & Bridges, Taggart & Bird | Temporary Inmate Transfer | Approved 5/31/2025 | 5/31/2025 | 327 | 35 |
| 213 | Bridges & Amabile, Sirota & Taggart | Broadband Infrastructure Cash Fund Transfer | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 114 | 36 |
| 214 | Bridges & Amabile, Sirota & Taggart | Healthy School Meals for All Program | Approved 6/3/2025 | Portions on 6/3/2025 and 7/1/2025 | 372 | 76 |
| 215 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Repealing CO Student Leaders Institute | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 115 | 78 |
| 216 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Eliminate Reprinting of Education Laws | Approved 4/24/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 98 | 78 |
| 217 | Amabile & Bridges, Bird & Sirota | Repeal Computer Science Education Grant Program | Approved 4/24/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 99 | 79 |
| 218 | Amabile & Bridges, Sirota & Bird | Permissible CDE Uses of School Transformation Grants | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 116 | 79 |
| 219 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Repeal Colorado Career Advisor Training Program | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 132 | 79 |
| 220 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Accelerated Coll Opportunity Exam Fee Grant Program | Approved 4/28/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 133 | 79 |
| 221 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | School District Reporting Additional Mill Levy Revenue | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 134 | 79 |
| 222 | Bridges & Amabile, Sirota & Taggart | Repeal Proficiency Tests Administered by Schools | Approved 4/24/2025 | 4/24/2025 | 100 | 79 |
| 223 | Kirkmeyer & Amabile, Sirota & Bird | Mill Levy Equalization & Institute Charter Schools | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 135 | 80 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 224 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Repeal Requirement for By Colorado App | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 117 | 155 |
| 225 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Limited Gaming Fund Distribution | Approved 4/25/2025 | No Safety Clause | 118 | 155 |
| 226 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Extending Spinal & Related Medicine Program | Approved 5/20/2025 | No Safety Clause | 219 | 216 |
| 227 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | Early Intervention Program Funding for FY 2024-25 | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 136 | 70 |
| 228 | Amabile & Bridges, Bird & Sirota | Enterprise Disability Buy-in Premiums | Approved 4/30/2025 | 5/1/2025 | 150 | 216 |
| 229 | Kirkmeyer & Bridges, Bird & Taggart | Reimbursement for Community Health Workers | Approved 5/20/2025 | 5/20/2025 | 220 | 217 |
| 230 | Kirkmeyer & Bridges, Bird & Taggart | College Opportunity Fund Program | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 137 | 96 |
| 231 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | Repeal Inclusive Higher Ed Act | Approved 4/24/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 101 | 97 |
| 232 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Repeal Recovery-Friendly Workplace Program | Approved 4/24/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 102 | 97 |
| 233 | Amabile & Bridges, Sirota & Taggart | Repeal Colorado School of Mines Performance Contract | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 119 | 97 |
| 234 | Bridges & Amabile, Sirota & Taggart | FY 2024-25 Supplemental Appropriations & Student Financial Aid | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 138 | 97 |
| 235 | Amabile & Bridges, Bird & Taggart | Emergency Temporary Care for Children Funding | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 139 | 17 |
| 236 | Amabile & Bridges, Sirota & Taggart | Consolidation of Crisis Response Services | Approved 4/28/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 140 | 229 |
| 238 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Repeal School Mental Health Screening Act | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 141 | 229 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 239 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Nonattorney Access to Court Data | Approved 4/28/2025 | No Safety Clause | 142 | 42 |
| 240 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Electronic Discovery in Criminal Cases Task Force | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 143 | 53 |
| 241 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Deposit Bond Forfeitures in Judicial Fund | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 144 | 53 |
| 242 | Amabile & Bridges, Sirota & Taggart | Division Unemployment Insurance Funding Mechanism | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 145 | 252 |
| 243 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | Revert Appropriated General Fund Money From CDLE | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 120 | 252 |
| 244 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Reduce State Funding Assistant District Attorney Salaries | Approved 4/25/2025 | No Safety Clause | 121 | 68 |
| 245 | Amabile & Bridges, Sirota & Bird | Housing Development Grant Fund Administrative Costs | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 122 | 156 |
| 246 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | Eliminate Gray & Black Market Marijuana Grant Program | Approved 4/24/2025 | 4/24/2025 | 103 | 156 |
| 247 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Tuition Waiver & Colorado National Guard Members | Approved 5/1/2025 | 5/1/2025 | 159 | 98 |
| 248 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Repeal Lease Savings Transfer to Capital Construction Fund | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 123 | 156 |
| 249 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Taggart & Bird | Repeal Annual General Fund Transfer to Revolving Fund | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 124 | 157 |
| 250 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Repeal Disordered Eating Prevention Program | Approved 4/24/2025 | 4/24/2025 | 104 | 198 |
| 252 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Repeal Radiation Advisory Committee | Approved 4/24/2025 | No Safety Clause | 105 | 198 |
| 253 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Remove Fee Reversion Animal Feeding Operations | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 125 | 199 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 254 | Bridges & Amabile, Bird & Taggart | Transfer Stationary Sources Control Fund | Approved 5/31/2025 | 5/31/2025 | 328 | 157 |
| 255 | Amabile & Bridges, Bird & Taggart | Transfer to Hazardous Substance Response Fund | Approved 4/24/2025 | 4/24/2025 | 106 | 157 |
| 256 | Kirkmeyer & Amabile, Bird & Sirota | Funds for Support of Digital Trunked Radio System | Approved 4/24/2025 | 4/24/2025 | 107 | 157 |
| 257 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Modify General Fund Transfers to State Highway Fund | Approved 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 423 | 346 |
| 258 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | Temporarily Reduce Road Safety Surcharge | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 424 | 260 |
| 259 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Eliminate Destroyed Property Tax Reimbursement Program | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 126 | 331 |
| 260 | Bridges & Amabile, Bird & Taggart | Repeal CO Household Financial Recovery Pilot Program | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 127 | 158 |
| 261 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | Property Tax Deferral Program Administration | Approved 6/4/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 425 | 332 |
| 262 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Changes to Money in the Capital Construction Fund | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 373 | 158 |
| 263 | Amabile & Bridges, Bird & Taggart | Spending Authority Statutes | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 128 | 159 |
| 264 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | Cash Fund Transfers to the General Fund | Approved 4/25/2025 | Portions on 4/25/2025 and 7/1/2025 | 129 | 159 |
| 265 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Change Cash Funds to Subject to Annual Appropriation | Approved 4/25/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 130 | 162 |
| 266 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Repeal Statutory Appropriation Requirements | Approved 4/24/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 108 | 14 |
| 267 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Eliminate Roll-forward Authority Utilities Line Item | Approved 4/25/2025 | 4/25/2025 | 131 | 163 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 268 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | Changes to Money in the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 374 | 332 |
| 269 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Transfer to Infra Investment & Jobs Act Cash Fund | Approved 4/28/2025 | 4/28/2025 | 146 | 163 |
| 270 | Bridges & Amabile, Bird & Sirota | Enterprise Nursing Facility Provider Fees | Approved 4/30/2025 | 5/1/2025 | 151 | 217 |
| 271 | Ball & Rich, Espenoza & Luck | Repeal Obsolete Family & Medical Leave Study | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 375 | 252 |
| 272 | Winter F. & Catlin, Velasco & Froelich | Regional Transportation Authority Sales & Use Tax Exemption | Approved 5/30/2025 | 5/30/2025 | 314 | 333 |
| 273 | Roberts, Smith & Soper | 14 Days Hospitals Retain Blood Draws for Investigations | Approved 6/2/2025 | No Safety Clause | 345 | 121 |
| 274 | Rodriguez & Lundeen, Lindstedt & Hartsook | Amend Delivery Requirements Wine Direct Shipping | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 376 | 321 |
| 275 | Ball & Catlin, Luck & Espenoza | Nonsubstantive Relocation of Definitions in CRS | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause Portions on 3/1/2026 | 377 | 326 |
| 276 | Gonzales J. & Weissman, Velasco & Garcia | Protect Civil Rights Immigration Status | Approved 5/23/2025 | 5/23/2025 | 240 | 163 |
| 277 | Jodeh & Cutter, Rydin & Woodrow | Sunset Title Insurance Commission | Approved 5/24/2025 | No Safety Clause | 244 | 242 |
| 278 | Mullica, Stewart R. & Bradley | Epinephrine Administration in Schools | Approved 5/30/2025 | 5/30/2025 | 295 | 80 |
| 279 | Ball & Pelton B., Duran & Hartsook | Colorado Code of Military Justice Updates | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause 9/1/2025 | 411 | 259 |
| 281 | Carson & Snyder, Espenoza & Armagost | Increase Penalties Careless Driving | Approved 6/2/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 346 | 261 |
| 282 | Ball & Pelton B., Feret & Armagost | Protections for Veterans Seeking Benefits | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 412 | 27 |

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| 283 | Roberts & Simpson, McCormick & Soper | Funding Water Conservation Board Projects | Approved 5/15/2025 | 5/15/2025 | 199 | 350 |
| 285 | Roberts, Lukens & Soper | Updating Food Establishment Inspection Fees | Approved 5/30/2025 | No Safety Clause | 296 | 199 |
| 286 | Hinrichsen & Snyder, Bird | Petroleum Products Fees & Penalties | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 426 | 272 |
| 287 | Michaelson Jenet, Lindstedt | Capitol Building Advisory Committee Modifications | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 378 | 118 |
| 288 | Rodriguez, Titone & Soper | Intimate Digital Depictions Criminal & Civil Actions | Approved 6/2/2025 | No Safety Clause | 339 | 53 |
| 289 | Cutter, Brown & Sirota | Creation of a Drug Donation Program | Approved 5/28/2025 | No Safety Clause | 273 | 283 |
| 290 | Mullica & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Brown | Stabilization Payments for Safety Net Providers | Approved 5/28/2025 | 5/28/2025 | 274 | 218 |
| 291 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart | Division Criminal Justice Spending Authority Community Corrections | Approved 6/3/2025 | 7/1/2025 | 379 | 36 |
| 292 | Amabile & Bridges, Sirota & Taggart | Workforce Capacity Center | Approved 5/30/2025 | 5/30/2025 | 297 | 219 |
| 293 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | Transfers from License Plate Cash Fund | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 380 | 261 |
| 294 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Behavioral Health Services for Medicaid Members | Approved 5/31/2025 | 5/31/2025 | 329 | 220 |
| 295 | Amabile & Bridges, Bird & Sirota | Transfer Proposition KK Money ARPA Cash Fund | Approved 5/31/2025 | Portions on 5/31/2025 and 8/6/2025 | 330 | 230 |
| 296 | Michaelson Jenet, Bird & Stewart K. | Insurance Coverage for Breast Cancer Examinations | Approved 5/29/2025 | No Safety Clause | 287 | 242 |
| 297 | Ball, Feret | Implementation of CO Natural Medicine Initiative | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 381 | 321 |

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| 298 | Daugherty & Lundeen, Lindsay & Lukens | Remove Term Homosexuality from Criminal Code | Approved 5/30/2025 | 5/30/2025 | 298 | 55 |
| 299 | Wallace, Brown & Soper | Consumer Protection Residential Energy Systems | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 427 | 28 |
| 300 | Carson & Weissman, Luck & Camacho | Revisor's Bill | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 428 | 327 |
| 301 | Wallace & Kirkmeyer, Lieder & Johnson | Remove Authorization Requirement Adjust Chronic Prescription | Approved 5/29/2025 | No Safety Clause | 288 | 199 |
| 302 | Kipp & Simpson, Garcia & Zokaie | Achieving a Better Life Experience Tax Deduction | Approved 5/24/2025 | No Safety Clause | 245 | 333 |
| 303 | Amabile & Bridges, Taggart & Bird | Repeal Natural Disaster Grant Fund | Approved 5/28/2025 | 5/28/2025 | 267 | 199 |
| 304 | Weissman, Willford & Froelich | Measures to Address Sexual Assault Kit Backlog | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 414 | 55 |
| 305 | Kirkmeyer & Bridges, Bird & Taggart | Water Quality Permitting Efficiency | Approved 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 429 | 199 |
| 306 | Rodriguez & Kirkmeyer, Lindstedt & Taggart | Performance Audits of Certain State Agencies | Approved 6/4/2025 | No Safety Clause | 430 | 165 |
| 307 | Amabile & Bridges, Sirota & Bird | Decarbonization Tax Credits Admin Cash Fund | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 382 | 166 |
| 308 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Taggart & Sirota | Medicaid Services Related to Fed Authorizations | Approved 5/30/2025 | 5/30/2025 | 299 | 220 |
| 309 | Simpson, Brown & Bradfield | Authorize Legislative Fellows | Approved 5/30/2025 | No Safety Clause | 300 | 119 |
| 310 | Kirkmeyer & Bridges, Bird & Taggart | Proposition 130 Implementation | Approved 6/2/2025 | 6/2/2025 | 359 | 166 |
| 311 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Inactive Cash Funds | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 383 | 168 |

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| 312 | Amabile & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | American Rescue Plan Act Funds | Approved 5/30/2025 | 5/30/2025 | 301 | 169 |
| 313 | Amabile & Bridges, Bird & Sirota | Proposition 123 Revenue Uses | Approved 5/30/2025 | 5/30/2025 | 302 | 124 |
| 314 | Kirkmeyer & Bridges, Bird & Sirota | Recovery Audit Contractor Program | Approved 6/3/2025 | No Safety Clause | 384 | 221 |
| 315 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Sirota | Postsecondary & Workforce Readiness Programs | Approved 5/23/2025 | Portions on 5/23/2025 and 7/1/2026 | 237 | 80 |
| 316 | Amabile & Bridges, Taggart & Sirota | Auraria Higher Education Center Appropriations | Approved 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 431 | 169 |
| 317 | Kirkmeyer & Bridges, Bird & Taggart | Transfer Cash Fund Investment Earnings to General Fund | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 385 | 171 |
| 319 | Bridges & Amabile, Bird & Taggart | Modification Higher Education Expenses Income Tax Incentive | Approved 6/4/2025 | 6/4/2025 | 432 | 333 |
| 320 | Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart | Commercial Motor Vehicle Transportation | Approved 6/3/2025 | 6/3/2025 | 386 | 347 |
| 321 | Kirkmeyer & Rodriguez, Joseph & Gonzalez R. | Motor Vehicle Emissions Inspection Facilities | Approved 6/3/2025 | Portions on 6/3/2025 and 6/4/2025 | 387 | 201 |

# ADMINISTRATIVE RULE REVIEW

**S.B. 25-125 Continuation of 2024 rules of executive agencies - exceptions listed.** Based on the findings and recommendations of the committee on legal services, the act extends all state agency rules that were adopted or amended on or after November 1, 2023, and before November 1, 2024, with the exception of certain rules of the state board of education, the division of labor standards and statistics in the department of labor and employment, the division of fire prevention and control in the department of public safety, and the state board of nursing in the department of regulatory agencies, as specified in the act.

The specified rules will expire as scheduled in the "State Administrative Procedure Act" on May 15, 2025, on the grounds that the rules conflict with statute.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 5, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 5, 2025

# AGRICULTURE

**S.B. 25-085 Health-related research facilities - requirement to offer a dog or cat for adoption before euthanasia - immunity from civil liability - report.** The act requires a facility that uses animals for health-related research (health-related research facility) to offer a dog or cat to an animal shelter or a pet animal rescue for the purpose of adoption before euthanizing the animal. If the health-related research facility has an internal adoption program, the facility may first offer the dog or cat for adoption through the internal adoption program before offering the dog or cat to an animal shelter or a pet animal rescue.

A health-related research facility that acts in good faith to transfer or adopt out a dog or cat to an animal shelter or a pet animal rescue is immune from civil liability for acts or circumstances related to or resulting from the transfer or internal adoption of the dog or cat.

A health-related research facility must submit an annual report to the department of agriculture that includes the following information for the previous year:

- The total number of dogs and cats that the health-related research facility transferred to an animal shelter or a pet animal rescue for the purpose of adoption;

- The total number of dogs and cats that the health-related research facility adopted out through an internal adoption program; and

- The name and address of each animal shelter or pet animal rescue to which the health-related research facility transferred a dog or cat for the purpose of adoption.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 22, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-176 Department of agriculture - Commodity Handler and Farm Products Act - small volume dealer limit - bonds and irrevocable letters of credit - penalties - continuation under sunset law.** The act continues the department of agriculture's (department) oversight of the "Commodity Handler and Farm Products Act" for 7 years, until 2032.

The act also increases the limit for qualifying as a "small-volume dealer" from $20,000 of farm products or commodities purchased per year to $45,000. The act permits the commissioner of agriculture (commissioner) to periodically adjust the small volume

dealer limit.

The act explicitly excludes marijuana from the definition of "commodity" under the "Commodity Handler and Farm Products Act".

Under current law, civil penalties collected by the department are deposited into the inspection and consumer services cash fund (fund). The act requires those civil penalties to be transferred to the general fund rather than the department's fund.

Under current law, a dealer or commodity handler must file a bond or irrevocable letter of credit (bond or credit) with the commissioner. The bond or credit is intended to cover any claims of injury submitted by a producer or owner against the dealer or commodity handler. The act prohibits a producer or owner from submitting a claim and collecting reimbursement from the bond or credit if the producer or owner is also the owner of at least 5% of the voting shares of the dealer or commodity handler or the dealer's or commodity handler's parent company.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-207 Rodent pest control statutes - repeal.** Effective July 1, 2025, the act repeals certain statutes relating to rodent pest control.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**H.B. 25-1084 Colorado agricultural law - gender-neutral language.** The act substitutes gender-neutral language for gendered language in title 35, a title concerning agriculture, of the Colorado Revised Statutes. The act also updates archaic language in title 35.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1137 Pet overpopulation fund authority - adopt a shelter pet license plate - trap, neuter, and return - community cats.** The act authorizes the Colorado pet overpopulation authority (authority) to distribute money to encourage a pet animal facility, a pet animal rescue, and a spay and neuter organization located in Colorado (animal welfare facility) to trap, neuter, and return to its habitat a free-roaming domestic cat that may have a caretaker and is not socialized to humans (community cat). The adopt a shelter pet account in the pet overpopulation fund (account) provides

the funding for these services. The authority will allocate funding pursuant to the direction of the authority's board of directors (board).

The authority must not favor a particular animal welfare facility's shelter model over another when allocating money to an animal welfare facility. A pet animal facility must be licensed and in good standing with the department of agriculture and located in Colorado to be eligible for money to support trapping, neutering, and returning to the community a community cat (trap-neuter-return). An animal welfare facility allocated money for trap-neuter-return may spend the money only on:

- Trapping, sterilizing, vaccinating, and ear-tipping community cats in Colorado;
- Veterinary care for the treatment and sterilization of community cats in Colorado;
- Training for community cat caretakers and animal control personnel in humane trapping and trap-neuter-return protocols in Colorado; and
- For an animal welfare facility that is a spay and neuter organization, veterinary materials and support for mobile clinics in Colorado.

The act changes the composition of the board and board member qualifications as follows:

- Replaces the representative of the Colorado federation of animal welfare agencies or its successor organization with one representative of an animal shelter;
- Replaces the representative of an association organized for Colorado animal control officers with one representative of a Colorado animal control agency;
- Replaces the member of an animal rescue organization with one person who is a member of a pet animal rescue;
- Modifies the qualifications of the representative from western Colorado by requiring that the person represent an animal shelter or a pet animal rescue or be a veterinary professional licensed with the state board of veterinary medicine located in western Colorado;
- Adds one representative from southern Colorado and one representative from eastern Colorado, both of whom must represent either an animal shelter or a pet animal rescue or be a veterinary professional licensed with the state board of veterinary medicine located in their respective regions; and
- Adds one representative of a pet animal facility located in a county with a population of 50,000 or less.

The board member who represents the general public must not also be on the board of any animal welfare organization. Any other board member may be a member of a board or subcommittee of a board of an animal welfare organization, but no more than one member of the board may be on the board or subcommittee of the board of the same animal welfare organization. A member of the board shall recuse themself from any board action or vote if they have a conflict of interest, including a vote on any allocation of funding to the board member.

The board must annually publish on the pet overpopulation fund website the name of each grantee receiving money from the pet overpopulation fund, the amount of money provided to a grantee, when a grantee received a grant, and the names of each board member.

The act requires at least 70% of all money awarded for grants from the pet overpopulation fund to be used for animal welfare facilities that are headquartered and located in a Colorado county with a population of 200,000 or less and requires the board to consider awarding at least 50% of the funds designated for these rural communities to counties with a population of 50,000 or less.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1180 Pet animal care - unlawful acts - certain transfers of pet animals prohibited - class 2 penalty.** The act prohibits an individual or entity from selling, offering or advertising for sale or adoption, bartering, or giving away a pet animal that, at the time of transfer, is physically located at or on any public street, highway, right-of-way, parkway, median strip, park, recreation area, outdoor market, parking lot, or other public space. Pet animal facilities licensed under the "Pet Animal Care and Facilities Act" are exempted from the prohibition, as are sales of livestock. In addition, pet animal owners, breeders, handlers, or trainers are exempted while transporting a pet animal to or from or exhibiting or competing at an event that is licensed, regulated, or sanctioned by a nationally recognized registering organization. The act also exempts hunting dogs that are bred or trained for lawful hunting.

The act clarifies that nothing precludes a statutory or home rule town, city, county, or city and county from regulating the transfer of pet animals in public spaces.

An individual or entity that violates the prohibition commits a class 2 misdemeanor.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 22, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1283 Wild horses - herd management - immunocontraception and material support - advisory committee.** The act repeals the wild horse project and transfers the statutory duties concerning wild horse management and support to the department of agriculture (department). The act repeals and replaces the wild horse stewardship program and the wild horse fertility program with support efforts managed by the department and with an immunocontraception program managed by the department.

The act authorizes the department to provide immunocontraception and material support in herd management areas to keep wild horse populations at appropriate management levels. The material support may include:

- Using state employees or contracting with others to administer immunocontraception;
- Providing funding to or administrative support to other state agencies, federal agencies, and nonprofit entities to hire employees or contract with agents to administer immunocontraception;
- Coordinating events where immunocontraception is administered;
- Buying or funding the purchase of equipment or technology; and
- Coordinating with educational institutions to provide training, certification, or internships to individuals administering immunocontraception.

The department may primarily address federally protected wild horses but may also address other wild horses.

The department may, when reasonable and effective, engage private entities and individuals in wild horse advocacy, funding, promotion, and education, including through the use of iconic wild horse imagery and the development of a logo and brand.

The department may provide staff, resources, or information to:

- Develop a system of shared equipment and staff expertise to loan out;
- Develop training programs and certifications;
- Cooperate with the federal bureau of land management to develop additional training, holding, or adoption opportunities; and
- Cooperate with the department of corrections to create and expand opportunities for people confined in a correctional facility.

The act creates a wild horse advisory committee. The wild horse advisory committee has the same makeup as the current wild horse working group with different appointing authorities authorized.

The advisory committee will meet at least once every year and may have additional meetings as necessary. The advisory committee advises the commissioner of agriculture and the department concerning:

- Financial and material support for wild horse adopters, sanctuaries, preserves, and refuges;
- The content and delivery of outreach, education, training, and certification;
- Working with the federal bureau of land management and wild horse preserves, sanctuaries, and refuges to coordinate herd management;
- Coordinating or assisting with wild horse adoption compliance checks;
- Coordinating and cooperating with other entities to ensure comprehensive information about adoption and adoption success is widely publicized and is available to the public;
- Any different or additional scientifically proven immunocontraceptive fertility control method the department may consider using; and
- Humane, nonlethal alternatives to long-term confinement for wild horses that are taken off-range or held in federal facilities.

The wild horse advisory committee sunsets on September 1, 2030. Before the repeal, the advisory committee is scheduled for sunset review.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 22, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# APPROPRIATIONS

**S.B. 25-088 Supplemental appropriations - department of agriculture.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of agriculture. The general fund and reappropriated funds portions of the appropriation are decreased and the cash funds and federal funds portions are increased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-089 Supplemental appropriations - department of corrections.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of corrections. The general fund and cash funds portions of the appropriation are decreased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-090 Supplemental appropriations - department of early childhood.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of early childhood. The general fund portion of the appropriation is decreased and the cash funds, reappropriated funds, and federal funds portions are increased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-091 Supplemental appropriations - department of education.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of education. The general fund, cash funds, and reappropriated funds portions of the appropriation are decreased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-092 Supplemental appropriations - offices of the governor, lieutenant governor, and state planning and budgeting.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the offices of the governor, lieutenant governor, and state planning and budgeting. The general fund portion of the appropriation is increased and reappropriated funds portion is decreased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-093 Supplemental appropriations - department of healthcare policy and financing.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of healthcare policy and financing. The general fund, cash funds, and federal funds portions of the appropriation are increased and the reappropriated funds portion is decreased.

A new appropriation to the department for overexpenditures of line item appropriations in the 2023 long bill is made.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-094 Supplemental appropriations - department of higher education.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of higher education. The general fund and cash funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to make adjustments to the amount appropriated to the department of higher education.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-095 Supplemental appropriations - department of human services.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of human services. The general fund and federal funds portions of the appropriation are decreased and the cash funds and reappropriated funds portions are increased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-096 Supplemental appropriations - judicial department.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the judicial department. The general fund, cash funds, and reappropriated funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

Amends House Bill 24-1355, concerning reducing the competency wait list, and, in connection therewith, creating a wraparound care program, to adjust the amount appropriated to the department for capital outlay.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-097 Supplemental appropriations - department of labor and employment.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to

the total amount appropriated to the department of labor and employment. The general fund, cash funds, reappropriated funds, and federal funds portions of the appropriation are decreased.

Amends House Bill 25-1360, concerning mechanisms to support the integration of Coloradans with disabilities into their communities, to adjust the amount appropriated to the department for use by the executive director's office.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-098 Supplemental appropriations - department of law.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of law. The general fund, cash funds, and federal funds portions of the appropriation are increased and the reappropriated funds portion is decreased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-099 Supplemental appropriations - department of legislature.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of legislature. The general fund portion of the appropriation is increased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-100 Supplemental appropriations - department of local affairs.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of local affairs. The general fund, cash funds, reappropriated funds, federal funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-101 Supplemental appropriations - department of military and veterans affairs.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of military and veterans affairs. The total amount appropriated to the department is increased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-102 Supplemental appropriations - department of natural resources.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of a natural resources. The general fund,

cash funds, federal funds portions of the appropriation are increased and reappropriated funds portion is decreased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-103 Supplemental appropriations - department of personnel.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of personnel. The general fund and cash funds portions of the appropriation are increased and the reappropriated funds portion is decreased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-104 Supplemental appropriations - department of public health and environment.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of public health and environment. The general fund portion of the appropriation is decreased and the cash funds and reappropriated funds portions are increased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-105 Supplemental appropriations - department of public safety.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of public safety. The general fund and cash funds portions of the appropriation are increased and the reappropriated funds and federal funds portions are decreased.

The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of public safety.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-106 Supplemental appropriations - department of regulatory agencies.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of regulatory agencies. The general fund and cash funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-107 Supplemental appropriations - department of revenue.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of revenue. The cash funds portion of the

appropriation is decreased.

Amends House Bill 23-1017, concerning improvements to the electronic sales and use tax simplification system, to further appropriate the amount appropriated for the 2024-25 fiscal year.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-108 Supplemental appropriations - department of state.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of state. The cash funds fund portion of the appropriation are increased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-109 Supplemental appropriations - department of transportation.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of transportation.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-110 Supplemental appropriations - department of the treasury.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of the treasury. The general fund and cash funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-111 Supplemental appropriations - capital construction projects.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated for capital construction projects. The capital construction fund and cash funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-112 Supplemental appropriations - capital construction information technology projects.** The 2024 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated for capital construction information technology projects. The federal funds portion of the appropriation are increased.

The 2021 general appropriations act is amended to extend the appropriation for

information technology projects, state agencies, department of health care policy and financing, rural connectivity to remain available for expenditure until the completion of the project or the close of the 2027-28 state fiscal year, whichever comes first.

The 2022 general appropriations act is amended to extend the appropriation for information technology projects, state agencies, department of health care policy and financing, rural connectivity to remain available for expenditure until the completion of the project or the close of the 2027-28 state fiscal year, whichever comes first.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-188 Legislative appropriation - 2025-26 state fiscal year - legislative department expenses.** The act appropriates $74,577,313 to the legislative department for the payment of expenses in the 2025-26 state fiscal year. Of this amount, $72,829,086 is from the general fund, $5,000 is from cash funds, and $1,743,227 is from reappropriated funds.

Additionally, the act:

- Appropriates $5,000 from the general fund to the youth advisory council cash fund; and

- Further appropriates to the legislative department, for use by the legislative council in the 2025-26 state fiscal year for document remediation, $150,000 from the general fund appropriation to the legislative department for the 2024-25 state fiscal year that was not expended in that fiscal year.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 17, 2025

**S.B. 25-206 General appropriations act - 2025 long bill.** For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2025, the bill provides for the payment of expenses of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state of Colorado, and of its agencies and institutions. The grand total for the operating budget is set at $46,594,631,497. The general funds portion is set at $13,074,596,353; the general fund exempt portion is set at $3,823,683,581; the cash funds portion is set at $12,781,756,698; the reappropriated funds portion is set at $2,956,040,634; and the federal funds portion is set at $13,958,554,231.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2025, the grand total for the state fiscal year for capital construction projects is set at $324,012,546. The capital construction fund portion of the appropriation is set at $139,721,972; the cash funds portion is set at $179.646,263; and the federal funds portion is set at $4,644,311.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2025, the grand total for information technology

projects is set at $73,891,227. The capital construction fund portion of the appropriation is set at $34,541,285; the cash fund portion is set at $21,954,666; the reappropriated funds portion is set at $3,634,037, and the federal funds portion is set at $13,761,239.

The 2023 general appropriation act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of early childhood. The general fund portion of the appropriation is decreased.

The 2024 general appropriation act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amounts appropriated to the departments of corrections, early childhood, education, health care policy and financing, higher education, judicial, local affairs, state, and the treasury.

Appropriations were made in several bills during the 2021, 2023, and 2024 legislative sessions that are further amended to balance and make adjustments and to extend the appropriation of unexpended amounts to the 2026-27 fiscal year.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-266 Department of human services - division of child welfare - appropriations.** The act repeals statutory requirements for the following annual appropriations by the general assembly:

- The appropriation to the performance-based collaborative management incentive cash fund to serve children who would benefit from integrated multi-agency services;

- The appropriation to the Colorado child abuse prevention trust fund for programs to reduce the occurrence of prenatal substance exposure;

- The appropriation to the behavioral health administration for the purpose of selecting a recovery residence certifying body;

- The appropriation to the behavioral health administration for the purpose of establishing a program to provide temporary financial housing assistance to certain individuals with a substance use disorder who have no supportive housing options; and

- The appropriation to the behavioral health administration for the administration and implementation of the recovery support services grant program.

To implement the act, appropriations made in the annual general appropriation act for the 2025-26 state fiscal year to the department of human services for use by the division of child welfare are adjusted by the act as follows:

- The general fund appropriation for collaborative management incentives is increased by $1,165,039;

- The reappropriated funds appropriation from the collaborative management cash fund for collaborative management incentives is decreased by $1,165,039; and

- The general fund appropriation to the collaborative management cash fund is decreased by $1,165,039.

The general fund appropriation made in the annual general appropriation act for the 2025-26 state fiscal year to the department of early childhood for use by the division of community and family support for child maltreatment prevention is reduced by $150,000.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

# CHILDREN AND DOMESTIC MATTERS

**S.B. 25-014 Same-sex marriage - repeal obsolete provision.** Colorado statute states that a marriage is valid only if it is between one man and one woman. That provision has been unenforceable since the United States Supreme Court decision in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 576 U.S. 644 (2015), in which the Court ruled that same-sex couples have a fundamental right to marry. The act repeals the provision.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 7, 2025

**S.B. 25-116 Dissolution of marriage - required notice of prior protection orders - spousal maintenance factors - domestic violence, coercive control, economic abuse, litigation abuse, emotional abuse, physical abuse, or unlawful sexual behavior.** Current law requires a party petitioning the court for dissolution of marriage or legal separation (petition) to disclose to the court the existence of any prior temporary or permanent restraining orders and civil protection orders, any mandatory restraining orders and protection orders, and any emergency protection orders entered against either party within 2 years prior to the filing of the petition. The act extends the time frame for the disclosure of any orders entered to within 5 years prior to the filing of the petition.

In a proceeding for spousal maintenance, current law requires the court to consider a list of relevant factors. The act adds to the list of factors whether a spouse has engaged in domestic violence, coercive control, economic abuse, litigation abuse, emotional abuse, physical abuse, or unlawful sexual behavior against the other spouse.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 19, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-151 Out-of-home placement - residential child care facility - children who threaten or attempt to run away - physical infrastructure of facilities study - policy.** The Timothy Montoya task force (task force):

- Analyzed the root causes of why a child or youth runs away from an out-of-home placement;
- Developed consistent, prompt, and effective responses to recover a missing child or youth;
- Addressed the safety and well-being of a child or youth upon the child's or youth's return to the out-of-home placement; and

- Made recommendations.

The act implements the task force recommendations that focus on preventing a child or youth from running away from a residential child care facility (facility).

The act requires the office of the child protection ombudsman (office) to conduct a statewide inventory survey (survey) of facilities to address:

- The physical infrastructure currently in place to deter children and youth from running away; and

- The physical infrastructure needed to deter children and youth from running away.

The office shall consult with the department of human services to develop the survey. On or before July 1, 2026, the office shall submit a report to the health and human services committees of the house of representatives and the senate, or their successor committees, that summarizes the results of the survey.

The act requires each facility, on or before July 1, 2026, to develop an efficient, well-structured, and trauma-informed policy that outlines how the facility responds to a child or youth who threatens or attempts to run away from care. The policy must include whether the facility uses physical restraints. Each facility shall provide a copy of the policy to the child or youth and the child's or youth's parent, legal guardian, or custodian during the child's or youth's intake at the facility.

When a facility discovers that a child or youth is missing from its care, the facility shall notify the child's or youth's parent, legal guardian, or custodian and the guardian ad litem or counsel for youth within 4 hours after the discovery of the missing child or youth. If the facility cannot make initial contact with the child's or youth's parent, legal guardian, or custodian, the facility must make repeated efforts to notify the child's or youth's parent, legal guardian, or custodian.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 10, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 10, 2025

**S.B. 25-235 Temporary shelter for juveniles funding - working group placement criteria report - repeal - decreased appropriation.** Existing law repeals the following provisions on June 30, 2026; the act changes the repeal date for those provisions to June 30, 2025:

- The requirement that the general assembly annually appropriate money to the state department of human services sufficient to fund 5 nights of care for each juvenile placed in a licensed temporary shelter;

- The process for a judicial district to receive a share of the money appropriated

for temporary shelter placements and the permissible uses of the money; and

- The requirement that the health and human services committees of the house of representatives and the senate annually hold a joint meeting about the recommendations from the working group for criteria for placement of juvenile offenders (working group) regarding the placement of juveniles.

The act repeals the requirement for the working group to create a formula for the allocation of money to judicial districts for the provision of temporary shelter for juveniles.

The act decreases the state fiscal year 2025-26 appropriation to the department of human services for purchase of contract placements by $175,008 and for program administration related to community programs by $7,560.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**H.B. 25-1086 Interstate compact on placement of children - timing.** In 1975, the general assembly enacted the original "Interstate Compact on Placement of Children" (compact). In 2024, the general assembly enacted an updated version of the compact. The act clarifies that the original compact remains in effect until the updated compact is enacted into law by 35 states.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 7, 2025

**H.B. 25-1146 Juvenile detention - bed allocations - increased emergency detention beds - body-worn camera in youth facilities pilot program created - incompetent to proceed - deflection and community investment grant program created - report - appropriations.** Under current law, there exists a working group formed by the department of human services and the state court administrator in the judicial department to perform various duties related to the allocation of juvenile detention beds. The act amends these duties.

Under current law, 22 emergency detention beds are available statewide. The act expands this to 39 emergency detention beds available statewide.

The act requires the department of human services to publish a monthly report concerning the status of all youth who are in detention and are awaiting services that would mitigate the substantial risk of harm to others that are presented by the juvenile or the juvenile's risk of flight from prosecution and the number of emergency beds used by each judicial district or facility.

The act requires the division of youth services to:

- Publish a report by July 1, 2027, concerning available placements for juveniles who are awaiting mitigating services in the state; and

- Establish a pilot program for certain staff members to wear a body-worn camera while in a facility while interacting with youth.

The act requires a court to dismiss a delinquency petition or charges against a juvenile if the court determines that the juvenile is incompetent to proceed and the highest charged act constitutes a class 2 misdemeanor, petty offense, drug misdemeanor, or traffic offense. The act amends and expands considerations for a juvenile's case management plan, if the court determines that a juvenile is incompetent to proceed.

The act creates the deflection and community investment grant program in the division of criminal justice to provide grants to eligible applicants to implement a mixed-delivery system of trauma-informed health and development deflection programs for youth, including Native American youth. The grant program repeals on January 1, 2031.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act:

- Appropriates $6,854,420 from the general fund to the department of human services to implement the act;

- Reappropriates $122,279 of general funds to the department of education to the department of human services for use by the division of youth services to implement the act;

- Appropriates $437,264 from the general fund to the department of public safety for use by the division of criminal justice to implement the act; and

- Appropriates $2,708,316 from the general fund to the department of public safety for use by the division of criminal justice for the deflection and community investment grant program.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**H.B. 25-1159 Child support commission recommendations - child support guidelines - income eligibility for reduced low-income adjustment - parenting time credit - appropriation.** The act implements the legislative recommendations of the child support commission by:

- Updating the child support guidelines schedule;

- Updating the monthly incomes eligible for a reduced low-income adjustment; and

- Replacing the current parenting time credit with a formula that provides parents credit for all overnights spent with that parent.

The act appropriates $137,250 to the office of the governor for use by the office of information technology to provide information technology services to the department of human services.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025

**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** February 1, 2026
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** March 1, 2026

**H.B. 25-1185 Child relinquishment - parent a victim of sexual assault that resulted in conception of the child -legal obligations - forms.** Under current law, a parent who wants to relinquish their child must satisfy certain requirements. If the parent who wants to relinquish their child is a victim of sexual assault that resulted in the conception of the child to be relinquished, the act:

- Allows the relinquishment petitioner (petitioner) to provide the juvenile court with documentation concerning the sexual assault or conception, including a sworn affidavit;

- Exempts the petitioner from having to satisfy certain relinquishment requirements if the court finds that the petitioner is a victim of sexual assault that resulted in the conception of the child to be relinquished; and

- Exempts the petitioner of all legal obligations they may have with respect to the child if the court grants a final order of relinquishment.

On or before January 1, 2026, the state court administrator shall develop a, or modify an existing, standardized form for a petitioner to file to terminate another person's parent-child legal relationship because the child was conceived as a result of sexual assault.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 1, 2025

**EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1188 Reports of child abuse or neglect - time to submit reports - exceptions to reporting entities that employ mandatory reporters - multiple reports - appropriation.** For persons required to report child abuse or neglect, the act:

- Requires reports to be submitted as soon as possible, but within 24 hours, after receiving information of child abuse or neglect;

- Provides that reports are not required if the person:
    - Receives the information outside of the person's professional capacity that would require a report; or
    - Is connected to an attorney representing a party involved in a suspected child abuse or neglect case that would require a report under current law;
- Removes victim's advocates from the list of professions required to report child abuse or neglect;
- Prohibits reports based on a family's race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or disability; and
- Prohibits the delegation of the duty to report to a person who does not have firsthand knowledge of the suspected child abuse or neglect.

For entities that employ a mandatory reporter, the act:

- Authorizes the entity to develop protocols for making the report if the protocols comply with state law and regulations; and
- Prohibits representatives of the entity from deterring or impeding a person from filing a report.

The act requires a county department of human or social services (county department) to assign a referral identification number to each report of child abuse or neglect. If a mandatory reporter contacts the child abuse reporting hotline system (hotline) or a county department about a suspected child abuse or neglect report and the hotline or department gives the mandatory reporter the referral identification number of a related report that was previously filed, the mandatory reporter is deemed to have satisfied the reporting requirements.

The act appropriates $5,375 to the state department of human services for training.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** September 1, 2025

**H.B. 25-1200 Child protection ombudsman - duties - complaints - records - facility access.** The act reorganizes and updates statutes pertaining to the duties of the office of the child protection ombudsman (office) and the child protection ombudsman (ombudsman).

The act:

- Clarifies when the ombudsman may receive and conduct an independent and impartial investigation of complaints concerning child protection services;

- Clarifies the types of information, documents, or records that the ombudsman does and does not have access to;

- Reorganizes statutes that pertain to when an ombudsman investigates a complaint;

- Reorganizes statutes that pertain to the ombudsman's duties;

- Reorganizes and creates a new provision that pertains to the office's access to information necessary to conduct an independent review of a complaint;

- Reorganizes and creates a new provision focused on the office's and ombudsman's duty to confidentiality; and

- Provides the office access to residential child care facilities and facilities established and operated by the department of human services (facilities). The office may only access facilities in coordination with the facility directors in response to a request from a child or youth residing in the facility; in response to a request from a child's or youth's family member, caregiver, or other concerned individual; or to distribute materials created by the office informing children or youth on how to access the office, the office's services, and how to file a complaint with the office.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1204 Colorado Indian Child Welfare Act.** The act codifies the federal "Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978" into state law as the "Colorado Indian Child Welfare Act" (CO-ICWA) and provides additional protections for Indian children and children known or determined to be Indian children under state law.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1259 Assisted reproduction - in vitro fertilization - statutory protections - documenting reports of significant medical history updates from individual donors - eliminate certain record keeping requirements - written materials for donors and**

**recipients of gametes.** The act adds statutory protections for in vitro fertilization and other assisted reproductive health-care procedures.

Current law requires gamete banks and fertility clinics (donor banks) to maintain donor identifying information and update it every 3 years. The act requires donor banks to encourage donors to inform the donor banks of significant updates to the donor's medical history after the donor made a donation. The donor bank is then required to document that significant medical history update.

Current law prohibits donor banks from interfering with an adult donor-conceived person communicating about the gamete donor with the donor-conceived person's friends, family, or other third parties. The act encourages donor banks to provide information to donor-conceived persons regarding the physical and emotional risks associated with releasing a donor's private information to outside parties.

The act repeals certain provisions relating to gamete donor record stewardship in the event of donor bank dissolution, bankruptcy, or insolvency and eliminates the requirement that donor banks inform a recipient parent about future implications about a gamete donor's medical history or other persons conceived using the same gamete donor.

Current law requires the department of public health and environment (department) to draft written materials that must be provided to individuals prior to donating or receiving gametes. The act maintains that requirement, but does not require donor banks to use the department's written material. Donor banks are permitted to develop their own written materials to meet the statutory requirement of providing certain information to an individual prior to donating or receiving gametes.

The act eliminates the department's ability to perform on-site inspections or perform in-person investigations on donor banks located outside the state.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

# CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

**S.B. 25-070 Online marketplaces - reporting of suspicious marketplace activity to law enforcement - reporting mechanism.** The act requires an online marketplace to alert a law enforcement agency if the online marketplace knows or should have known that a third-party seller is selling or attempting to sell stolen goods to a consumer in Colorado, unless the online marketplace has received a notice from the law enforcement agency that the same third-party seller is suspected of selling or attempting to sell the same stolen goods on the online marketplace to a consumer in Colorado.

An online marketplace is required to establish:

- A mechanism that allows the online marketplace to timely and confidentially communicate with a law enforcement agency; and

- Internal policies, systems, and staff to monitor product listings to detect and prevent organized retail crime.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-071 Unfair or deceptive trade practices - limiting acquisition or delivery of 340B drugs - 340B drug contract pharmacy protection act - creation - reporting by hospitals.** Under the federal 340B drug pricing program (340B program), a covered entity, including certain hospitals, programs, and federally qualified health centers (covered entity), that serves patients with low income receives discounted outpatient drugs (340B drugs) from manufacturers that participate in the federal medicaid and medicare programs. Unless the receipt of 340B drugs is prohibited by the federal department of health and human services, the act prohibits a manufacturer, third-party logistics provider, or repackager in this state, or an agent, contractor, or affiliate of those entities, including an entity that collects or processes health information, from directly or indirectly denying, restricting, prohibiting, discriminating against, or otherwise limiting the acquisition of a 340B drug by, or delivery of a 340B drug to, a covered entity, a pharmacy contracted with a covered entity, or a location otherwise authorized by a covered entity to receive and dispense 340B drugs.

The act also prohibits a manufacturer from directly or indirectly requiring a covered entity, a pharmacy contracted with a covered entity, or any other location authorized to receive 340B drugs by a covered entity to submit any health information, claims or utilization data, or other specified data that does not relate to a claim submitted to certain federal health care programs, unless the data is voluntarily furnished or

required to be furnished under federal law.

The act defines "340B savings" as the difference between the aggregated market rate costs and the aggregated acquisition costs for 340B drugs. Certain hospital covered entities are prohibited from using 340B savings for certain purposes.

A violation of the prohibitions in the act is an unfair or deceptive trade practice under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act" (protection act), and the violator is subject to the enforcement provisions and penalties contained in the protection act. In addition, a person regulated by the state board of pharmacy (pharmacy board) that violates the provisions of the protection act may be subject to discipline by the pharmacy board against the person's license, certification, or registration, as well as other penalties.

The act requires certain hospital covered entities to annually report to the department of health care policy and financing certain information concerning 340B savings and costs relating to providing charity care.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-086 Colorado Consumer Protection Act - protections for users of social media platforms - requirements for social media companies and social media platforms - deceptive trade practice.** The act establishes certain requirements for social media companies and social media platforms in order to protect users. Specifically, the act:

- Relocates, with amendments, certain language requiring a social media platform to include a function that provides minor users information about their engagement in social media, which language was enacted in 2024 by House Bill 24-1136;

- Requires a social media company to publish policies for each social media platform owned or operated by the social media company (published policies) and establishes mandatory contents for published policies;

- Requires a social media company to submit to the department of law an annual report that includes, for each social media platform owned or operated by the social media company, information concerning the published policies and violations of the published policies;

- Requires a social media company to annually make publicly available a report that includes, for each social media platform owned or operated by the social media company, certain data concerning how minor users used the social media

platform;

- In satisfying the reporting requirements described in the act, requires a social media company to make commercially reasonable efforts to identify the age categories of users;

- Requires a social media company, upon the notification of a user's alleged violation of the published policies or of state law, to determine within 48 hours whether the violation occurred and, if so, to remove the user from the applicable social media platform within 24 hours after the determination is made;

- Requires a social media platform with at least one million discrete monthly users to provide a streamlined process to allow Colorado law enforcement agencies to contact the social media company that operates the social media platform and, under certain conditions, to comply with a search warrant within 72 hours after receiving the search warrant;

- Makes a violation of the new requirements an unfair or deceptive trade practice under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act", to be punished accordingly; and

- Authorizes the attorney general to adopt rules to carry out the new requirements.

**VETOED** by Governor April 24, 2025

**S.B. 25-126 Pre-merger notifications - uniform law - appropriation.** The act enacts the "Uniform Antitrust Pre-Merger Notification Act", drafted by the Uniform Law Commission. The act:

- Requires a person filing a pre-merger notification with the federal government under the federal "Hart-Scott-Rodino Act" that has its principal place of business in the state or directly or indirectly has annual net sales in the state of at least 20% of the filing threshold to contemporaneously file with the state attorney general complete electronic copies of the Hart-Scott-Rodino form and any additional documentary material that the person filed with the pre-merger notification;

- Requires the attorney general to keep the filed form and documentary material confidential, subject to specified exceptions; and

- Authorizes the attorney general to impose a civil penalty of not more than $10,000 per day of noncompliance on any person that fails to comply with the filing requirement.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $68,052 from the general fund

to the department of law to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-145 Automatic renewal contracts - cancellation - rules.** Under current law, if a consumer consents to an automatic renewal contract for a good or service through an online medium, the person that sells the good or service may provide the consumer with an opportunity to cancel the automatic renewal contract either online or in person.

The act changes this provision to state that the person that sells the good or service is required to provide the consumer with an opportunity to cancel the automatic renewal contract online if the consumer consented to the automatic renewal contract through an online medium. If the consumer consented to the automatic renewal contract through other means, the person is required to provide the consumer with an online cancellation link or an in-person mechanism for canceling the automatic renewal contract.

The person that sells the good or service may display a discounted offer, a retention benefit, or information regarding the effects of cancellation if the person simultaneously displays a direct link to cancel the automatic renewal contract.

The attorney general may adopt rules to implement and enforce the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** February 16, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that, section 6-1-732 (1)(d), Colorado Revised Statutes, as enacted in section 1 of the act, takes effect February 16, 2026.

**S.B. 25-282 Colorado Consumer Protection Act - deceptive trade practices - veterans' benefits claims assistance.** The act makes it a deceptive trade practice under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act" for a person who consults with, advises, or assists a veteran in connection with a claim for veterans' benefits (veterans' benefits matter) to:

- Receive compensation in excess of the lesser of $9,200 or 25% of the amount of any past-due benefits the veteran actually receives after the person procures an increase in the veteran's monthly benefits;

- Receive compensation in connection with a claim filed prior to a veteran's

release from active duty or within the one-year period following a veteran's release from active duty;

- Guarantee a successful outcome in a veterans' benefits matter;
- Fail to memorialize the payment terms and certain disclosures in a written, signed contract;
- Omit certain disclosures from advertising or make false representations about accreditation;
- Fail to take various security measures related to veterans' personal information; or
- Provide services in connection with an appeal or review of the veterans administration's initial decision in a veterans' benefits matter, unless the service provider is accredited by the veterans administration.

The act requires the attorney general or district attorney to transmit any civil penalty collected for a violation of the veterans' benefits matter provisions to the state treasurer for deposit in the Colorado state veterans trust fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-299 Sale or lease of residential energy systems - contract requirements - power purchase agreement requirements - requirements for solar salespersons - disclosures to consumers required - cancellation period - warranties required - utility to provide information about financial incentives - deceptive trade practice.** The act defines a solar sales company as an entity that:

- Transacts with a consumer to sell, or negotiate or execute a contract for the sale of, a residential solar electric system or residential battery energy storage system (system); or
- Transacts with a consumer to lease or enter into a power purchase agreement for a system.

The act requires a solar sales company to provide to a consumer certain disclosures when entering into an agreement with the consumer for the purchase or lease of a system or a power purchase agreement for a system (agreement). The act also specifies the terms that an agreement must contain, including payment terms and contact information for the solar sales company. A solar sales company is required to

retain a copy of a signed agreement for at least 4 years after the date the agreement is entered into. The personal information of a consumer must be maintained consistent with applicable data privacy laws.

In the event of a sale of a system, the consumer has at least 3 business days after the date of the transaction to cancel the agreement without financial penalty, besides any nonrefundable deposits. The act requires a solar sales company to conduct a welcome call with the consumer, which welcome call must include certain disclosures. The consumer's 3-day cancellation period does not begin to run until the welcome call is conducted. The act describes the terms that any financing documents must contain if the purchase of a system is financed.

The act sets forth requirements for a salesperson of a solar sales company and prohibits a solar sales company from using written or digital sales materials with names, logos, pictures, or other indicia of association with a public utility, cooperative electric association, or municipal utility, unless the solar sales company has received express, written consent from the relevant utility to do so or is complying with federal fair use laws. A solar sales company is also prohibited from representing that the solar sales company is affiliated with, sponsored by, or approved by a state incentive program without the express, written consent of the state agency in charge of the state incentive program.

The act requires a solar sales company to provide certain warranties for the installation and workmanship of a residential solar electric system. Lastly, the act requires an investor-owned utility serving more than 500,000 customers that offers financial incentives for a system to provide certain information about the offered incentives to customers.

A violation of the requirements of the act is enforceable as a deceptive trade practice under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act". The act's requirements apply to agreements between a solar sales company and a consumer that are entered into on or after July 1, 2026.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1010 Consumer protection - price gouging - declared disaster emergency - market disruption - seasonal pricing.** Under current law, a person engages in an unfair and unconscionable act or practice in violation of consumer protection laws if the person engages in price gouging during a declared disaster emergency. The act provides that a person engages in price gouging in the sale or offer for sale of certain goods or services if, after the governor declares a disaster emergency, which declaration may be based on a market disruption, the price of the good or service is

increased by 10% or more above the price at which a similar good or service was sold or offered for sale before the disaster began. The act also establishes that seasonal pricing is not considered unreasonably excessive pricing and therefore is not price gouging.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 9, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1090 Deceptive and unfair trade practices - disclosure of total price of and pricing information for goods, services, and property - prohibited tenant fees and charges - exceptions - violations - rules.** The act:

- Prohibits a person from offering, displaying, or advertising pricing information for a good, service, or property unless the person clearly and conspicuously discloses the maximum total (total price) of all amounts that a person may pay for the good, service, or property, not including a government charge or shipping charge unless voluntarily included (total price disclosure requirement);

- Prohibits a person from misrepresenting the nature and purpose of pricing information for a good, service, or property;

- Requires a person to clearly and conspicuously disclose the nature and purpose of pricing information for a good, service, or property that is not part of the total price; and

- Prohibits a landlord from requiring a tenant to pay certain fees, charges, or amounts or including in a written rental agreement a provision that requires the tenant to pay a fee, charge, or amount that is prohibited by the act.

A person complies with the disclosure requirements if the person does not use deceptive, unfair, and unconscionable acts or practices related to the pricing of goods, services, or property and if the person:

- Is a food and beverage service establishment that includes a disclosure in the total price for a good or service the amount of any mandatory service charge and how the mandatory service charge is distributed;

- Can demonstrate that the total price of services the person offers is indeterminate at the time of the offer and clearly and conspicuously discloses the factors that determine the total price, any mandatory fees associated with the transaction, and that the total price may vary;

- Can demonstrate that the person is governed by and compliant with applicable

federal law, rule, or regulation regarding pricing transparency for the particular transaction at issue;

- Can demonstrate that any fees, costs, or amounts in addition to the total price are associated with real estate settlement services and are not broker commissions or fees;

- Can demonstrate that the person is providing broadband internet access service or is a cable operator or broadcast satellite provider and is compliant with specified federal law; or

- Is a delivery network company that clearly and conspicuously discloses that an additional flat fee, variable fee, or percentage fee is charged, any mandatory fees associated with the transaction, and that the total price for the services may vary and complies with other requirements related to disclosure of the additional fee.

A landlord or landlord's agent is not required to include, in the required disclosure, the actual amount charged for utility services provided to a tenant's dwelling unit. Additionally, a person is exempt from the act if the person is governed by federal law that preempts state law.

A violation of the act constitutes a deceptive, unfair, and unconscionable act or practice and is subject to penalties under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act". In addition to any other remedies available by law or in equity, in a dispute regarding property, a person aggrieved by a violation may send a written demand to the alleged violator:

- For reimbursement of any fee, charge, or amount unlawfully imposed and for any actual damages suffered; or

- To notify the alleged violator of their refusal to pay a prohibited fee, charge, or amount unlawfully imposed.

If an alleged violator declines to make full legal tender of all fees, charges, amounts, or damages demanded or refuses to cease charging the aggrieved person within 14 days after receiving the written demand, the person is liable for actual damages plus 18% interest, compounded annually.

The attorney general may adopt rules to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 21, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1217 Colorado Consumer Protection Act - funeral directors - theft of client funds - deceptive trade practice - preneed funeral contracts - transportation protection agreements - work experience required for provisional license.** Under current law, a "preneed contract" is a contract, agreement, or mutual understanding, or any security or other instrument that is convertible into a contract, agreement, or mutual understanding, whereby, upon the death of the preneed contract beneficiary, a final resting place, merchandise, or services are provided or performed in connection with the final disposition of the beneficiary's body. The act states that a preneed contract does not include a transportation protection agreement, which is an agreement that primarily provides for the coordination and arrangement, by a third party that is not a general provider, of services related to:

- The preparation of human remains for the purpose of transportation; or

- The transportation of human remains.

The act also makes it a deceptive trade practice under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act" as well as an unlawful act under the "Mortuary Science Code" for a funeral director to commit theft of money that a client or prospective client paid for funeral services.

The act also changes the date by which an applicant for a provisional funeral director, mortuary science practitioner, embalmer, cremationist, or natural reductionist license must demonstrate at least 4,000 hours of work experience from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2027.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 18, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1330 Consumer Repair Bill of Rights Act - exemptions - mechanisms to perform or facilitate quantum information processing - quantum sensing devices.** The act exempts the following from the "Consumer Repair Bill of Rights Act":

- Devices, components, or systems designed to perform or facilitate quantum information processing; and

- Quantum sensing devices that exploit quantum phenomena in certain instances.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

# CORRECTIONS

**S.B. 25-190 Special needs parole eligibility - required special needs parole referrals - study release of aging and seriously ill offenders - release from custody - option to stay overnight.** Under current law, a sheriff may allow an individual to choose to stay in jail overnight after release when extenuating circumstances exist. The act makes facilitation of a connection to a service provider an extenuating circumstance. If an individual chooses to remain in jail overnight, the individual must be released by 10 a.m. the next morning.

Under current law, to qualify for special needs parole, there is a distinction between inmates who are 55 years of age or older and those who are under 55 years of age. The act changes that distinction. The act makes an inmate eligible for special needs parole if the inmate suffers from a diagnosed severe cognitive impairment or serious impairment that limits the person's ability to function.

If the inmate is under 55 years of age, the act provides for special needs parole if the inmate has served at least 25% of the inmate's sentence and is eligible for parole after serving 50% of their sentence including earned time; has served at least 35% of the inmate's sentence and is eligible for parole after serving 75% of their sentence including earned time; has served at least 40% of the inmate's sentence and is eligible for parole after serving 75% of the sentence; or has been diagnosed by a licensed health-care provider as having a terminal illness that is irreversible, unlikely to be cured, and likely to cause death; and has not incurred a class I code of penal discipline violation within the 12 months before the date of the application for special needs parole.

An inmate who is 64 years of age or older and has served at least 20 years of their sentence and was not convicted of a class 1 or class 2 felony, unlawful sexual behavior, a crime that includes domestic violence, or stalking is eligible for special needs parole. The act makes a person eligible for special needs parole if the person has a condition such as advanced or metastatic cancer; end-stage renal disease; end-stage chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder; end-stage heart disease; end-stage liver disease; progressive neurodegenerative disease such as Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; intractable seizure disorder; severe dementia; or Alzheimer's disease.

The act provides that when a health-care provider who is providing care or recently provided care to the person makes a determination that the person's medical condition meets the standard for special needs parole, then a referral must be made to the parole board.

The department of corrections is required to include in each contract with a licensed health-care provider involved in providing inmate care a requirement that the provider screen for eligibility for special needs parole.

The act requires legislative council staff to conduct a study of options for releasing aging and seriously ill offenders from secure custody to appropriate care or placing offenders in alternative programs that can better provide the offender's needed medical care.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-208 Inmate telephone call costs - percentage covered by department - appropriation.** Under current law, beginning July 1, 2025, the department of corrections (department) is required to cover 100% of all inmate telephone call costs. The act changes the amount the department is required to cover, beginning July 1, 2025, to 75% of all inmate telephone call costs. The act requires the department to cover 100% of all inmate telephone call costs on and after July 1, 2026.

The act appropriates $1,436,165 from the general fund to the department for inmate telephone calls.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-211 New reporting and budget request requirements.** The act requires the executive director (director) of the department of corrections (department) to report specified information on inmate population, bed capacity, and vacancy rates on a monthly basis. The act also requires the director to report to the joint budget committee and the office of state planning and budgeting:

- When opening or closing a facility or relocating more than 20 inmates; and
- By August 1, 2025, and by each August 1 thereafter, information on FTEs by facility, location, and subprogram.

The act requires future budget requests to include worksheets identifying calculations for FTE and operating expenses and requires the department to include a report describing supplemental budget requests and budget amendments as part of its "SMART Act" presentation.

If the director or department fails to provide the information required, the act authorizes the joint budget committee to reduce appropriations for salaries of unclassified department employees.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-212 Centennial correctional facility - temporary use during Sterling correctional facility access controls project - structured relocation plan - appropriation.** The act allows the Centennial correctional facility-south c-tower to be used to temporarily house protective-, close-, and medium-custody inmates for the duration of the Sterling correctional facility access controls project (project). The use of the Centennial correctional facility-south c-tower is permitted only after the department of corrections (department) determines that there are no suitable beds available to house an inmate in another department facility.

The act requires the department to, at least 30 days prior to relocating any inmates, provide a structured relocation plan to the joint budget committee and the house of representatives judiciary committee and the senate judiciary committee, or their successor committees, and to update those committees during the project. The plan must include, but is not limited to:

- What programs or classes will be available to the inmates;
- What behavioral health and medical care will be available;
- What employment opportunities will be available and the rate of pay for each employment opportunity;
- What recreational opportunities will be available;
- What visitation opportunities will be available;
- How many hours a day an inmate will be allowed out of their cell based on their medium- or close-custody level or protective custody status;
- Whether, prior to transfer, the department plans to conduct a reclassification or other custody review on any medium-security inmate to determine whether the inmate is appropriate to progress or have an override to minimum-restrictive custody; and
- An estimate of how long inmates will be temporarily held at Centennial correctional facility-south c-tower and if the relocations will be based on the duration of the project at the Sterling correctional facility.

The act also requires the department to provide updates on the status of the access controls project at its"SMART Act" hearing required by section 2-7-203, regarding departmental presentations to legislative committees of reference and departmental regulatory agendas.

The act appropriates $1,829,000 from the general fund to the department to

implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2025

**S.B. 25-213 Broadband infrastructure - fund transfer - eligible facilities.** The act requires the state treasurer, on July 1, 2025, to transfer $842,346 from the general fund to the broadband infrastructure cash fund (fund). Current law lists the correctional facilities where the money in the fund may be used to install broadband infrastructure. The act adds the Colorado territorial correctional facility to the list.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-291 Division of criminal justice - community corrections programs - spending authority.** The act changes the spending authority of the division of criminal justice (division) in the department of public safety in relation to community corrections programs by:

- Repealing the division's authority to transfer up to 10% of annual appropriations among or between line items for community corrections program services; and
- Allowing the division to overexpend up to $2 million in any one fiscal year for felony placements in community corrections programs.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**H.B. 25-1013 Visitation in a correctional facility - right to visitation - limitations on visitation - grievances - SMART hearing.** The act establishes visitation as a right for a person confined in a correctional facility (confined person). The department of corrections (department) may:

- Limit visitation for a confined person who is in restrictive housing or as a sanction following a conviction for a class 1 code of penal discipline violation;
- Reduce, but not eliminate, the number of visits available per week to a confined person as a result of an increase in the person's custody classification level;
- Temporarily deprive visitation as necessary for facility operations or for the safety of the facility, persons in the facility, and the general public; and
- Deny or cancel visitation for a confined person at any time as necessary to comply with requirements imposed by a court order, for victim safety, to prevent communication with a co-defendant, to preserve the integrity of a criminal investigation, to comply with treatment protocols, or for any other reason required by law.

Video visits may supplement, but must not take the place of, in-person visits when in-person visits are permitted.

If a confined person provides the department with reasonable notice that a requested visitation is for virtual attendance at a funeral or during or immediately following the birth of a child in the person's family, the act requires the department to make all reasonable efforts to allow the person to participate in the visitation via virtual attendance, or, if virtual attendance is not possible, via telephone.

The department may adopt policies to govern visitations, including policies necessary to allow visitation as part of routine facility operations.

The act states that it does not create a private right of action. The act permits a confined person to file a grievance with the department if the confined person alleges deprivation of visitation. The department is required to include information about visitation and grievances in its annual "SMART Act" hearing.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**NOTE:** The general assembly intends that in implementing this act, the department of corrections shall abide by any applicable provisions of a partnership agreement established pursuant to section 24-50-1112.

**H.B. 25-1026 Inmate health care - elimination of copayments and fees - report - appropriation.** Current law requires the department of corrections (department) to assess a copayment for inmate-initiated visits to providers of medical, dental, mental health, and optometric care services. Current law permits a waiver or reduction of the copayment under a range of circumstances. The department's current administrative regulations assess fees when an inmate fails to attend or refuses a scheduled health-care appointment. The act eliminates the copayment and prohibits the department from assessing a fee when an inmate fails to attend or refuses a health-care appointment.

The department is required to report during its 2026 "SMART Act" hearing on the number of times in the previous year that an inmate failed to attend a scheduled health-care appointment or requested an appointment when the request was not relevant to an actual medical condition.

The act reduces appropriations to the department by a net of $165,682, which includes an increase of $157,179 appropriated from the general fund and a decrease of $322,861 from cash funds.

**VETOED** by Governor May 29, 2025

**H.B. 25-1049 In-custody communication - attorney representatives - phone calls - electronic communication - private - no cost.** Current law allows a person who is committed, imprisoned, or arrested (person in custody) the right to communicate with an attorney or family member by making a reasonable number of telephone calls or through any other reasonable manner. The act adds the attorney's authorized representative to those whom a person in custody can communicate with.

Current law allows a person in custody the right to consult with an attorney. The act requires a peace officer or person employed at a place of confinement to provide an attorney or the attorney's authorized representative the ability to initiate communication with a person in custody through telephone calls, interactive audiovisual conferencing, or any other reasonable method of electronic communication, as determined by the jail or correctional facility administration. The communication must be private, unrecorded, and without cost to the confined person and attorney or the attorney's representative, subject to all reasonable administrative and operational procedures.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1116 Department of Corrections offender records search - outstanding warrants - pending cases - notification to offender, public defender, and court.** The act requires the department of corrections (department) to search all information available to the department to determine whether an offender held at a correctional facility is subject to an outstanding warrant or if the offender has a pending case in a Colorado court. The department is required to conduct the search when the department conducts the initial comprehensive evaluation of the offender's sentence and 3 to 8 months prior to the offender's community correction eligibility date. The act requires the department to establish guidelines and policies that address requests for additional searches as may be needed by the public defender liaison to the department.

If the department determines that an offender is subject to a warrant or has a pending case in a Colorado court, the department shall notify the offender, the public defender liaison to the department, and the court that issued the warrant or in which the case is pending, as applicable. The general assembly encourages a court to ensure the offender appears before the court, is assigned counsel if the defendant is eligible for court-appointed counsel, allows the offender to resolve the warrant in a timely manner, and facilitates virtual appearance for the offender.

The act does not prohibit the department from searching for outstanding warrants at any other time. The act requires the office of state public defender to designate an

email address for the public defender liaisons to the department of corrections to receive notifications from the department.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1129 Community transition initiatives - peer support behavioral health services.** Under existing law, the department of corrections is required to develop and implement initiatives specifically designed to assist each offender's transition from a correctional facility into the community. The act adds peer support behavioral health services that are provided by credentialed peer support professionals or other researched-based programs as a component listed in state law that may be included in an initiative.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# COURTS

**S.B. 25-009 Recognition of Tribal court orders - arrest warrants - behavioral health commitment orders.** Current law does not expressly allow for the state to recognize an arrest warrant issued by a Tribal court of a federally recognized Tribe (Tribal court). The act clarifies that a state court shall give full faith and credit to an arrest warrant issued by a Tribal court. Upon issuance of a Tribal court arrest warrant, a peace officer in the state may apprehend the person identified in the Tribal warrant if the peace officer verifies the validity of the warrant and confirms that the warrant permits extradition. The act outlines the court process for extradition cases arising from a Tribal court arrest warrant.

Current law does not expressly allow for the recognition of a Tribal court behavioral health commitment order (commitment order). The act clarifies that a commitment order entered by a Tribal court that concerns a person under the Tribal court's jurisdiction is recognized to the same extent as a commitment order entered by a state court. A health-care provider may communicate with the officers of the Tribal court regarding a patient placed under the health-care provider's care pursuant to a commitment order to the same extent that the health-care provider may communicate with officers of the court pursuant to a commitment order entered by a state court. If a Tribal court issues an order rescinding the Tribal court's original commitment order, the state, county, or municipal law enforcement agencies; state courts; hospitals; behavioral health facilities; health-care providers; and others within the state responsible for providing services to the person subject to the commitment order shall recognize the order rescinding the Tribal court's original commitment order and release the person subject to the commitment order.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 5, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 5, 2025

**S.B. 25-024 District court and county court judges - increases - office space - appropriation.** Beginning July 1, 2025, the act increases by one the number of district court judges in the fourth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and twenty-third judicial districts and increases by one the number of county court judges in La Plata county.

Beginning July 1, 2026, the act increases by one the number of district court judges in the fourth, seventh, thirteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth judicial districts and increases by one the number of county court judges in Larimer county, Douglas county, Mesa county, and Eagle county.

Current law requires district court judges regularly assigned to Arapahoe county to maintain offices within Arapahoe county. The act allows the district court judges assigned to Arapahoe county to maintain offices outside of the county seat.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $2,638,326 from the general

fund to the judicial department to implement the increased number of judges and appropriates $621,337 from the general fund to the judicial department for use by the office of state public defender.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 24, 2025

**S.B. 25-035 Limitation of action against real estate appraisers - five years - exceptions.** Under current law, the statute of limitations to bring certain claims against a real estate appraiser does not start until the party filing the claim has discovered, or should have discovered, an alleged defect in the appraisal. The act requires a claimant to bring an action against a real estate appraiser (appraiser) within 5 years after the date the appraisal report is completed and transmitted to a client. The 5-year limitation does not apply to an action against an appraiser for a defective appraisal report or service if the action is brought by:

- A consumer who is an original party to a residential mortgage loan or residential real estate transaction; or

- A mortgage originator who must repurchase a loan.

The 5-year limitation also does not apply to an action for fraud, for misrepresentation, or for a discriminatory housing practice brought against an appraiser.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-062 Municipal court - failure to appear.** The act prohibits a person's failure to appear from forming the basis of a municipal criminal charge against the person.

The act clarifies that, for purposes of the act, failure to appear includes contempt of court for the failure to appear or any other term used by a municipality to refer to a person's failure to appear at a scheduled court date.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 17, 2025

**S.B. 25-189 Habitual criminal determination - habitual proceeding - jury determination required - appropriation.** Under existing law, a person convicted of certain prior offenses may be adjudged a habitual criminal and subject to enhanced sentencing. The act requires a jury, in a habitual proceeding that is separate from the trial of the charged substantive offense and for the purpose of determining whether the defendant is a habitual criminal, to determine whether the defendant has been previously convicted as alleged, whether the convictions were separately brought and

tried, and whether the convictions arose out of separate and distinct criminal episodes. The habitual proceeding must be conducted before the same jury impaneled to try the substantive offense; except that, when necessary and as constitutionally permissible, a new jury may be impaneled. If a new jury is impaneled, the court shall hold the habitual proceeding as soon as practicable.

The act repeals the process for a judge to try the issue of whether a person is a habitual offender when the prosecuting attorney learns of a prior felony conviction after a guilty verdict but prior to the person being sentenced.

The act appropriates $17,500 from the general fund to the judicial department for court costs, jury costs, court-appointed counsel, and reimbursements for vacated convictions.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 2, 2025

**S.B. 25-239 Name index and register of actions - access for professionals associated with attorneys that have access.** Current law allows attorneys under contract with the office of the child's representative, the office of alternate defense counsel, and the office of the respondent parents' counsel to access the name index and register of actions of public case types. The act allows other professionals under contract with these offices to access that same information.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1065 Jury duty opt-out - person who is 72 years of age or older - appropriation.** The act allows a person who is 72 years of age or older to choose to temporarily or permanently opt out of jury service. The judge or jury commissioner may require documentation in support of the opt-out of jury service.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $10,066 from the general fund to the judicial department for use by the state courts to implement the act.

**VETOED** by Governor May 16, 2025

**H.B. 25-1070 Electroconvulsive treatment for minors - conditions of treatment.** For a minor who is 15 years of age or younger, current law authorizes electroconvulsive treatment (ECT) to be performed if certain conditions are met, including that ECT is medically necessary to treat life-threatening malignant catatonia. The act removes this

condition.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 31, 2025

**H.B. 25-1081 Restitution - reports.** Beginning with the judicial department's 2026 "SMART Act" hearing, the act requires the state court administrator to report statistics concerning restitution payments received and owed during the previous 5 state fiscal years.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1138 Civil law - sexual misconduct - evidence - prohibited admission - exceptions.** Under current law, certain evidence of a victim's prior or subsequent sexual conduct is presumed irrelevant and inadmissible in a civil proceeding, but there is an exception for evidence of the victim's prior or subsequent sexual conduct with the defendant. The act eliminates this exception.

The act prohibits the admission of evidence of the victim's manner of dress, hairstyle, mode or manner of speech, or lifestyle as evidence of the victim's consent, credibility, or the existence or extent of damages or harm.

The party moving to admit evidence presumed irrelevant is required to raise the issue at a pretrial conference and make a prima facie showing that the evidence is relevant for an admissible reason and that discovery is likely to rebut the presumption of inadmissibility. The court is required to allow the nonmoving party to object. If the court allows discovery, the court must issue a protective order that limits the scope of discovery to relevant issues and protect against unwarranted, irrelevant, or overly broad discovery into the alleged victim's sexual conduct or history.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 13, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**H.B. 25-1147 Municipal courts - maximum penalties compared to state penalties - right to counsel - virtual observation of in-custody proceedings - prompt resolution of cases.** The act caps the maximum incarceration sentence for a municipal violation that has a comparable state law crime at the same length as the state-level offense. If a comparable state-level offense does not exist, the maximum period of incarceration is capped at the maximum for a state-level petty offense. Mandatory minimums and increased penalties based on prior convictions are prohibited unless the person is convicted of a municipal offense for which there is a comparable state offense or of an infraction that allows imposition of the same mandatory minimum or increased penalties based on prior convictions. The act also caps a consecutive

municipal sentence at 2 times the highest charge in the case.

The act clarifies that municipal court defendants have a right to counsel and that municipal defense counsel have the same notice, case information, and opportunity to meet with their clients as do state-level defense counsel. Current law prohibits paying indigent municipal defense counsel on a fixed or flat-fee payment structure if the municipality prosecutes domestic violence cases. The act applies the prohibition to all municipalities.

All municipal court proceedings are required to be open to public observation. Virtual observation is required for all in-custody proceedings, and prompt resolution of municipal cases is required.

**VETOED** by Governor May 16, 2025

**H.B. 25-1294 Court costs and fees assessed to juveniles - removal of repeal.** Current law requires a court to vacate any court costs and fees assessed to a juvenile under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court prior to July 6, 2021, however, this requirement repeals on June 30, 2025. The act removes the June 30, 2025 repeal.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 29, 2025

**H.B. 25-1298 Judicial performance commissions - twenty-third judicial district commission.** The act establishes the twenty-third judicial district commission on judicial performance on December 1, 2025, and specifies the initial terms for members of the commission. The act repeals outdated provisions concerning the terms of members of judicial commissions.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 2, 2025

**H.B. 25-1301 Oath or affirmation - authority to administer - voice reporter.** Current law does not allow a voice court reporter to administer an oath or affirmation. The act adds voice reporters to the list of professionals who may administer an oath or affirmation.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

**H.B. 25-1304 Criminal law - restitution - extension of restitution deadline - applicability.** Current law gives a trial court judge 91 days from the day a conviction enters in a criminal case to order restitution, which is the monetary loss a victim suffers due to a defendant's criminal conduct, in a criminal case. The act grants the prosecuting attorney 63 days to submit restitution information to the trial court judge following a conviction if the information is not available on the day a conviction enters,

and then grants the trial court judge an additional 63 days following the submission of restitution information to order restitution after it receives the information from the prosecuting attorney. The act applies to defendants sentenced on or after the act's effective date.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

**H.B. 25-1329 Foreign third-party litigation funders - requirements - deceptive or unfair trade practice - attorney general enforcement - report.** The act requires a foreign third-party litigation funder (funder) that enters into a litigation financing agreement (agreement) to disclose and submit certain information to the Colorado attorney general. The act prohibits a funder from:

- Utilizing a domestic entity as a means of providing litigation financing to a party or attorney in a civil action;

- Deciding, influencing, or directing an attorney with respect to the conduct of the civil action or any settlement or resolution of the civil action;

- Assigning rights to profits other than the right to receive a share of the proceeds awarded in the civil action as outlined in the agreement; or

- Sharing proprietary information, or information affecting national security interests obtained as a result of the agreement for the civil action, with anyone who is not a party or an attorney.

The act subjects an agreement to discovery under the Colorado rules of civil procedure and Colorado rules of evidence.

The act deems an agreement entered into by a funder void if the funder fails to comply with the activity and disclosure requirements. A funder's failure to comply with the requirements of this act constitutes a deceptive or unfair trade practice. The act allows the attorney general to bring legal action against a funder to enforce compliance with the act, impose fines, prohibit a funder from operating in this state, or impose any other sanction the attorney general deems appropriate for a violation of the activity or disclosure requirements.

The act requires the department of law to include information about funders in its annual "SMART Act" hearing annually, beginning in January 2026.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-003 Semiautomatic firearms - unlawful manufacture, distribution, transfer, sale, or purchase of specified semiautomatic firearms - firearms safety courses - firearms safety course eligibility card - sheriff duties - firearms training and safety course record system - unlawful sale, transfer, or possession of a large-capacity magazine penalty - rapid-fire devices prohibited - machine gun conversion device repealed - appropriation.** The act defines a "specified semiautomatic firearm" as a semiautomatic rifle or semiautomatic shotgun with a detachable magazine or a gas-operated semiautomatic handgun with a detachable magazine. The act excludes certain types of firearms and specified models of firearms from the definition of "specified semiautomatic firearm".

The act prohibits knowingly manufacturing, distributing, transferring, selling, or purchasing a specified semiautomatic firearm on or after August 1, 2026; except that a person may transfer a specified semiautomatic firearm to an individual residing in another state or a federally licensed firearm dealer. The act exempts certain manufacture, transfers, sales, and purchases from the prohibition, including specified transactions involving law enforcement agencies and peace officers, the department of corrections, armored vehicle businesses, military forces, gunsmiths, educational programs, and historical societies and museums; transfers that occur by operation of law or because of the death of a person; and conduct involving firearms for use solely as a prop for a film. Additionally, the prohibition does not apply to the transfer or sale of a specified semiautomatic firearm to, and receipt or purchase of a specified semiautomatic firearm by, a person who:

- Completed a hunter education course certified by the division of parks and wildlife (division) and, within 5 years before making the purchase, completed a basic firearms safety course;

- Within 5 years before making the purchase, completed an extended firearms safety course; or

- Completed an extended firearms safety course more than 5 years before making the purchase and completed a basic firearms safety course within 5 years before making the purchase.

Unlawful manufacture, distribution, transfer, sale, or purchase of a specified semiautomatic firearm is a class 2 misdemeanor; except that a second or subsequent offense is a class 6 felony. The department of revenue shall revoke the state firearms dealer permit of a dealer who unlawfully manufactures, distributes, transfers, sells, or purchases a specified semiautomatic firearm. The Colorado bureau of investigation shall deny the transfer of a firearm to a person who was convicted of misdemeanor unlawful manufacture, distribution, transfer, sale, or purchase of a specified semiautomatic firearm within 5 years prior to the transfer. A person convicted of

felony unlawful manufacture, distribution, transfer, sale, or purchase of a specified semiautomatic firearm is prohibited from possessing a firearm and certain other weapons.

The act sets minimum requirements for the instruction included in, and length of, a basic firearms safety course and an extended firearms safety course. The act requires the division to establish the course requirements for a basic or extended firearms safety course.

In order to enroll in a basic or extended firearms safety course, a person must hold a valid firearms safety course eligibility card (firearms course card) issued by a sheriff. The act sets the requirements to be issued a firearms course card, which includes completing a name-based background check, paying a processing fee set by the sheriff, and paying the firearms training and safety course record fee established by the division. A sheriff shall issue a firearms course card to an applicant; except that a sheriff shall deny an application if the applicant cannot lawfully possess a firearm under state or federal law or the sheriff cannot positively identify the applicant. A sheriff may deny an application for a firearms course card if the sheriff has a reasonable belief that documented previous behavior by the applicant makes it likely the applicant will present a danger to themself or others if the applicant holds a card. A sheriff shall revoke an issued firearms course card if the cardholder cannot lawfully possess a firearm under state or federal law and may revoke an issued card if the sheriff has a reasonable belief that documented previous behavior by the applicant makes it likely the applicant will present a danger to themself or others. The act sets forth the process for judicial review of the denial or revocation of a firearms course card.

The act requires the division to develop and maintain a firearms training and safety course record system (system) that includes records of persons who hold a valid firearms course card and who have completed a hunter education course, a basic firearms safety course, or an extended firearms safety course. The system must allow:

- A sheriff to electronically enter information about each person who was issued a firearms course eligibility card;

- The instructor of a basic or extended firearms safety course to request and receive information about whether a person holds a valid firearms course card;

- The instructor of a hunter education course or a basic or extended firearms safety course to electronically enter into the system information about each student who completes a course; and

- A federal firearms licensee to electronically request and receive information about whether a person has completed the courses necessary to purchase a specified semiautomatic firearm.

The act creates the firearms training and safety course cash fund, which consists of firearms training and safety course record fee remitted to the division by a sheriff and any other money that the general assembly may appropriate or transfer to the fund. Money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the division. The director of the division may report to the state treasurer an amount of money to transfer between the firearms training and safety course cash fund from the parks and outdoor recreation cash fund. Within 3 days after receiving a report, the state treasurer shall make the reported transfer. By June 30, 2030, the total amount of the transfers to the parks and outdoor recreation cash fund reported by the director of the division must be equal to the total amount transferred from the parks and outdoor recreation cash fund, plus fair market interest.

On or before December 31 of each year, the division shall submit a report to the house of representatives and senate judiciary committees, or their successor committees, about the expenses incurred by the division to implement the act, and any additional resources the division needs to effectively implement the act.

The act requires the division in the department of revenue responsible for issuing state firearms dealer permits to publish and make publicly available guidance about specific models of specified semiautomatic firearms to which the act applies.

The act makes the unlawful sale, transfer, or possession of a large-capacity magazine a class 1 misdemeanor.

Existing law prohibits possession of a dangerous weapon. The act defines "rapid-fire device" and classifies rapid-fire devices as dangerous weapons under Colorado law. The act repeals the definition of "machine gun conversion device" and removes machine gun conversion devices from the list of dangerous weapons.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the bill appropriates $100,000 to the office of the governor for use by the office of information technology from funds received from the department of natural resources from the firearms training and safety course cash fund. The general assembly appropriated money to the department of revenue to implement House Bill 24-1353, concerning requirements to engage in the business of dealing in firearms. The act further appropriates unspent money from that appropriation to the department of revenue for expenditure until the close of the 2025-26 state fiscal year.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 10, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 10, 2025

**S.B. 25-034 Firearms purchase - voluntary waiver of right to purchase - unlawful attempted purchase while subject to a voluntary waiver.** The act establishes a process for a person to voluntarily waive the right to purchase a firearm (voluntary waiver). The Colorado bureau of investigation (bureau) in the department of public safety (department) shall deny a firearm transfer to the person while the voluntary

waiver is in effect. The bureau shall develop an online portal (portal) for a person to electronically file for a voluntary waiver, update contact information, and revoke a voluntary waiver. The bureau is required to verify the filer's identity before accepting a voluntary waiver or revocation.

The bureau shall enter a voluntary waiver into the national instant criminal background check system and any other federal or state computer-based systems used to identify prohibited purchasers of firearms. A person may revoke the voluntary waiver by filing for revocation with the bureau. The waiver remains in effect for 30 days after the bureau accepts the revocation.

A person filing the voluntary waiver form may provide the name and contact information of a person who will be contacted if the person attempts to purchase a firearm while the voluntary waiver is in effect or if the filer revokes the voluntary waiver.

The act prohibits a person from attempting to purchase a firearm while subject to a voluntary waiver. Attempting to purchase a firearm while subject to a voluntary waiver is a civil infraction, punishable by a maximum $25 fine.

The voluntary waiver process and the prohibition on attempting to purchase a firearm while subject to a voluntary waiver are contingent on the department receiving $200,000 of gifts, grants, or donations to develop and operate the portal. The act permits the department to seek, accept, and expend gifts, grants, or donations for the portal.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that, certain provisions of the act shall only take effect upon receipt of the notice to the revisor of statutes required by section 24-33.5-424.7 (8), Colorado Revised Statutes, as enacted in section 3 of the act.

**S.B. 25-059 State response to mass shootings - grant money - services for victims of mass shootings.** The act requires the division of criminal justice (division) in the department of public safety to apply for and accept and expend federal or other available grant money to improve the state's response to mass shootings, including grant money to support services for victims of mass shootings.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 10, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-060 Obstructing governmental operations - repeated calling or contact without justifiable cause.** The act expands the conduct that can constitute the crime of obstructing governmental operations to include the repeated calling of or contact with 911 dispatch centers or specified public safety entities without justifiable cause.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** October 1, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**S.B. 25-129 Subpoena requirements - private right of action for out-of-state action - limitation on citizen's arrest - use of government resources for out-of-state investigation - reports for termination of pregnancy.** The act clarifies that requirements for out-of-state telehealth providers do not alter or limit the rights and protections afforded to a person concerning a legally protected health-care activity.

Current law requires a prescription drug label to include the name of the prescribing practitioner. At the practitioner's request, the act authorizes a prescription label for mifepristone, misoprostol, and the generic alternatives to those prescriptions to include only the name of the prescribing health-care practice instead of the name of the practitioner, provided the practitioner includes the name of the health-care practice on the paper or electronic form of the prescription.

The act requires any person requesting a subpoena to affirm under penalty of perjury that the subpoena:

- Is not related to, and any information obtained will not be used in, any investigation or proceeding that seeks to impose civil or criminal liability or professional sanctions against a person or entity that engaged in or attempted or intended to engage in a legally protected health-care activity or that provided insurance coverage for gender-affirming health-care services or reproductive health care; or

- Is related to such an investigation or proceeding, but the investigation or proceeding is brought under tort law or contract law by the person who engaged in or attempted or intended to engage in a legally protected health-care activity, gender-affirming health-care services, or reproductive health care, and is actionable in an equivalent or similar manner under Colorado law.

If a person or entity brings an out-of-state civil or criminal action, or attempts to enforce any order or judgment issued in connection with an action, against another person or entity for engaging in or attempting or intending to engage in a legally protected health-care activity or for providing insurance coverage for gender-affirming health-care services or reproductive health care, the person or entity subject to the

out-of-state civil or criminal action has a private right of action against the person or entity and may institute a civil action in district court within 6 years after the date the out-of-state action is commenced or enforcement is attempted.

Current law authorizes a private person to arrest a person without a warrant upon reasonable information that the person is charged in another state with a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year. The act creates an exception if the person is charged in another state for engaging in a legally protected health-care activity in Colorado.

Current law prohibits a public agency from expending government resources or providing information or data in furtherance of any out-of-state investigation or proceeding seeking to impose civil or criminal liability or professional sanction upon a person or entity for engaging in a legally protected health-care activity. The act expands the prohibition to include public entities, which include state and local governments, and a person or entity licensed or regulated by the state.

The act grants the attorney general the authority to enforce the provisions of the act.

The act prohibits the department of public health and environment (CDPHE) from collecting a patient's name, date of birth, address, employer, spouse's name, or parent's or legal guardian's name, or the city or town where the termination of pregnancy occurred, as part of any required reporting of induced terminations of pregnancy. Reports of induced terminations of pregnancy collected by CDPHE must only be used for compilation of statistical reports, must not be incorporated into the official records of the office of the state registrar of vital statistics, and are confidential. The state registrar is required to dispose of any reports of induced terminations of pregnancy when all statistical processing of the reports is complete. A person who releases or discloses confidential information related to reporting of induced terminations of pregnancy commits a data privacy breach.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 24, 2025

**S.B. 25-158 Procurement practices - governmental bodies - contractors or bidders - firearms - items regulated by the federal National Firearms Act.** The act creates state procurement practices for firearms and items regulated pursuant to the federal "National Firearms Act" ("NFA"). The act applies to all contracts the state sources, enters into, awards, amends, renews, or extends on or after January 1, 2026, for procuring firearms or items regulated pursuant to the "NFA". During a governmental body's contracting process, sourcing method process, or upon request during the term of a contract, a contractor or bidder shall comply with certain requirements, make certain disclosures, and provide certain documentation to confirm that the contractor or bidder engages in safe business practices.

The attorney general may assist the department of personnel (department) in

developing processes and procedures to implement the procurement practices.

The department may adopt rules to implement this act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**S.B. 25-171 Commodity metals theft task force - repeal.** The act repeals the commodity metals theft task force as recommended in the 2024 sunset report.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-179 Identity Theft and Financial Deterrence Act - continuation under sunset law - identity theft and financial fraud board repeal - appropriation.** The "Identity Theft and Financial Deterrence Act" was set to repeal September 1, 2025. The act implements the department of regulatory agencies' recommendations to:

- Continue the "Identity Theft and Financial Fraud Deterrence Act" until September 1, 2036;
- Repeal the identity theft and financial fraud board; and
- Repeal the current cash fund funding structure; allow appropriation of money from the general fund to the department of public safety (department); and allow the department to accept gifts, grants, and donations to staff the Colorado investigators unit.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $653,345 from the identity theft and financial fraud fund to the department for use by the Colorado bureau of investigation and decreases appropriations made to the department for use by the Colorado bureau of investigation from the identity theft and financial fraud fund by $653,345. Money appropriated to the department to staff the Colorado investigators unit is subject to available appropriations.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-209 Community corrections programs - offender option to refuse**

**placement.** The act permits an offender to refuse placement in a community corrections program after the offender has been accepted for placement by a community corrections board and a community corrections program rather than before placement.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-240 Electronic discovery in criminal cases task force - creation - reporting - repeal.** The act creates the electronic discovery in criminal cases task force (task force), which consists of 11 task force members. The purpose of the task force is to study the costs and management of electronic discovery in criminal cases.

On or before November 1, 2025, the act requires the task force to submit a report to the joint budget committee and the joint technology committee describing the work of the task force, findings and recommendations regarding the issues and topics considered by the task force, and legislative proposals and expected costs.

The act repeals the task force, effective January 1, 2027.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-241 Bond and bail forfeiture proceeds - judicial collection enhancement fund.** The act requires 75% of the money collected from a bond forfeiture judgment against an individual to be deposited in the judicial collection enhancement fund. The act requires the money collected from a bail forfeiture judgment against an appearance bond written by a compensated surety to be deposited in the judicial collection enhancement fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-288 Intimate digital depictions - civil liability for nonconsensual disclosure - criminal offenses for sexual exploitation of a child and unauthorized disclosures.** The act creates a cause of action against a person who discloses or threatens to disclose a highly realistic but false visual depiction of another individual (depicted individual) that has been created, altered, or produced by generative AI, image editing software, or computer-generated means and that depicts the intimate body parts of the depicted individual or certain sexual acts involving the depicted individual (intimate digital depiction). A depicted individual who has suffered harm from the nonconsensual disclosure or threatened disclosure of an intimate digital depiction has a cause of action against the person who disclosed or threatened to disclose the intimate digital depiction if the person knew or acted with reckless disregard for

whether the depicted individual:

- Did not consent to the disclosure;
- Would experience severe emotional distress due to the disclosure or threatened disclosure; and
- Was identifiable.

The act creates an exception to its civil liability provisions for a provider of the technology used to create an intimate digital depiction. Other exceptions include disclosures related to matters of public concern, parody, satire, and impersonation; disclosures made in good faith in various circumstances; and broadcasts of third-party content under certain conditions.

A successful plaintiff may recover the defendant's monetary gain from the intimate digital depiction; either actual damages or liquidated damages of $150,000; exemplary damages; and litigation costs, including reasonable attorney fees. A court may also order the defendant to cease disclosure of the intimate digital depiction.

In the context of the criminal law punishing sexual exploitation of a child, the act updates the definition of "sexually exploitative material" to include realistic computer-generated digital depictions that depict an identifiable child.

The act changes the criminal offenses of posting a private image for harassment and posting a private image for pecuniary gain to the related offenses of disclosing a private intimate image or intimate digital depiction for the same purposes. A person who is eighteen years of age or older commits disclosure of a private intimate image or intimate digital depiction for harassment or for pecuniary gain if the person discloses or threatens to disclose a private intimate image or intimate digital depiction without consent. The harassment offense now requires that the disclosure or threatened disclosure cause physical, emotional, or reputational harm to the depicted individual.

Like the offenses for posting a private image in current law, disclosing a private intimate image or intimate digital depiction is a class 1 misdemeanor; except that the act increases the penalty to a class 6 felony if the person made the disclosure and the disclosure posed an imminent and serious threat to the safety of the depicted individual or the depicted individual's immediate family and the person knew or reasonably should have known of the imminent and serious threat.

The act changes the offenses of posting, possessing, or exchanging a private image by a juvenile to the related offenses of disclosing, possessing, or exchanging a private intimate image or intimate digital depiction by a juvenile. The penalties remain the

same.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-298 Criminal law - sexually explicit materials harmful to children - definitions - sexual conduct - remove term homosexuality.** The act removes the term "homosexuality" from the definition of sexual conduct in the sexually explicit materials harmful to children part of the "Colorado Criminal Code".

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

**S.B. 25-304 Colorado sexual assault forensic medical evidence review board created - Victim Rights Act notification requirement - reporting requirements - appropriation.** The act creates the Colorado sexual assault forensic medical evidence review board (board), consisting of the attorney general, or their designee, as board chair; the executive director of the Colorado district attorneys' council, or their designee; and various members appointed by the attorney general or the governor. The board's duties include reviewing and monitoring processes related to sexual assault response, making recommendations to improve sexual assault response, and submitting an annual report concerning its duties.

The act creates a notification requirement under the "Victim Rights Act" that requires a law enforcement agency to notify a victim every 90 days when the law enforcement agency has not received the results of the forensic medical evidence DNA analysis from an accredited crime laboratory.

The act requires an accredited crime laboratory to endeavor to analyze forensic medical evidence within 60 days after its receipt.

The act expands public reporting requirements concerning forensic medical evidence and DNA evidence backlogs.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $112,365 from the general fund to the department of law for use by the administration division to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**H.B. 25-1015 Bond - post bond online - clarifications.** Current law requires that bond can be posted online. The act makes clarifying changes to the bond statutes to ensure that bond can be posted online.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1034 Dangerous dogs - professionals.** In the case of a veterinary health-care worker, dog groomer, humane agency personnel, professional dog handler, or trainer acting in the performance of that person's professional duties, the bill removes the term "or serious bodily injury" to the list of provisions that the statute does not apply to, leaving just "bodily injury".

**APPROVED** by Governor March 14, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1050 County jails - intergovernmental agreement for multijurisdictional jail.** Current law requires each county with a population of 2,000 or more to maintain a county jail. The act exempts a county from the requirement to maintain a county jail if the county has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with another county to operate a multijurisdictional county jail.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 14, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 14, 2025

**H.B. 25-1058 Not guilty by reason of insanity - out-of-custody examinations - limitations on sanity examinations.** When a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity is accepted by a court, the act requires the court, in consultation with the department of human services (CDHS) and the parties, to determine whether a sanity examination requires the defendant to stay overnight for an extended examination and the number of days of the extended examination. If the defendant is in custody, the act authorizes the sanity examination to be conducted at the jail or place of confinement or at a facility operated by or under contract with CDHS. If the defendant is at liberty on summons or on bond, the act authorizes the sanity examination to be conducted at a facility operated by or contracted with CDHS or at an out-of-custody location that the court and CDHS determine is appropriate.

If a sanity examination is recorded, the act prohibits a defendant from being dressed in prison or jail clothing and prohibits restraints on the defendant from being visible on the recording.

Current law authorizes psychiatrists, forensic psychologists, and other personnel conducting a sanity examination to conduct a narcoanalytic interview of the defendant with drugs that are medically appropriate, to subject the defendant to a polygraph examination, and to testify to the results of the procedures, statements, and reactions

of the defendant. The act repeals this provision.

The act makes conforming amendments and technical corrections.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 14, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1062 Theft of a firearm - penalty - appropriation.** In current law, the sentencing structure for theft, except for auto theft, is based on the value of the item stolen. The act exempts theft of firearms from that sentencing structure and makes theft of a firearm a class 6 felony, regardless of the firearm's value.

The act appropriates $324,225 from the general fund to the judicial department to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 2, 2025

**H.B. 25-1063 Prescription and use of federally approved medicine containing crystalline polymorph psilocybin.** The act makes it legal to prescribe, dispense, distribute, possess, use, and market in Colorado a prescription medicine that contains crystalline polymorph psilocybin upon the medicine's approval by the United States food and drug administration.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1098 Automated protection order notification system - dissemination of information related to criminal or civil protection order - immunity from liability - funding.** The act requires the division of criminal justice in the department of public safety (division) to establish an automated protection order notification system (notification system) to provide a protected person, a protected person's immediate family, and other interested persons (registered users) with information related to a criminal or civil protection order. The notification system must disseminate specific information to registered users in English and Spanish through a telephone call, email, text message, or mobile phone application. The act authorizes the division to contract with a third-party entity to provide the functionality for the notification system.

A public entity is immune from liability in any civil action based on its release of information or failure to release information related to the notification system.

The act prohibits the division from establishing or operating the notification system until the division receives sufficient money to establish and operate the notification system for at least one year from gifts, grants, or donations, including federal funds, or money appropriated to the division from the Colorado crime victim services fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025

**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** June 2, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** Section 3 of the act takes effect only if House Bill 25-1148 becomes law, in which case section 3 takes effect on July 1, 2025. House Bill 25-1148 was signed by the governor April 30, 2025.

**H.B. 25-1114 Criminal trial - evidence - defense right to view tangible evidence - permissive recording of evidence viewing to ensure chain of custody, integrity, or safety of evidence - sexually exploitative material exception.** The act grants a right for defense counsel to review a tangible object related to a criminal case at least 35 days before a trial, except for cases involving sexually exploitative material, and create confidential work product following their review. Law enforcement shall designate a specific location for the evidence viewing and be present during the evidence viewing to ensure chain of custody and integrity of the evidence. The act does not limit the defense's ability to request testing or a hearing, or the court's ability to conduct a hearing, on a tangible piece of evidence.

Law enforcement officers and other state officials may record an evidence viewing by either the prosecution or the defense for the purpose of ensuring the chain of custody, integrity, or safety of the evidence held by the law enforcement agency, and must provide notice to the prosecuting authority and defense if a recording occurs. Law enforcement may view the recording for purposes of organization or cataloguing the evidence, or as authorized by a court order. A trial court may enter protective orders relating to a recording of an evidence viewing.

When a member of the defense team is viewing evidence and is incidentally recorded on a law enforcement body-worn camera, it is not an interaction with law enforcement for purposes of the body-worn camera statute and is not for the purpose of enforcing the law or investigating possible violations of the law.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025

**EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**H.B. 25-1133 Firearm ammunition - retail sales - minimum purchase age - retail delivery.** The act requires that ammunition sold at retail must be accessible to a purchaser or transferee only with the assistance of the vendor, and the act prohibits the retail sale of ammunition to a person who is younger than 21 years of age. The act includes exceptions for in-person sales to persons who are 18-20 years of age at

shooting ranges, who are members of the military and veterans, who have a hunter education certification, who are protected by a protection order, or who were born on or before January 28, 2007; sales to on-duty peace officers; and sales of rimfire ammunition. Unlawful sale of ammunition by violating either requirement is a civil infraction; except that a second or subsequent violation is a class 1 misdemeanor.

The act requires a retail ammunition vendor who is shipping ammunition to use a delivery service that verifies that the person receiving the ammunition is 21 years of age. The act requires a retail ammunition deliverer to comply with federal law regarding the labeling and packaging of ammunition.

When delivering a package containing ammunition sold at retail, the act requires a retail ammunition deliverer to verify that the person receiving the delivery is 21 years of age or older and obtain written acknowledgment of receipt from the recipient. Notwithstanding the age verification requirement, a retail ammunition deliverer may verify and deliver ammunition to a person who was born on or before January 28, 2007. The age verification and written notification requirements do not apply to a retail ammunition deliverer who does not know that the package contains ammunition because the sender failed to notify the deliverer that the package contains ammunition.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 18, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1136 Law enforcement - conduct database - certify accuracy of submitted material - record sharing - subpoena power - appeals - remove errors - certification penalties - maintenance of certification - administrators of judicial security.** Law enforcement is required to report to the peace officers standards and training board (P.O.S.T. board) certain information related to peace officer conduct for inclusion in a searchable database. The act requires the head of the law enforcement agency providing the report to certify the accuracy of the information in the report.

When certain peace officer conduct is reported, the peace officer is entitled to a show cause hearing. Upon request of the P.O.S.T. board, the agency providing the report shall provide the P.O.S.T. board with all documents relevant to the discipline for which the peace officer was placed in the database. If a law enforcement agency refuses to provide the records, the P.O.S.T. board may subpoena the records. If the court grants the subpoena, the court may order the law enforcement agency to pay the P.O.S.T. board's attorney fees, costs, and fees related to the subpoena. The act prohibits the P.O.S.T. board from including information in the database if the information is received from an agency that does not employ or has not employed the subject of the information. If an agency fails to report the information, the agency is subject to a fine.

A peace officer who is included in the searchable database can appeal the officer's

inclusion in the database. When a peace officer is added to the database, the P.O.S.T. board shall provide the officer with information on its website about how to appeal that action. The act requires the peace officer's disciplining law enforcement agency to provide the P.O.S.T. board with all documents relevant to the discipline for which the officer was placed in the database. If a law enforcement agency refuses to provide the records, the P.O.S.T. board may subpoena the records. If the court grants the subpoena, the court may order the law enforcement agency to pay the P.O.S.T. board's attorney fees, costs, and fees related to the subpoena.

The act gives the P.O.S.T. board the authority to remove entries from the database that are in error.

Under current law, the P.O.S.T. board shall permanently revoke a peace officer's certification and record that information in the database if the officer is found civilly liable for the use of unlawful physical force or is found civilly liable for failure to intervene in the use of unlawful force and the incident resulted in serious bodily injury or death to another person. The act gives the P.O.S.T. board the discretion to permanently revoke a peace officer's certification in those cases.

If a law enforcement agency is investigating a peace officer for an incident that could result in a database report, the law enforcement agency shall inform the peace officer of the agency's duty to report that information and the consequences of the reporting.

The act prohibits a law enforcement agency from agreeing to a settlement with a peace officer that includes the agency agreeing to not report the information to the database.

Current law requires a law enforcement agency to provide a peace officer's personnel records, when they receive a waiver for the records, to another law enforcement agency that is considering employing the peace officer. The act requires a law enforcement agency or governmental agency that submits the waiver to another agency and does not receive the records to report that fact to the P.O.S.T. board. The P.O.S.T. board may contact the agency, and if the agency does not provide the disclosure within 6 calendar days, the P.O.S.T. board shall not provide the agency with P.O.S.T. board funding for a period of one year and the agency may be subject to fines.

The act allows a person to maintain their P.O.S.T. certification if they are not working as a peace officer but are working for a law enforcement agency in a non-peace-officer role and they maintain the annual P.O.S.T. board training requirements.

In 2024, the general assembly provided temporary peace officer status to administrators of judicial security. The act makes the status permanent.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2025

**H.B. 25-1148 Protection orders - mandatory criminal protection orders - crime of violation of a protection order - discretion to arrest for violating a protection order.** Under existing law, a person charged with a criminal offense is subject to a criminal protection order, which remains in effect until final disposition of the criminal action. The act:

- Prescribes what must be included in the standardized form for a criminal protection order;

- Limits a criminal protection order to orders for the protection of a witness to, or victim of, the acts charged and prohibits a court from including in a criminal protection order an order to enforce a mandated condition of bond or a condition of bond that assists in obtaining the appearance of the defendant in court or ensuring community safety;

- Requires a court to inform a defendant that a violation of a criminal protection order may constitute a misdemeanor offense of violation of a protection order and that conduct that violates the criminal protection order may constitute a felony offense of intimidating a witness or victim or retaliation against a witness or victim;

- Only allows a criminal protection order to prohibit possession or consumption of alcohol or controlled substances without a valid prescription when available information supports a sufficient nexus between that restriction and the safety of the alleged victim or witness; except that, in a case involving domestic violence or crimes listed in the "Victim Rights Act", the court may enter an order prohibiting possession or consumption of alcohol or controlled substances without a valid prescription if the court deems it appropriate for the safety of an alleged victim or witness; and

- Requires a court to review a criminal protection order at the time of sentencing or other resolution of the criminal case.

Under existing law, a sentence for violating a protection order runs consecutively with any sentence imposed for the crime that gave rise to the protection order. The act limits this consecutive sentence provision to crimes involving domestic violence or crimes listed in the "Victim Rights Act".

The act grants a peace officer discretion to arrest, seek a warrant to arrest, or issue a summons to a restrained person for violating, or attempting to violate, a protection order by possessing or consuming alcohol or controlled substances; violating a term included in the protection order to protect the protected person from imminent danger to life or health in cases that do not involve domestic violence or crimes listed in the "Victim Rights Act"; or failing to timely file a signed affidavit or written statement with

the court as required by law.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**H.B. 25-1171 Possession of weapons by previous offenders - motor vehicle theft in the first degree.** Under current law, it is illegal for a person to possess a firearm if the person was convicted of or adjudicated for certain felonies. The act adds motor vehicle theft in the first degree to the list of violations that prohibit a person from possessing a firearm.

The act allows a person to petition a court for an order determining that a person may legally possess, use, or carry a firearm if 10 years have passed since the final disposition of criminal proceedings or release of the person from supervision in relation to their conviction concerning motor vehicle theft in the first degree.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 19, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 19, 2025

**H.B. 25-1183 Colorimetric field drug tests working group created - report.** The act creates a working group to make findings and recommendations concerning the use of colorimetric field drug tests in the various stages of criminal proceedings and carceral settings. The act specifies the working group's membership and appointing authority, as applicable. The working group is required to:

- Make findings concerning the prevalence of the administration of colorimetric field drug tests in Colorado and the potential harms that result from such administration;

- Make findings and recommendations for legislation or policy solutions to eliminate harms from the use of colorimetric field drug tests, administering the tests for presumptive purposes only, and how to prevent future harms resulting from administering such tests; and

- On or before December 1, 2025, submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the judiciary committees of the house of representatives and the senate.

On or before June 13, 2025, the director of the legislative council shall use a request for proposal process to contract with and designate a nonprofit organization to provide staffing and facilitate the performance of the working group's duties, subject to the approval of the chair of the executive committee of the legislative council. The operation of the working group is contingent on awarding a contract and designating a nonprofit organization. If a contract is not awarded, then the working group does not operate. The act prohibits the use of the general fund money to contract with a

nonprofit to facilitate the working group.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 2, 2025

**H.B. 25-1238 Gun shows - gun show promoter requirements - gun show vendor requirements - background checks.** The act requires a gun show promoter to prepare a security plan and submit the security plan to each local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the gun show. The act places certain requirements on a gun show promoter, including requiring the promoter to:

- Have liability insurance for the gun show;
- Implement security measures at the gun show, including monitoring all entrances and exits and providing video surveillance of the gun show parking area and main entrance and exit;
- Prohibit persons under 18 years of age from entering the gun show unless the person is accompanied by a parent, grandparent, or guardian;
- For each customer who leaves with a purchased firearm, verify that the firearm has been delivered in compliance with the required the 3-day waiting period; and
- Post certain notices at the gun show.

Violating any of the above provisions is unlawful gun show management, which is a class 2 misdemeanor; except that a second or subsequent offense is a class 1 misdemeanor and, in addition to the criminal penalty, the promoter is prohibited from acting as a gun show promoter for 5 years.

The act defines a "gun collectors show" as an event sponsored to facilitate the purchase, sale, offer for sale, or collection of only curios or relics or antique firearms, and not any other type of firearm. Gun collectors shows are not gun shows under the act.

The act prohibits a person from participating in a gun show as a gun show vendor if the person is not a federal firearms licencee, does not hold a valid state firearms dealer permit, has been convicted of a second offense of unlawful gun show vendor activity as described in the act, or has not completed a gun show certification for the gun show promoter as required in the act. Unlawful participation in a gun show as a gun show vendor is a class 2 misdemeanor; except that a second or subsequent offense is a class 1 misdemeanor.

Before participating in a gun show, a gun show vendor is required to certify to the gun show promoter that the vendor satisfies the requirements to be a gun show vendor and

will comply with federal, state, and local laws while participating in the gun show.

While participating in a gun show, a gun show vendor shall display copies of the vendor's federal firearms license and state firearms dealer permit, keep firearms unloaded and securely affixed to the vendor's countertop or wall, display ammunition in accordance with state and federal law, and include with each sold firearm written information describing secure storage and lost or stolen firearm reporting requirements. Violating any of these provisions is unlawful gun show vendor activity, which is a class 2 misdemeanor; except that a second or subsequent offense is a class 1 misdemeanor and the person is prohibited from participating as a vendor at a gun show.

The act maintains the requirement in existing law that a gun show vendor conduct a background check for each firearm transfer at a gun show, but removes the maximum fee a licensed gun dealer may charge for each background check conducted at a gun show.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 18, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1275 Evidence - forensic evidence testing - wrongful action by crime laboratory employee - crime laboratory investigation - notice to district attorneys, defendants, and victims - defendant's right to counsel - post-conviction relief process - appropriation.** The act defines "knowing misconduct" as a voluntary act or omission or series of acts or omissions consciously performed by a crime laboratory employee (employee) as a result of effort or determination in which the employee is aware that the employee's conduct is improper or deceptive and involves mishandling physical evidence or data or results, incorrectly performing forensic testing, presenting misleading or false results, concealing material information, or presenting false sworn testimony about evidence. The act defines a "significant event" as an act or omission by an employee that is a gross deviation from the standard operation procedures or accreditation requirements of the crime laboratory, or requirements in law that were applicable at the time of the act or omission of the employee, that could substantially negatively affect the integrity of the crime laboratory activities.

The act requires an employee to report witnessed or discovered knowing misconduct or a significant event (collectively, "wrongful action") within 7 days of witnessing or discovering the wrongful action to the director of the crime laboratory (director) or to the employee's immediate supervisor, who shall report it to the director. A director who receives a report shall investigate the alleged wrongful action. As part of the investigation, the director must compile a list of all cases that the employee worked on. At the conclusion of the investigation, the director shall prepare a written final report.

When an investigation is of alleged wrongful action in a pending case, the director shall notify each district attorney who has jurisdiction over the pending case about the investigation. At the conclusion of the investigation, if the investigation determines that the employee did not engage in wrongful action, the director shall deliver the final report to each district attorney who received notice of the investigation and to each district attorney who has jurisdiction over any case that was subject to investigation. If the investigation determines that the employee engaged in wrongful action, the director shall deliver the final report and all discoverable materials to each district attorney who has jurisdiction over any case that the employee worked on in an official capacity.

If an investigation concerning wrongful action by a crime laboratory occurred after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2025, and the investigation resulted in criminal allegations filed against the employee or a sustained internal affairs action by the department supervising the employee, the director shall, as soon as practicable but no later than September 1, 2025, prepare a final report and provide the final report to all district attorneys with jurisdiction over any criminal case that is identified in the final report that is pending or has resulted in a conviction in that jurisdiction.

Upon receipt of a notice from a director about an investigation into alleged wrongful action in a pending case, a district attorney shall notify the defendant in the case of the investigation. If the case involved a crime listed in the "Victim Rights Act", the district attorney shall also notify the victim about the alleged wrongful action, if the charges have been filed but the trial has not begun. A district attorney who receives a final report of an investigation that determines that a crime laboratory employee engaged in wrongful action in any case shall notify the defendant in that case, and each defendant whose case was reviewed as part of the investigation, of the determination of wrongful action.

The act establishes a defendant's right to counsel in matters involving an employee's wrongful action and a right to investigate the wrongful action, to request discovery related to the wrongful action, and to seek post-conviction relief based on the wrongful action. The act permits a court to enter a protective order related to discovery requests.

The act establishes a process for a defendant convicted in a case involving an employee's wrongful action to petition for post-conviction relief based on the wrongful action. If the defendant's petition for post-conviction relief asserts facts that, if true, demonstrate that a wrongful action was material to the case, the court shall decide the claim upon the merits after an evidentiary hearing. At the evidentiary hearing, the defendant has the burden to show that the employee committed the wrongful action and that the wrongful action is material to the case. If the defendant meets their burden, the court shall vacate the defendant's conviction and grant a new trial.

The act makes all records related to an investigation criminal justice records and makes release of the records governed by the existing law governing criminal justice

records; except that the custodian of a final report that concludes that a crime laboratory employee engaged in wrongful action may deny inspection of the report if there is an ongoing criminal investigation or criminal case.

The act appropriates $140,433 from the general fund to the judicial department for use by the state courts.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 2, 2025

**H.B. 25-1290 Criminal law - harassment - wrongfully interfering with a transit worker - victim rights act applicable offense - peace officer training and support fund - law enforcement agency discretionary disbursement to a regional transportation district.** The act creates a specific criminal offense related to wrongfully interfering with a transit worker and adds it to the criminal harassment statute, as well as making the offense subject to the victim rights act. The act eliminates similar criminal conduct from the regional transportation district (district) statutory scheme.

Further, a law enforcement agency may grant money received from the peace officer training and support fund to the district for training, equipment, and other purposes deemed necessary to ensure the safety of employees and patrons of the district.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1314 Peace officer status and P.O.S.T. board certification - department of revenue employees - auto industry division - firearms dealer division.** Current law grants peace officer status to an auto industry investigator and the director of the auto industry division within the department of revenue (department). Current law limits the scope of peace officer authority for these 2 positions to certain investigative and enforcement functions. The act expands the peace officer authority for the auto industry investigator and auto industry division director positions to include enforcement of all the laws of the state and requires the investigators and director to be peace officers standards and training board (P.O.S.T. board) certified. The act extends peace officer status, along with the expanded authority and P.O.S.T. board certification requirement, to agents in charge, criminal investigator supervisors, and criminal investigators within the auto industry division.

House Bill 24-1353, concerning requirements to engage in the business of dealing in firearms, created a new firearms dealer division (division) within the department. The act designates the division director and deputy directors as peace officers who may be P.O.S.T.-board-certified. The act makes agents in charge, criminal investigator

supervisors, and criminal investigators in the division peace officers who must be P.O.S.T.-board-certified.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 23, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 23, 2025

# DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

**S.B. 25-067 Prosecution fellowship program - recruit and hire new deputy DAs - rural district attorneys' offices - reporting.** The prosecution fellowship program in the department of higher education provides money to the Colorado district attorneys' council (CDAC) to fund fellowships for persons who have recently graduated from a law school in Colorado to allow them to pursue careers as prosecutors in rural Colorado. The program, through a prosecution fellowship committee, places up to 6 fellows in rural district attorneys' offices throughout the state each year.

The act changes the prosecutor fellowship program to provide fellowship funding to rural district attorneys' offices to recruit and hire new deputy district attorneys rather than selecting and placing fellows in rural district attorneys' offices. The selected offices then use the money to recruit and hire new district attorneys. The act requires the prosecution fellowship committee to determine which rural district attorneys' offices receive funding. On or before January 1, 2028, CDAC shall provide a report to the judiciary committees regarding the prosecutor fellowship program.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-244 Assistant district attorney salaries - reduction in state share.** The act reduces the portion of the salary of the assistant district attorney for each judicial district that the state must pay on and after July 1, 2026, from 50% to 25%.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

**S.B. 25-004 Child care programs - fees and refunds - transparency and accessibility - inspections.** If a prospective family pays a child care center, family child care home, or neighborhood youth organization (child care program) an application fee, a deposit fee, or wait list fee and is not enrolled in the child care program after six months of paying the fee, the act makes the fee is refundable. A child care program may retain a reasonable administrative fee determined by the department of early childhood (department) before issuing a refund to the prospective family. The prospective family must submit a written request to the child care program to receive a refund. Upon receiving the written request from the prospective family, the child care program shall refund the fees to the prospective family and may remove the prospective family from the wait list.

Prospective families who are offered a child care slot with a child care program and who refuse the child care slot shall not receive a refund. If a family enrolls in a child care program and signs a contract with the child care program provider, the terms of the contract, including fees outlined in the contract, are not subject to the requirements of the act.

A child care program shall provide a fee schedule and the process on fee refunds to a prospective family and an enrolled family. A child care program may publish the fee schedule digitally on the child care program's website.

During the department's periodic inspections, or if a complaint is filed regarding fees, the act directs the department to review the information in the child care center's policy for establishing fees to confirm the child care center is complying with the law. If the department finds the child care center is not compliant, the child care center has 30 days after the date of inspection to comply. If the child care center does not comply within 30 days after the date of inspection, the department may take further disciplinary action. The department shall not take disciplinary action against a child care program that makes a good faith administrative error or is not in compliance for the first time.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**S.B. 25-017 Pediatric primary care practice program - implementation partner - application and selection process - rules.** The act implements and describes the operation of the pediatric primary care practice program (primary care program) in the department of early childhood (department). The purpose of the primary care program is to provide funding and support to a pediatric primary care medical practice (medical practice) to integrate into the medical practice a professional who specializes in

whole-child and whole-family health and well-being.

The department shall contract with an implementation partner (primary care partner) to implement, operate, and administer the primary care program. The primary care partner shall create and implement a team-based, research-informed pediatric primary care practice evidence-based model (evidence-based model). The evidence-based model must be a comprehensive approach to guide pediatric care medical practices to deliver services to children from birth to 3 years of age and their families.

The primary care partner shall:

- Establish an application and selection process with the department for select medical practices to participate in the primary care program;
- Review applications from medical practices and select applicants to participate in the primary care program;
- Work with selected applicants to complete assessments on the applicants' community health-care systems, health and well-being practices, and related concerns; and
- Train and support the medical practices selected to participate in the primary care program to maintain fidelity to the evidence-based model.

The executive director of the department may adopt rules to carry out the purposes of the primary care program.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-177 Early childhood leadership commission - continuation under sunset law.** The act continues the early childhood leadership commission (commission) housed in the department of early childhood for 5 years, repealing on September 1, 2030. Before its repeal, the commission is subject to a sunset review.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 5, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-227 Early intervention services - appropriations.** The act changes the following appropriations made for the 2024-25 state fiscal year:

- The appropriation from the general fund to the department of health care policy and financing for transfer to the department of early childhood (DEC) for early intervention is decreased by $2,000,000;

- The appropriation from the general fund to the DEC for early intervention is increased by $2,000,000; and

- Funds reappropriated to the DEC for early intervention are decreased by $4,000,000.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**H.B. 25-1305 Department of early childhood - Colorado child abuse prevention trust fund - repeal and report dates.** The act extends the repeal date of the reporting section of the "Colorado Child Abuse Prevention Trust Fund Act", which is otherwise scheduled to repeal in full on July 1, 2027, from July 1, 2027, to July 1, 2030. The extension is to account for a prior legislative extension, from November 1, 2026, to November 1, 2029, of the deadline for the submission of a report on the evaluation of the trust fund that the department of early childhood is required to submit to the health and human services committees of the general assembly.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 16, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# EDUCATION - PUBLIC SCHOOLS

**S.B. 25-027 Trauma-informed practices for school safety drills - work group - required funding through gifts, grants and donations.** On or before September 1, 2025, the act requires the office of school safety (office) to convene and oversee a work group to develop best practices for the use of trauma-informed practices to conduct school safety drills.

The act requires the work group to convene its first meeting no later than 56 days after the office receives $50,000 of gifts, grants, or donations for the purpose of the work group or receives an in-kind donation with a value of $50,000 as part of a public-private partnership agreement. No later than one year and one month after the office receives $50,000 of gifts, grants, or donations or receives an in-kind donation with a value of $50,000, the act requires the work group to develop recommendations to support schools in training school personnel on the use of trauma-informed practices in conducting school safety drills, how to best conduct school safety drills in a trauma-informed manner, and how to best respond to a school safety incident.

The act requires that the work group be entirely funded by gifts, grants, and donations, including in-kind donations as part of a public-private partnership agreement. If by June 30, 2027, the work group has not received $50,000 in gifts, grants, or donations or an in-kind donation with a value of $50,000 as part of a public-private partnership agreement, the state treasurer must transfer any money received for purposes of the work group to the state education fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-063 Library resources - standards for acquisition - retention - display - use - reconsideration - written policies.** Each school district, board of cooperative services that operates a school, district charter school, and institute charter school (local education provider) is required to establish written policies for the acquisition, retention, display, and use of library resources and for the reconsideration of a library resource (policies). A local education provider is required to comply with specified standards in establishing the policies and is required to establish the policies by September 1, 2025. If a local education provider has already established policies that comply with the requirements of the act, the local education provider is not required to establish new policies.

A public school library may remove a library resource from its permanent collection only if the library resource has been reviewed in accordance with an established policy for the reconsideration of library resources that complies with the standards

established in the act. These requirements do not apply to routine collection maintenance and deaccession in accordance with a public school library's established collection development and maintenance policy. Before a local education provider reconsiders a library resource, the local education provider is required to make its policies available to the public.

After reviewing a library resource that is the subject of a request for reconsideration and making a final determination regarding the library resource, the local education provider is required to make the determination available to the public. A written request for reconsideration of a library resource in a public school library is an open record under the "Colorado Open Records Act".

A public school library staff member is not subject to termination, demotion, discipline, or retaliation for refusing to remove a library resource before it has been reviewed in accordance with the local education provider's policy for the reconsideration of library resources or for making decisions that the public school library staff member believes, in good faith, are in accordance with the policies of the local education provider.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 1, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-073 Open enrollment - military-connected children with disabilities - services.** The act clarifies that the child of an inbound active duty military member (member) who has an existing individualized education program (IEP) or existing section 504 plan is eligible for open enrollment, remote enrollment, and guaranteed matriculation. The act requires the school district, district charter school, or an institute charter school (local education provider) where the child enrolls to ensure the student receives the appropriate services and accommodations, consistent with the child's existing IEP or section 504 plan, without unreasonable delay upon enrollment.

The act requires each local education provider to take reasonable steps to notify members and their families of their rights, including providing information on special education services to prevent inadvertent exclusion and to ensure members and their families are fully informed of available supports.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-113 School funding - adjustments for the 2024-25 budget year - increasing an appropriation.** The general assembly recognizes that for the 2024-25 budget year, the actual funded pupil count is higher than anticipated when the appropriation was established in the 2024 legislative session for total program funding for the 2024-25 budget year. In addition, local property tax revenue and specific ownership tax revenue

are lower than anticipated, resulting in a decrease in the local share of total program funding for the 2024-25 budget year.

The act declares the general assembly's intent to increase the state share of districts' total program funding by $64,076,611 for the 2024-25 budget year.

The act adjusts a repeal date for the total program reserve fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-143 Facial recognition services - prohibition - exceptions - notice of use - policy - cause of action for violations.** In current law there is a prohibition on schools contracting for facial recognition services that is set to repeal on July 1, 2025. The prohibition contains an exception for a contract executed prior to the date the prohibition became law or a renewal of that contract. The act removes the repeal and creates new exceptions for contracts that are:

- In effect on the date the act becomes law;
- For a product, device, or software application that allows for analysis of facial features for educational purposes in conjunction with curricula; or
- For a product, device, or software application that allows for the analysis of facial features to identify a person who has made an articulable and significant threat against a school or the occupants of a school, to identify a missing student when there is a reasonable belief that the student is still on school grounds, or to identify an individual who has been ordered by the court or school administration to stay off school district property.

The act prohibits processing the biometric identifiers obtained from the facial recognition services without consent. A school must provide notice of the use of facial recognition software.

Each school district shall develop a policy governing the use of facial recognition technology, including clear guidelines on access and oversight. The policy must designate specific authorized personnel, such as school administrators and law enforcement officials, who are permitted to process facial recognition data in response to an articulable and significant threat against the school.

Whenever a school, employee of a school, or contractor of a school engages in a practice that violates the act, the aggrieved party may apply for a temporary restraining order or injunction, or both. The court may enter orders or judgments as necessary to prevent the prohibited practice, to restore any person injured to their original position, or to prevent any unjust enrichment by any person through the use

or employment of any violation.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 18, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2025

**S.B. 25-154 Educator recruitment - professional competencies - endorsements.** The act allows a currently licensed Colorado teacher seeking to add an early childhood education endorsement, early childhood special education endorsement, elementary education endorsement, or special education generalist endorsement to demonstrate professional competencies by submitting evidence of achieving sufficiently high education coursework grades on coursework aligned with relevant standards as approved by the department of education.

If the applicant spots for the multiple measures pathway are not filled, the act allows currently licensed Colorado teachers who are seeking additional licensure endorsements to demonstrate professional competencies using the multiple measures pathway.

The act clarifies that 4-year institutions of higher education that offer programs of off-campus instruction and that have courses included in the guaranteed transfer pathway matrix or that are part of a statewide degree transfer agreement may participate in the teacher recruitment education and preparation program.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 9, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-178 Colorado K-5 social and emotional health pilot program - money distribution factors for pilot schools.** The act requires the state board of education to adopt rules that consider a number of factors in determining the amount of money each school participating in the K-5 social and emotional health pilot program will receive in order to carry out the pilot program.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-191 Cardiac emergency preparedness - automated external defibrillators - standards for placement, use, and maintenance in schools.** Current law requires a person or entity that acquires an automated external defibrillator (AED) to develop written plans for the placement, use, and maintenance of the AED (written plans). The act eliminates the requirements that the written plans:

- Identify personnel authorized to use the AED; and
- Be reviewed and approved by a licensed physician.

The act imposes requirements for cardiac emergency preparedness for public and nonpublic schools. Beginning on or before January 1, 2026, a local education provider shall require each public school that acquires or has acquired an AED to place and maintain the AED in accordance with nationally recognized, evidence-based standards for emergency cardiovascular care, and the governing authority of a nonpublic school shall require each nonpublic school that acquires or has acquired an AED to place and maintain the AED in accordance with the same standards.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 5, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 5, 2025

**S.B. 25-200 READ act - significant reading deficiencies - dyslexia - universal screening for early elementary school students.** The act clarifies when a teacher may conclude that an early elementary school student has a significant reading deficiency requiring remediation through a specialized approach to instruction (READ plan) based on a body of evidence that includes information in addition to the student's scores on a reading assessment.

Current law requires certain parental communications in connection with a student's READ plan. The act requires the addition of specific information regarding characteristics of dyslexia, if applicable, to the parental communications.

Beginning no later than the 2027-28 school year, a local education provider must either develop its own screening process for identifying early elementary school students with characteristics of dyslexia or implement a universal dyslexia screener that conforms to certain new requirements. A local education provider that implements a screener may include the screener in an interim reading assessment or administer the screener separately from the interim assessment. Either way, the screener must accurately and reliably identify students at risk of reading difficulties. If an interim reading assessment includes a screener, the assessment must meet standards for validity and reliability, encourage data-driven instructional decision making, and promote efficient administration and effective follow-up.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 23, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-214 School meals - healthy school meals for all - meal reimbursement amounts - state education fund - appropriation - local school food purchasing program.** The healthy school meals for all program (program) reimburses participating

school food authorities for meals that those authorities provide to students without charge. Section 2 of the act allows the amount of these reimbursements to be modified in 2 different scenarios. First, if a referred measure that would, in combination with the income tax deduction modification that was approved by the voters in connection with the program, result in the collection of at least $150 million for the income tax year commencing on January 1, 2026, is not approved by the voters voting on the referred measure at the 2025 statewide election, the department of education (department) is required to only provide reimbursements to participating school food authorities for meals served at eligible sites. Eligible sites are those that either:

- Qualify for the community eligibility provision program, as that program exists on November 15, 2025; or

- Are identified as eligible sites by the department based on the amount that the general assembly appropriates for the purpose of providing reimbursements to a participating school food authority for offering eligible meals without charge and the percentage of a site's student enrollment who are certified as eligible for free meals based on documentation of benefit receipt or categorical eligibility as described in federal rule, or any successor regulations.

Second, if the department, in consultation with the office of state planning and budgeting, determines that the amount that the general assembly appropriated for the purpose of providing reimbursements to a participating school food authority is less than the costs of the department providing those reimbursements, the department may determine a prorated reimbursement amount for the reimbursements that the department provides through the program to each participating school food authority for the remainder of that budget year.

Sections 4 and 6 limit the existing authority of the department, if the department determines that there is an insufficient amount of money in the healthy school meals for all program cash fund (fund) for the department to provide reimbursements to a participating school food authority for offering eligible meals without charge, to make an expenditure from the general fund to provide those reimbursements to state fiscal years commencing on or before July 1, 2024.

Section 3 allows the general assembly to appropriate money from the state education fund to cover program costs for which there is not sufficient money in the fund, as it was required to do for state fiscal years 2024-25, for state fiscal year 2025-26. Section 4 requires the department, on January 15, 2027, in consultation with the office of state planning and budgeting, to report to the joint budget committee on whether there is a sufficient balance in the fund for:

- The state treasurer to transfer an amount from the fund to the state education fund equal to the total amount of expenditures from the state education fund for the program for state fiscal years 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, and 2025-26

minus the amount of additional tax revenue deposited in the state education fund as a result of the increase in state income tax generated in connection with voter approval of the program for those same fiscal years; and

- The department to provide reimbursements to a participating school food authority for offering eligible meals without charge.

Section 8 extends the local school food purchasing program indefinitely, so that the program extends beyond the 2024-25 school year. Section 9 similarly extends the required reporting on the local school food purchasing program.

Section 11 decreases the appropriation for school meal reimbursements provided through the program from the general fund by $42,240,242 and increases the appropriation from the state education fund by $8,119,271 for the same purpose.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-215 Colorado student leaders institute - cash fund - repeal.** The act repeals the Colorado student leaders institute (institute), created in the department of education (department), on September 1, 2026.

Before institute's repeal, the act requires the department, in collaboration with the host institution of higher education that operates the institute and the advisory committee, to return, to the extent possible, money remaining in the Colorado student leaders institute cash fund (cash fund) to each grantor, donor, or student in an amount that is proportional to the grantor's, donor's, or student's share of the total amount of gifts, grants, donations, or student contributions deposited in the cash fund. If any money remains in the cash fund on August 31, 2025, the state treasurer shall, prior to the repeal of the cash fund, transfer all unexpended and unencumbered money in the cash fund to the general fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-216 Reprinting of education laws - repeal annual requirement - appropriation adjustment.** The act eliminates the requirement that the commissioner of education annually reprint and distribute laws enacted by the general assembly that concern education.

The act decreases the associated appropriation from the state public school fund to the department of education by $35,480 for the 2025-26 state fiscal year.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-217 Public education - computer science education - grant funding for teachers.** The act repeals the computer science education for teachers grant program. The program offered grant money to teachers at public schools within the state who were seeking additional postsecondary education to provide computer science education to their students.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-218 School transformation grants.** The act authorizes the department of education to expend money appropriated for school transformation grants:

- On costs incurred in administering the grant program; and
- To contract with a public or private entity to provide permissible grant uses to multiple school districts or charter schools that are eligible for a grant.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-219 Colorado career advisor training program - repeal.** The act repeals the Colorado career advisor training program.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-220 Accelerated college opportunity exam fee grant program - repeal.** The act repeals the accelerated college opportunity exam fee grant program (program). The program provided funds to high schools to pay for advanced placement and international baccalaureate exams.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-221 School districts - report - additional mill levy revenue to institute charter schools.** The act requires each school district, beginning in the 2025-26 budget year, and each budget year thereafter, to report the total amount of additional mill levy revenue, stated as a dollar amount, that the school district is authorized to collect and that the school district distributes to the institute charter schools within the geographic boundary of the school district.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-222 Repeal proficiency tests administered by school districts - reduced appropriation.** The act repeals proficiency tests administered by school districts. The

act reduces the cash funds appropriation to the department of education for use by career pathways for basic skills placement or assessment tests by $50,000.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 24, 2025

**S.B. 25-223 Mill levy equalization - state charter school institute - multi-district online schools - decreased appropriation.** Beginning with the 2025-26 budget year, and each budget year thereafter, the state charter school institute (institute) shall not distribute a portion of its appropriated mill levy equalization funds to multi-district online schools that are authorized by the institute.

Beginning in the 2024-25 budget year, if the institute receives additional mill levy revenue from a school district for an institute charter school within the geographic boundary of the school district, the general assembly shall deduct the additional mill levy revenue from the amount necessary to fully fund mill levy equalization.

The act decreases an appropriation from the state education fund to the department of education for use by the institute for mill levy equalization by $1,008,494.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-278 Health management - administration of epinephrine.** The act changes the term "epinephrine auto-injector" to "emergency-use epinephrine" in order to encompass alternatives to injecting epinephrine as a means to treat anaphylaxis in school settings.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

**S.B. 25-315 Postsecondary and workforce readiness funding - TREP and p-tech working group created - rules - reports - repeals - appropriations.** The act creates a postsecondary and workforce readiness funding model that includes 3 types of funding: Start-up funding, innovation grant funding, and sustain funding. The state board of education (state board) is authorized to adopt rules concerning these funding sources.

For the 2025-26 budget year through the 2027-28 budget year, the department of education (department) shall use a formula to determine each local education provider's start-up funding, which is used for eligible expenses that are associated with developing and implementing a postsecondary and workforce readiness program. Start-up funding gradually phases out and repeals after the 2027-28 budget year.

Beginning in the 2028-29 budget year, innovation grant funding through the John W. Buckner postsecondary and workforce readiness innovation grant program, created in the department, is available to certain local education providers for eligible

expenses that are associated with developing and implementing a postsecondary and workforce readiness program that aligns with the state's workforce demands or priorities. Local education providers that are required to adopt a priority improvement plan or a turnaround plan, or that authorize schools that are required to adopt a priority improvement plan or turnaround plan, for the current or prior budget year, or local education providers that demonstrate, or authorize a school that demonstrates, a low level of attainment on the postsecondary workforce readiness indicator for the prior school year are eligible for innovation grant funding.

Beginning in the 2026-27 budget year, sustain funding is used to reimburse local education providers' expenses for students who, in the preceding budget year, successfully satisfied postsecondary credit, industry-recognized credential, or work-based learning requirements. For the 2026-27 budget year, of total sustain funding, a certain percentage is available for reimbursing postsecondary credit attainment, reimbursing industry-recognized credentials, and reimbursing work-based learning. For the 2027-28 budget year, and budget years thereafter, the state board may adjust the percentages for these categories.

Beginning in January 2028, the department is required to annually report, as a part of its "SMART Act" presentation, findings regarding the effectiveness of consolidating the postsecondary and workforce readiness programs and funding streams.

By November 1, 2029, the department is required to report to the joint budget committee findings regarding the effectiveness of consolidating the postsecondary and workforce readiness programs and funding streams.

The act repeals the accelerating students through concurrent enrollment program and career development success program after the 2025-26 budget year. Upon passage, the act repeals the:

- Concurrent enrollment expansion and innovation grant program; and

- John W. Buckner automatic enrollment in advanced courses grant program.

The act requires the department to convene a working group that includes educators to report its findings and recommendations to the joint budget committee concerning the effectiveness of the teacher retention and preparation program (TREP) and the pathways in technology (p-tech) early college high schools.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act:

- Adjusts appropriations made in the 2025-26 long bill;

- Appropriates $5,018,715 from the general fund and state education fund to the department for use by student pathways to implement the act; and

- Appropriates $160,073 from the general fund to the department for use by school quality and support to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 23, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** May 23, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2026

**H.B. 25-1006 School district property - permissible leasing - solar field - energy storage system - affordable housing.** Current law limits to 10 years the time a school district can lease district property not needed for its purposes. The act allows a school district to lease district property for any term of years for purposes of a solar field, energy storage system, or affordable housing. If a board of education of a school district leases or rents property for the purposes of an affordable housing project, the board of education shall develop a policy that defines affordable housing for the project.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1059 School meals - optional food waste reduction policies - incentives - liability limits and potential funding - circular communities enterprise.** The act encourages each local education provider to adopt a policy to reduce food waste in school cafeterias and food preparation facilities (policy). The policy may address food waste diversion and aversion initiatives, including composting, donation of excess food to local nonprofits, or share table programs that permit students to return whole food or beverage items for redistribution to other students. A local education provider that implements a policy shall comply with all applicable sanitation and health requirements, including protocols to prevent student exposure to allergens, and shall require school personnel to complete related safety training.

Current law establishes the Colorado circular communities enterprise (enterprise) to award grants and other funding and to provide technical assistance to certain entities throughout the state that pursue a circular economy for waste management, including waste diversion and aversion. The act requires the enterprise to consider reducing food waste by incentivizing public schools to develop and implement effective composting, excess food donation, or share table programs.

The act extends limited immunity from civil and criminal liability to school personnel and local education providers that supervise food and beverage redistribution in

accordance with policies that include share tables.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1135 Student communication devices - policy regarding possession and use of during school day.** The act requires, on or before July 1, 2026, the Colorado school for the deaf and the blind, and each institute charter school, district charter school, and a local board of education for its schools that are not district charter schools, to adopt, implement, and post on its website a policy concerning student communication device possession and use during the school day. At a minimum, the policy must describe the prohibitions and exceptions, if any, regarding student communication device possession and use during the school day.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 1, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1149 Academic content standards - Black historical and cultural studies - advisory committee recommendations - appropriation.** The act requires the state board of education (state board) to adopt standards related to Black historical and cultural studies (standards). Local education providers shall incorporate the standards into courses for public elementary and secondary school students in the state no later than 2 years after the state board adopts the standards. The act aligns the timeline for the development, adoption, and integration of the standards with the 6-year cycle that the state board of education currently uses for revising the state academic standards.

The act creates the Black historical and cultural studies advisory committee (committee) in the department of education (department) to recommend standards and related materials and to provide technical assistance at the request of local education providers implementing the standards. The committee's recommendations must include updates to the state's history and civics standards and must advance developmentally appropriate but comprehensive instruction that features factual accounts of the struggles and contributions of Black Americans in all fields of endeavor.

Using the committee's recommendations, the department will create and maintain a resource bank of research-based, scholarly articles and promising program materials and curricula pertaining to Black historical and cultural studies.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $19,225 from the general fund

to the department for costs related to content specialists.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**H.B. 25-1167 Alternative education campuses - priority - criteria - reports - appropriation.** For alternative education campuses (AECs), the act:

- Directs the department of education (department), when administering state education grants, to allocate priority points to AECs;
- Authorizes AECs to include certain high-risk students in the AEC's pupil count who are 21 years of age or younger during the budget year;
- Requires the department to prepare and post an annual report on enrollment trends, student demographics, and student mobility in AECs; and
- Exempts an AEC from losing its designation due to a fluctuation in enrollment for one school year.

The act appropriates $9,613 from the general fund to the department for accountability and improvement planning.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1210 Education accountability plans - reporting requirements - plan submissions.** For school districts and the state charter school institute (institute), the act requires the department of education (department) to develop a streamlined format for a performance, improvement, priority improvement, or turnaround plan (plan) that consolidates various state, federal, and grant reporting requirements and allows a school district or the institute to attach a locally developed action portion of the plan that addresses action steps, resources, and any other plan components identified in state board of education (state board) rule.

For schools of a school district or district charter schools (district public schools) or institute charter schools, the act requires the department to develop a streamlined format for a plan that consolidates various state, federal, and grant reporting requirements and allows a local school board for the district public school, or the institute if the public school is an institute charter school, to attach a locally developed action portion of the plan that addresses action steps, resources, and any other plan components identified in state board rule.

The department shall maintain a centralized system for plan submissions so the department can conduct a statewide analysis in order to determine how to best distribute state resources and supports. On or before August 31, 2025, and regularly thereafter, the department must collect user feedback to assess the extent to which the streamlined format for plans is used, whether it is helpful, and how to use this feedback to improve the centralized system.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1245 HVAC infrastructure improvement projects - requirements for local education providers - use of money from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act - use of certified contractors - exemption from certified contractor requirement.** The act requires a school district, a charter school, an institute charter school, a board of cooperative services, or the Colorado school for the deaf and the blind (local education provider) to satisfy certain requirements concerning installation, inspection, and maintenance of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in schools if the local education provider undertakes HVAC infrastructure improvements using money from the "Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act" cash fund.

The requirements established in the act concern:

- Ventilation verification assessments, which include assessments of an HVAC system's filtration, ventilation exhaust, economizers, demand control ventilation, air distribution and building pressurization, general maintenance requirements, and operational controls;

- The preparation of HVAC assessment reports;

- The review of HVAC assessment reports by mechanical engineers, who make recommendations regarding necessary repairs and improvements, suggest pathways to reduce emissions, and estimate associated costs;

- HVAC adjustments, repairs, upgrades, and replacements; and

- The preparation of HVAC verification reports, which must be maintained for at least 5 years and made available to the public upon request.

The act establishes mandatory criteria that an HVAC contractor must satisfy in order to perform work described in the act. A local education provider that undertakes HVAC infrastructure improvements using money from the "Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act" cash fund must do so using only contractors on the certified contractor list established by the department of labor and employment, unless the local education

provider determines that there were no responsive, eligible subcontractors available to fulfill the mechanical, electrical, or plumbing portions of the contract.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1248 Student restraint and seclusion - parameters - training - documentation - reports - rules.** Under current law, the "Protection of Individuals from Restraint and Seclusion Act" contains parameters concerning exceptions for the use of restraint and seclusion for various agencies, including for public schools.

The act removes public schools from the "Protection of Individuals from Restraint and Seclusion Act" and creates the "Protection of Students from Restraint and Seclusion Act" that is specific to local education providers.

The act:

- Prohibits any form of restraint, as defined in the act, (restraint) and seclusion, except as provided;
- Establishes guidelines for acceptable use of restraint and seclusion;
- Requires a local education provider that uses restraint or seclusion to train its employees and agents;
- Requires a local education provider to document instances of restraint or seclusion and notify the student's family of certain instances of restraint or seclusion;
- No later than July 1, 2025, requires each local education provider to establish an annual review process for their use of restraint and seclusion; and
- Annually, beginning June 30, 2026, requires each local education provider to submit a report to the department of education summarizing their use of restraint and seclusion.

The state board of education shall adopt rules for the implementation of the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 24, 2025

**H.B. 25-1250 Gun violence prevention materials - local education providers distribution - parents, guardians, and legal custodians.** The act requires the office

of gun violence prevention (office) in the department of public health and environment (department) to post the office's gun violence prevention materials (materials) in an accessible manner on the office's website for school districts, boards of cooperative services, district charter schools, institute charter schools, and the Colorado school for the deaf and the blind (local education providers) to access and distribute to parents, guardians, and legal custodians of elementary or secondary school students.

The act requires each local education provider to:

- Provide the materials in a written or electronic format to students' parents, guardians, and legal custodians at the beginning of each school year; and

- Post the materials or a link to the materials on the local education provider's website.

Beginning in January 2026, and in January every year thereafter, the department shall include in its "SMART Act" hearing information concerning the materials.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1278 Education accountability - state assessments - postsecondary and workforce readiness performance indicators - pathway plan - statewide education accountability dashboard - reports - making and reducing an appropriation.** The accountability, accreditation, student performance, and resource inequity task force (task force) studied and made recommendations on academic opportunities, inequities, promising practices in schools, and improvements to the accountability and accreditation system. The act implements some recommendations of the task force.

The act:

- Requires the department of education (department) in collaboration with schools of a school district, district charter schools, institute charter schools, and school districts (local education providers) to divide state assessments into shorter sections with age-appropriate time frames to evaluate students with disabilities who have an individualized education program (IEP) or a section 504 plan;

- Requires the department to administer, in collaboration with local education providers, versions of the state assessments for mathematics, science, and social studies in languages other than English and Spanish when the number of English language learners with a specific language background reaches at least 1,500 students statewide within an assessed grade level. To be eligible for a

translated assessment, English language learners must receive instructional support for the content area in the proposed test language.

- Requires the department to administer reading and writing assessments in Spanish for students enrolled in grades 5 through 8 when the number of English language learners who receive instructional reading and writing services in Spanish reaches at least 1,500 students statewide within an assessed grade level;

- Requires the department to provide guidance to local education providers and the state charter school institute (institute) on encouraging student participation in state assessments;

- Creates the accountability work group to provide feedback to the department related to state and federal accountability policies and decisions and to make recommendations to the state board of education (state board);

- Requires the department to include curriculum-based achievement college entrance exams for purposes of calculating performance for the performance indicator concerning student academic achievement;

- Requires the state board to ensure that the calculation of performance for the performance indicator includes the academic achievement of students with disabilities but who no longer meet the eligibility criteria for an IEP;

- Requires the department, beginning in the 2027-28 school year, to measure the postsecondary and workforce readiness performance indicator on 4 performance sub-indicators: The college and career readiness before graduation sub-indicator, the postsecondary progress sub-indicator, the graduation sub-indicator, and the dropout rate sub-indicator;

- Requires the department to calculate measures for each performance indicator for the overall student population and for the combined disaggregated group. In determining the overall performance on a performance indicator, the department shall ensure that each student in the combined disaggregated group is counted once even if the student belongs to multiple student groups.

- Creates a multi-year pathway plan for school improvement for local education providers and the institute. The pathway plan connects a local education provider's or the institute's proposal for significant state action with broader strategies for the improvement of the local education provider or the institute.

- Requires the department, in consultation with the technical advisory panel, the accountability work group, and other advisory groups with relevant expertise, to study lowering student count thresholds on accountability calculations and reporting, addressing inherent volatility of test score measurements for local

education providers with small student populations, and shortening statewide assessments and implementing adaptative assessment technology. The department is required to submit a report for each of the studies to the education committees of the general assembly.

- Requires the department to gather stakeholder input on the specific data elements and visual reporting format for the statewide education accountability dashboard on or before November 1, 2026. The department shall summarize the information into a report and submit the report to the state board.

- Encourages local education providers and the institute to adopt solutions to provide educator professional development and transform instruction in public schools in order to receive a grant award from the school transformation grant program; and

- Encourages the institute and local education providers that are implementing priority improvement or turnaround plans to use local assessment data to identify performance indicator gaps and provide supports and interventions in order to receive a grant award from the school transformation grant program.

The act reduces an appropriation from the state education fund for the statewide assessment program by $465,000. The act reduces a general fund appropriation for the local accountability system grant program by $81,000. The act appropriates $559,187 to the department from the general fund for use by school quality and support.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 23, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 23, 2025

**H.B. 25-1293 Education standards - health standards regarding drug overdoses - policy for furnishing opioid antagonists to students - authorize gifts, grants, or donations for opioid antagonists.** The act requires the state board of education (board) to adopt high school health education standards regarding drug overdose risks, identification of a drug overdose event, and drug overdose prevention and response. The act authorizes the board to seek, accept, and expend gifts, grants, or donations for the purpose of adopting these standards. The board must adopt the standards on or before July 1, 2028, if, the board receives by July 1, 2026, $20,000 from gifts, grants, or donations to adopt the standards. If sufficient money is not received, the board is required to adopt the standards on or before July 1, 2032, pursuant to the general standards schedule.

Under current law, a school district, the state charter school institute (institute), or the governing board of a nonpublic school may adopt and implement a policy allowing an employee or agent of the school to furnish an opioid antagonist to any individual, including a student, but only if the student has received appropriate school-sponsored training. The act repeals the required condition that a student must receive

appropriate school-sponsored training.

The act authorizes a school district, the institute, a public school, or a nonpublic school to seek, accept, and expend gifts, grants, or donations for purposes related to acquiring, maintaining, and providing training for administering opioid antagonists.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1307 Teacher residency expansion program - repeal of obsolete references - paraprofessional - definition.** The act repeals obsolete references to the teacher residency expansion program (program), which was repealed in 2023.

Current law continues to reference the definition for "paraprofessional" as it appeared in the program. The act recreates the definition of "paraprofessional" for the current statutory uses of the term.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1320 School finance - 2025-26 budget year total program determination - total program formula changes - at-risk measure implementation - charter school funding - appropriation limits for qualified charter school debt service funds - public school fund interest and income - cap annual revenue to the public school capital construction fund - create kids matter account - Colorado READ Act public information campaign - out-of-school time program grant program roll-forward authority - multifunction school activity buses - appropriations.** Under current law, there are 2 total program formulas to finance public schools. Absent the satisfaction of a statutorily specified condition, the first formula is scheduled to stop determining total program after the 2024-25 budget year (expiring formula), and the second formula is scheduled to determine total program beginning in the 2030-31 budget year (new formula). For the 2025-26 budget year through the 2029-30 budget year (transition period), total program is scheduled to be determined by using figures that were calculated under both the expiring formula and the new formula.

The act:

- Extends the transition period by one year, so that it is from the 2025-26 budget year through the 2030-31 budget year; and

- Postpones the exclusive use of the new formula to determine total program until the 2031-32 budget year.

The act changes how each school district's and institute charter school's annual total program is determined during the transition period. For the 2025-26 and 2026-27 budget years, each school district's and institute charter school's annual total program is the greater of the school district's or institute charter school's total program for the 2024-25 budget year or the amount calculated under the expiring formula plus an amount equal to 15% in 2025-26 and 30% in 2026-27 of the difference between the amounts calculated under the new formula and the expiring formula. For the 2027-28 budget year through the 2030-31 budget year, each school district's and institute charter school's annual total program is the greater of the district's or institute charter school's calculation under the expiring formula plus 1% of that calculation, or:

- For the 2027-28 budget year, the amount calculated under the expiring formula plus an amount equal to 45% of the difference between the amounts calculated under the new formula and the expiring formula;

- For the 2028-29 budget year, the amount calculated under the expiring formula plus an amount equal to 60% of the difference between the amounts calculated under the new formula and the expiring formula;

- For the 2029-30 budget year, the amount calculated under the expiring formula plus an amount equal to 75% of the difference between the amounts calculated under the new formula and the expiring formula; and

- For the 2030-31 budget year, the amount calculated under the expiring formula plus an amount equal to 90% of the difference between the amounts calculated under the new formula and the expiring formula.

Under current law, there are specified conditions that apply to the transition period. If the joint budget committee determines that a specified condition occurs in a budget year during the transition period, then for the next budget year and each budget year thereafter, the transition is suspended, and each school district's total program is determined pursuant to the calculation and determination required for the budget year when the condition occurred. For one of the existing conditions, the act specifies that an income tax deposit to the state education fund that was made to correct an error does not count toward determining whether the condition has been satisfied.

A school district's funded pupil count is a figure that is used as a part of determining a school district's total program. Under the expiring formula, a school district's funded pupil count is calculated by determining the greater of the school district's pupil enrollment for the applicable budget year or the average of the school district's pupil enrollment for the applicable budget year and the immediately preceding 4 budget years. Under current law, the new formula calculates a school district's funded pupil count by determining the greater of the school district's pupil enrollment for the

applicable budget year or the average of the school district's pupil enrollment for the applicable budget year and the immediately preceding 3 budget years.

The act changes the new formula so that:

- For the 2025-26 budget year, a school district's funded pupil count is calculated by determining the greater of the school district's pupil enrollment for the applicable budget year or the average of the school district's pupil enrollment for the applicable budget year and the immediately preceding 3 budget years; and

- For the 2026-27 budget year and each budget year thereafter, a school district's funded pupil count is calculated by determining the greater of the school district's pupil enrollment for the applicable budget year or the average of the district's pupil enrollment for the applicable budget year and the immediately preceding 2 budget years.

However:

- If a statutorily specified condition is satisfied, and consequently for the 2026-27 budget year, a district's total program is not determined as scheduled under the transition period, then for the 2026-27 budget year, and each budget year thereafter, funded pupil count will continue to be determined by the greater of the school district's pupil enrollment for the applicable budget year or the average of the school district's pupil enrollment for the applicable budget year and the immediately preceding 3 budget years; and

- If, for the 2027-28 budget year, the state education fund balance is projected to be less than $200 million, then the general assembly is required to implement a smoothing factor or the funded pupil count will be determined by the greater of the school district's pupil enrollment for the applicable budget year or the average of the school district's pupil enrollment for the applicable budget year and the immediately preceding budget year for the 2027-28 budget year and each budget year thereafter.

The act expiring formula is changed so that, starting in the 2027-28 budget year, the funded pupil count used in the expiring formula is the same funded pupil count that is used in the new formula to determine a district's total program during the transition period.

The total program for the 2025-26 budget year is determined using the formula changes in the act. The act:

- Increases the statewide base per pupil funding for the 2025-26 budget year by $195.42 to account for inflation;

- Sets a new statewide base per pupil funding amount for the 2025-26 budget year at $8,691.80; and

- Sets the total program funding for the 2025-26 budget year for all school districts and institute charter schools to at least $10,036,070,748 or $10,031,606,090, depending upon whether Senate Bill 25-315 becomes law.

Under current law, a new at-risk measure is required to be implemented in the 2025-26 budget year. The act repeals this requirement and requires the department of education (department) to collect data necessary to identify individual student census block groups to account for students who are at-risk of below-average academic performance and education outcomes because of socioeconomic disadvantages or poverty, but who may not qualify for free or reduced price lunch.

Under current law, as a part of the charter contract, a district charter school and the school district, or the institute charter school and state charter school institute (institute), must agree on funding and services provided by the school district or institute to the charter school, subject to parameters. The act:

- Suspends the use of these provisions after the 2025-26 budget year;

- Repeals charter school at-risk supplemental aid after the 2026-27 budget year, following its gradual phase out during the 2025-26 and 2026-27 budget years;

- Creates incremental funding for charter schools for the 2025-26 budget year; and

- Requires the general assembly to consult with charter school representatives to ensure that charter schools are aligned with the implementation of the new formula.

The act raises the limit from $750 million to $1 billion for the amount of money that the general assembly may appropriate to restore any or all qualified charter school debt reserve funds to their qualified charter school debt service fund requirements.

Under current law, $41 million of interest and income earned on money in the public school fund is credited to certain purposes, and any remaining interest and income may be credited as specified by the general assembly or remain in the public school fund. The act requires that any remaining interest and income is credited to the public school capital construction assistance fund.

The total annual amount of revenue credited to the public school capital construction fund is capped at $150 million, adjusted for inflation; except that money received from public school fund interest and income does not apply toward the cap. Any amount above the cap is credited to the state public school fund instead.

The act creates the kids matter account within the state education fund. Beginning July 1, 2026, the state treasurer must deposit in the account all state revenues collected from an existing tax on 0.00065% on federal taxable income, as modified by law, of every individual, estate, trust, and corporation. The money in the account must only be used for district total program funding and total state funding for all categorical programs.

Under current law, the department is required to contract with an entity to develop and implement a public information campaign to emphasize the importance of learning to read by third grade and highlight local education providers that are achieving high percentages of third-grade students who demonstrate reading competency. The act repeals the requirement that the department contract with an entity to develop and implement the information campaign.

The act authorizes the department to use any unexpended money that was appropriated for the out-of-school time program grant program and is remaining at the end of the 2024-25 or 2025-26 state fiscal years in the 2025-26 or 2026-27 state fiscal years without further appropriation.

The act creates and implements certain parameters for multifunction school activity buses.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act:

- Appropriates $7,009,989 to the department from the state education fund for at-risk supplemental aid;

- Appropriates $7.6 million to the department from the public school capital construction assistance fund for public school capital construction assistance board cash grants;

- Appropriates $25 million to the department from the public school capital construction assistance fund for public school capital construction assistance board lease payments; and

- Adjusts the 2025-26 long bill by decreasing the cash funds appropriation from the state education fund for the state share of district's total program by $15,775,837; decreasing the cash funds appropriation from the state education fund for at-risk per pupil additional funding by $5 million; and decreasing the cash funds appropriation from the public school capital construction assistance fund for public school capital construction assistance board cash grants by

$45,648,087.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 23, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 23, 2025

**NOTE:** Certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not Senate Bill 25-315 becomes law. Senate Bill 25-315 was signed by the governor May 23, 2025.

# EDUCATION - POSTSECONDARY

**S.B. 25-087 Institutions of higher education - students with disabilities - academic adjustments - policy - process.** The act requires each institution of higher education (institution) in Colorado to create and adopt a policy and a process to support the ability of an admitted or enrolled student with a disability (student) to voluntarily self-disclose the student's disability and to engage in an interactive process with the institution to receive an academic adjustment.

The adopted policy must, at a minimum, include information that:

- Describes the institution's process to determine whether a student is eligible for an academic adjustment;
- Outlines documentation that the institution may request to determine whether a student is eligible for an academic adjustment;
- Provides information on the available disability resources and academic adjustments provided to students with disabilities; and
- Describes an appeals process for academic adjustment decisions that focuses on documentary review.

Each institution shall publish the policy on the institution's website in an accessible format.

The act describes the type of documentation that an institution may request to determine whether a student is eligible for an academic adjustment.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 18, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-122 Emily Keyes - John W. Buckner organ and tissue donation awareness fund - indefinite extension.** The act extends the Emily Keyes - John W. Buckner organ and tissue donation awareness fund indefinitely.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**S.B. 25-230 Financial assistance - college opportunity fund program - students attending private institutions of higher education.** The act clarifies that the department of higher education may distribute financial assistance from an allocation authorized for student financial assistance programs to undergraduate students who

attend participating private institutions of higher education and who participate in the college opportunity fund program.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-231 Inclusive higher education act - repeal.** The act repeals the "Inclusive Higher Education Act". The inclusive higher education act provided grants to state institutions of higher education to establish or expand inclusive higher education programs for students with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-232 Colorado school of public health - recovery-friendly workplace program - repeal - appropriation.** The act repeals the recovery-friendly workplace program in the center for health, work, and environment at the Colorado school of public health. The program recognized and assisted employers that implemented recovery-friendly policies to help employees in recovery from substance use disorders.

Appropriations made to the department of higher education in the annual general appropriation act for the 2025-26 state fiscal year are adjusted as follows:

- The general fund appropriation for the college opportunity fund program to be used for limited purpose fee-for-service contracts with state institutions is decreased by $412,577; and

- The reappropriated funds received from the limited purpose fee-for-service contracts with state institutions for the regents of the university of Colorado are decreased by the same amount.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-233 Colorado school of mines - performance contract - repeal.** Under current law, the Colorado school of mines (school) has a performance contract with the department of higher education that specifies the measurable performance goals that the school must achieve during the contract's term and authorizes the school's board of trustees to establish resident and nonresident tuition rates. The act repeals this performance contract.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-234 Student financial aid - supplemental appropriations - exemption.** The act exempts 2024-25 state fiscal year supplemental appropriations for student

financial aid from annual appropriation requirements for student financial assistance.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-247 Colorado National Guard tuition waiver program - institutions of higher education - appropriation.** The act changes the tuition assistance program for eligible members of the Colorado National Guard (member) to a tuition waiver program (program). The act allows a member, upon being accepted for enrollment at a designated institution of higher education (institution), to pursue studies that lead to a postgraduate degree, a bachelor's degree, an associate degree, or a certificate of completion with all tuition waived. For a member, the tuition waiver must not exceed more than 65 credit hours at a designated 2-year institution of higher education and no more than 130 credit hours at a designated 4-year institution of higher education; except that the total credit hours for a member who attends both a 2-year institution and a 4-year institution must not exceed more than 145 credit hours. The department of military and veterans affairs (department) shall administer the program.

In order to qualify for the program, a member must:

- Be accepted by an institution;
- Be in good standing with the Colorado National Guard; and
- Complete a Colorado application for state financial aid or a free application for federal student aid.

Each institution shall determine if a member enrolled with the institution remains in satisfactory academic standing in accordance with the academic policies of the institution and is making progress toward the completion of the requirements of the education program in which the member is enrolled. If the institution finds that the member is not in satisfactory academic standing in accordance with the academic policies of the institution or is not making progress toward the completion of a degree, the member must reimburse the department for the amount of the tuition waived for that academic term.

The act makes an appropriation of $562,787 to the department.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 1, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 1, 2025

**H.B. 25-1038 Transfer of higher education credits, courses, work-related experiences, and prior learning opportunities between institutions of higher education - online platform - data from institutions of higher education.** The act requires the department of higher education (department), subject to available appropriations, to develop and maintain a free, publicly accessible online platform

(platform) to provide current and potential students who are pursuing postsecondary education in Colorado with relevant information about which credits and courses, work-related experiences, and prior learning opportunities are transferable to or between the state's public institutions of higher education (institution).

On or before January 1, 2026, an institution may submit to the department for inclusion in the platform:

- A comprehensive record, from the fall 2023 term onward, of the institution's awards of postsecondary transfer credit for all courses that the institution has identified as having learning outcomes equivalent to corresponding offerings at other institutions; and

- Descriptions of the institution's policy on work-related experiences or prior learning opportunities, and the credentials, licenses, or apprenticeship certificates for which the institution awards postsecondary academic credit.

Using the data provided by an institution, the department shall include in the platform information about the transferability to or between institutions for several sources of postsecondary academic credit. These sources include courses in the statewide common course numbering system, now referred to as the guaranteed transfer pathway matrix, and credits earned through various standardized tests.

A not-for-profit private institution of higher education may, but is not required to, submit applicable information for inclusion in the platform.

The act creates the postsecondary transfer credit platform cash fund to accept gifts, grants, and donations for the development, implementation, and maintenance of the platform.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1041 Student athletes - compensation for use of name, image, or likeness.** Under current law, there are requirements of an athletic association, an institution of higher education, and a student athlete regarding a student athlete's compensation for their name, image, or likeness. The act extends these requirements to an individual who is eligible to engage in an intercollegiate sport.

The act allows an institution of higher education or athletic association to compensate a student athlete for the use of the student athlete's name, image, or likeness.

Under current law, a student athlete is prohibited from entering into a contract if it

conflicts with a team contract. The act repeals this prohibition and related provisions.

The act requires each institution of higher education to submit to the department of higher education a copy of its annual report to the organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics, including information concerning gender- and sport-based spending.

Under the "Colorado Open Records Act", the act exempts from the public right of inspection personally identifiable information that is contained within an agreement or contract concerning a student athlete's or prospective student athlete's name, image, or likeness, or any communication or material related to an agreement or a contract concerning a student athlete's or prospective student athlete's name, image, or likeness.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 28, 2025

**H.B. 25-1131 Colorado state university - veterinary medicine program - student limit - eliminate financial limitations - bonding authority.** The act eliminates the statutory cap on the number of veterinary students permitted to attend Colorado state university at one time. The act eliminates additional financial limitations related to the professional veterinary medicine program at Colorado state university, including eliminating the university's bonding authority with respect to the veterinary medicine program.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1186 Work-based learning in higher education - pilot program - talent glossary.** The act creates the work-based learning consortium pilot program (pilot program) in the department of higher education (department). The purpose of the 3-year pilot program is to:

- Demonstrate the value of work-based learning in postsecondary curricula by studying the impact of industry-sponsored projects on course objectives and learning outcomes;

- Promote the adoption of work-based learning in higher education by working with faculty at institutions of higher education (institutions) that participate in the pilot program (participating institutions) to embed project-based learning opportunities into credit-bearing programs;

- Provide broader access to collegiate work-based learning for students;

- Measure the impact of work-based learning on participating students; and

- Learn how institutions can increase the value of postsecondary education through career exposure and preparedness.

Pending the receipt of sufficient funds, the department shall convene a consortium (consortium) of representatives from participating institutions, the commission on higher education (commission), the department of labor and employment, the department of education, and a subject matter expert with experience implementing work-based learning. The consortium shall:

- Work with each participating institution's faculty to embed industry-sponsored projects in course curriculum that meet the work-based learning quality standards;

- Work with the department to determine the impact of industry-sponsored projects;

- Work with a third-party platform to connect faculty from participating institutions to employers for the purpose of developing high-quality, project-based learning opportunities for classroom instruction;

- Advise the commission on strategies to improve student access to high-quality, work-based learning opportunities for students based on participating faculty members' experience embedding industry-sponsored projects into curriculum;

- Develop best practices for institutions to expand access to work-based learning in the classroom through industry-sponsored projects; and

- Develop findings and recommendations.

Subject to available appropriations, at the end of the pilot program, the act requires the consortium to complete and submit a report to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate, or their successor committees. The report must include:

- A description of the consortium's findings and recommendations;

- Details on the consortium's impacts on participating institutions and the effects of creating additional work-based learning activities on students, faculty, and employers; and

- Recommendations for statutory changes, financial resources, department policy changes, and policy changes in institutions that are necessary to improve successful work-based learning opportunities for students in institutions.

The department may seek, accept, and expend gifts, grants, or donations from private or public sources for the pilot program. The department shall transmit all gifts, grants, or donations to the state treasurer, who shall credit the money to the higher education work-based learning consortium fund (fund). If, by June 30, 2028, the money in the fund has never reached or exceeded $2 million dollars, the state treasurer shall return each grantor's or donor's gift, grant, or donation.

On or before November 1, 2026, the commission shall recommend a list of terms used by institutions related to work-based learning to the Colorado workforce development council for inclusion in the talent development glossary (glossary). The purpose of the list of terms is to:

- Augment the glossary so that collegiate work-based learning activities are accurately reflected in statewide efforts to promote work-based learning; and

- Demonstrate to institutions relevant opportunities to participate in statewide efforts to promote work-based learning.

On or before July 1, 2026, the commission shall work with institutions, the Colorado workforce development council, the department of education, the consortium, nonprofit organizations, industry associations, and businesses to develop recommendations on how to best embed work-based learning opportunities into current degree pathways.

On or before December 31, 2026, the department shall work with institutions to identify which work-based learning activities are measurable and how to best report work-based learning activities.

Institutions that are eligible for the work-study program may use work-study program money to cover the costs of work-based learning credits for students who are required to complete credit-bearing work-based learning requirements to graduate from an institution.

The office of economic development (office) administers the universal high school scholarship program (program). The act allows the office to spend unexpended or unencumbered money appropriated in the 2023-24 state fiscal year through the 2025-26 state fiscal year without further appropriation. The act requires that expenditures for the administrative costs of the program not exceed $1.5 million. The act extends the date for the state treasurer to transfer all unexpended and unencumbered money in the universal high school scholarship cash fund from December 30, 2026, to June 30, 2027.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1192 Financial literacy course requirement for high school graduation - individual career and academic plan requirement - free application for federal student aid - Colorado application for state financial aid - appropriation.** Beginning with the 2027-28 school year, the act requires each individual career and academic plan (ICAP) to include a requirement that, during the student's graduation year, the student has exposure to federal financial aid eligibility tools and net price calculators and practices filling out a free application for federal student aid or the Colorado application for state financial aid, unless the student or student's parent or legal guardian affirmatively declines to practice filling out the application or authorized school personnel determines it is not feasible for the student to practice filling out an application.

The act requires each school district board of education to incorporate all the financial literacy standards into a course that is required for high school graduation. The act authorizes the department of education (department) to seek, accept, and expend gifts, grants, or donations for the purpose of supporting educators in implementing a financial literacy course.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $210,389 to the department for distribution to school districts to support implementation of a financial literacy course and the ICAP requirement. The act requires the department to distribute money to school districts that do not currently offer a course based on a formula determined by the department, which may include determining eligibility based on attestations from school districts.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $9,611 to the department of higher education for use by the Colorado commission on higher education and higher education special purpose programs for administration.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 23, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1221 Degree program authorization - associate of applied science - Emily Griffith technical college.** The act permits Emily Griffith technical college (college) to offer an associate of applied science degree program (degree program) with approval from the state board for community colleges and occupational education (board). The degree program must include a registered apprenticeship program and certain transferable general education courses.

In considering the college's request to offer a degree program, the board shall consider student and workforce demand, alignment with registered apprenticeship programs, cost-effectiveness for students and the state, and accreditation and

licensing requirements. An approved degree program is eligible to receive federal "Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Improvement Act" funds.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 10, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# ELECTIONS

**S.B. 25-001 Administration of elections - state voting rights act - prohibition on voter suppression and voter dilution - prohibitions on prerequisites to voting based on gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, or confinement in local jail - cause of action - enforcement by attorney general - municipal multilingual ballots - election-related data collection - voter registration and access - appropriation.** The act creates the Colorado Voting Rights Act (state voting rights act) and modifies certain election-related statutes in the following areas:

- Tribal voting;
- Ensuring voter access to methods of selecting candidates for the general election;
- Restrictions on electioneering and election-related activity near voting locations;
- Election and voting notices in facilities serving individuals with disabilities;
- Recounts;
- Election-related language access; and
- Election-related data collection.

**Creation of the state voting rights act.** The act creates the state voting rights act, which prohibits political subdivisions from:

- Engaging in voter suppression by taking any action that results in, will result in, or is intended to result in a material disparity between electors who are members of a protected race, color, or language minority group or other minority reporting group (protected class members) and other eligible electors in regard to voter participation, access to voting opportunities, or the opportunity or ability to participate in the political process;
- Engaging in voter dilution by enacting or employing any method of election that has the effect of, or is motivated in part by the intention of, disparately impairing the opportunity or ability of protected class members to elect the candidates of their choice or otherwise influence the outcome of elections as a result of diluting the vote of protected class members;
- Implementing, imposing, or enforcing a voting qualification or another prerequisite to voting based on an individual's actual or perceived gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation; or

- Implementing, imposing, or enforcing an additional voting qualification or another prerequisite to voting based on an individual's confinement to a local jail, other than those eligibility qualifications that already exist.

An aggrieved individual or organization (aggrieved person) may file a civil suit alleging voter suppression; voter dilution; an unlawful voting prerequisite based on gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation; or an unlawful voting prerequisite based on confinement to a local jail. The attorney general may investigate potential violations of the act and may file suit to enforce the act or may intervene in an aggrieved individual's or organization's civil suit. Except under specific circumstances, before filing suit, an aggrieved person or the attorney general must send a notification letter describing the alleged violation of the act to the political subdivision. The political subdivision is given 60 or 180 days to adopt a resolution providing for a solution to the alleged violation.

**Tribal voting.** The act clarifies that an identification card, which need not contain a photograph, that is issued by the federal bureau of Indian affairs, Indian health service, or any other federal agency that issues identification certifying tribal membership and that includes an address in Colorado constitutes a valid identification for registration purposes and, upon request of a tribal council, requires a county to establish a drop box, rather than a drop-off location as was previously the case, within the boundaries of a federal reservation.

**Ensuring voter access to methods of selecting candidates for a general election.** The act requires each major political party to ensure that any future alternative process by which a party may select candidates for a general election allows voters not able to attend in person to participate to the same extent as those voting in person, including requiring a process for individuals to vote that does not require in-person voting.

**Restrictions on electioneering and election-related activity near voting locations.** The act clarifies that the restrictions on electioneering and election-related activity conducted within 100 feet of a polling location or drop-off location also apply to drop boxes.

**Election and voting notices in facilities serving individuals with disabilities.** The act imposes a requirement on specified care facilities that provide services primarily to individuals with disabilities to publicly display, in each building in which they serve clients, notices related to voting during the 30 days preceding a general or coordinated election.

**Recounts.** Before a recount, a canvass board has been required to test at least one ballot scanner with a group of 10 test ballots marked by at least 2 canvass board members of different party affiliations. The act changes this process so that each canvass board member, other than the clerk, must separately mark their own group of 10 test ballots. The act also clarifies the duties of a canvass board and a county clerk and recorder in conducting a recount.

**Election-related language access.** The act expands existing requirements for the creation of multilingual ballots from only applying to qualifying counties to also applying to qualifying municipalities. The county clerk and recorder for a county that meets certain requirements for the population or percentage of the voting-age population within the relevant jurisdiction who are minority language speakers and who speak English less than very well has been required to provide multilingual ballots. The act requires a municipal clerk to provide multilingual ballot access if the municipality has a population of at least 3,000 and the municipality exists partially or wholly within a county covered by the existing multilingual ballot requirements.

**Election-related data collection.** The act requires the secretary of state to collect, maintain, and make publicly available data related to elections, including demographics, election results, and voting information. After each election, political subdivisions are required to submit election-related information to the secretary of state. The department of local affairs is also required to annually provide certain demographic information to the secretary of state. The act also changes current law from allowing a custodian of records to deny the right of inspection of certain records and information maintained by the department of revenue to requiring the denial of such inspection.

For the 2025-26 fiscal year, $75,432 is appropriated from the department of state cash fund to the department of state for use by the elections division for implementation of the act.

The act applies to elections and election-related activities occurring on or after January 1, 2026.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 12, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; and the act applies to elections and election-related activities occurring on or after January 1, 2026.

**S.B. 25-172 Special districts - director districts - uncontested elections - cancellation in part.** The act clarifies that a special district may cancel an election in a director district if the only matter to be decided at the election is who will be director of the director district, there are not more candidates than positions for director, and the only individuals who may vote are the eligible electors within the director's district.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 18, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1155 Recounts - watchers - candidates may select watchers.** The act allows a candidate who is on the ballot for an election for the office of United States congress, state office, or district office of state concern and is subject to a recount to select one watcher in addition to any watchers otherwise selected for the recount.

The act also allows a candidate that is on the ballot for an election coordinated by the county clerk and recorder that is not for the office of United States congress, state office, or district office of state concern and is subject to a recount to select one watcher for the recount in addition to any watchers otherwise selected for the recount.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1195 Public records - voter registration and public official financial disclosure records - address confidentiality request - first responder or spouse of a first responder.** In addition to individuals who may already request that their address included in certain records be kept confidential (address confidentiality) under certain circumstances, the act allows an individual or the spouse of an individual who is or has been a peace officer, firefighter, volunteer firefighter, emergency medical service provider, or emergency communications specialist (first responder) to also request address confidentiality for voter registration records that are in the custody of a county clerk and recorder or in the centralized statewide registration system maintained by the secretary of state (secretary) and financial disclosures that certain public officials are required to file with the secretary.

A first responder may request address confidentiality with the county clerk and recorder of the county where the first responder who is making the request for address confidentiality resides. The secretary is required to approve the application form for a request for address confidentiality.

Each county clerk and recorder is required to make the address confidentiality request application forms available in their office, provide the address confidentiality request application forms to interested persons by United States mail, email delivery, or facsimile transmission, and to process applications for address confidentiality without imposing a processing fee or any other charge.

The custodian of any records specified in the act that concern a first responder who has requested address confidentiality is required to deny, with limited exceptions, the right of inspection of the first responder's address contained in the records on the ground that disclosure would be contrary to the public interest.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1225 Intimidation of voters or election officials - visible firearm - prohibition - civil enforcement.** The"Freedom From Intimidation In Elections Act" is created and prohibits any individual from intimidating, threatening, or coercing or attempting to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any individual for:

- Voting or attempting to vote;
- Urging or aiding any individual to vote or attempt to vote;
- Exercising any powers or duties to administer elections, including vote counting, canvassing, and election certification; or
- The individual's status as a past or present participant in the administration of elections.

The act specifies that an individual who carries a visible firearm, imitation firearm, or toy firearm while interacting with or observing any of the specified election-related activities is presumed, in the absence of any affirmative showing to the contrary by a preponderance of the evidence, to have engaged in intimidation prohibited by the act; except that the presumption does not apply to a law enforcement officer or a uniformed security guard acting within the scope of their authority, and mere possession of a holstered firearm by such an officer or guard while interacting with or observing any of the specified election-related activities does not violate the Act.

An aggrieved individual, an election official, a designated election official, the secretary of state, or the attorney general may enforce the provisions of the act. A suit brought by an election official, a designated election official, the secretary of state, or the attorney general does not preclude a contemporaneous private suit by an aggrieved individual to enforce the provisions of the act.

In a suit to enforce the provisions of the act, a court may grant relief enjoining the use or carrying of firearms by a defendant beyond the existing prohibitions on using or carrying firearms in or near polling locations drop boxes and in or on the property of ceratin types of government buildings. To prevail in a suit to enforce the provisions of the act, a plaintiff is not required to prove that a defendant intended to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any individual, except to prove an attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, but a court may consider evidence of intent in determining the appropriate relief.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 12, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 12, 2025

**H.B. 25-1315 Vacancies - general assembly - major political party vacancy elections.** Section 1 of the act defines a "major political party vacancy election", which is an election that is conducted as part of an odd-year coordinated election to fill a vacancy in the general assembly.

Section 2 requires that a vacancy committee that is selected by a state senatorial central committee or state representative central committee consist of, in addition to the members of the state senatorial or state representative central committee, any county commissioners who are members of the political party and reside within the state senatorial or state representative district. Section 2 also provides that if a vacancy in the office of precinct committee person is filled, the new appointee shall not participate in the vacancy committee process to fill a vacancy in the general assembly until, at the earliest, 91 days after appointment.

For a major political party vacancy election that is part of an odd-year coordinated election for which the state has not otherwise certified any statewide ballot content, section 3 requires the state to reimburse each county in which the state has certified a major political party vacancy election for 45% of the costs that the county incurs in conducting the coordinated election.

Section 4 modifies the way that vacancies in the general assembly are filled when the vacating member is affiliated with a major political party by requiring that, if the vacancy occurs on or after July 31 of an even-numbered year and before July 31 of an odd-numbered year, the vacancy must be filled by vacancy committee selection until the next odd-numbered year coordinated election, when the vacancy must be filled at the odd-year November election (major political party vacancy election); except that, if the vacant seat is scheduled to be on the ballot at the next general election in an even-numbered year and the vacancy occurs on or after July 31 of that even-numbered year but before 90 days remain in the vacant term, the remainder of the vacant term must be filled by a vacancy committee. The candidate elected in the major political party vacancy election serves until the next general election, when the vacancy must be filled by election. If a vacancy in the general assembly occurs on or after July 31of an odd-numbered year and before July 31 of an even-numbered year and the vacating member is affiliated with a major political party, no major political party vacancy election is held and the vacancy is filled by a vacancy committee.

The only candidates who may run in a major political party vacancy election are candidates who are members of the same political party and residents of the same representative or senatorial district represented by the former member of the general assembly whose seat is vacant. The only voters who may vote in the major political party vacancy election are voters who are unaffiliated or are members of the same political party as the former member of the general assembly whose seat is vacant and who reside in the same representative or senatorial district represented by the former member of the general assembly whose seat is vacant.

A candidate must be placed on the ballot for a major political party vacancy election only if the candidate:

- Files with the secretary of state and the candidate's major political party before 5 p.m. on the seventieth day preceding the major political party vacancy election, a nominating statement signed by 30% of the district vacancy committee members; or

- Submits to the secretary of state, no later than 30 days after their petition format has been approved or 85 days prior to the major political party vacancy election, whichever is sooner, a notarized candidate's statement of intent and a petition signed by at least 200 electors who are affiliated with the same major political party as the candidate and are eligible to vote in the district for which the candidate is to be elected.

If a vacancy committee member signs a nominating statement after having signed another nominating statement filed for the same office in the same major political party election, the vacancy committee member's signature only counts toward the 30% of applicable vacancy committee member signatures required on the first nominating statement submitted that contains the signature. If an eligible elector signs a petition after having signed another petition submitted for the same office in the same major political party election, the elector's signature only counts toward the 200 elector signatures required on the first petition submitted that contains the signature.

Section 4 also provides that a major political party may choose to continue to fill a vacancy in the general assembly by vacancy committee rather than by a major political party vacancy election if at least 75% of the total voting membership of the party's state central committee affirmatively votes to do so, and requires vacancy committee meetings to fill vacancies in the general assembly to be accessible in real time by live streaming video or audio that is recorded and accessible to the public.

Section 5 defines a vacancy contender for the purpose of campaign finance regulations as any person who seeks to be selected by a vacancy committee to fill a vacancy in the general assembly (vacancy contender) and adds vacancy contenders and candidates running in major political party vacancy elections to the definition of candidate for the purpose of campaign finance regulations.

Section 6 establishes contribution limits for a candidate committee established in the name of a candidate who is a vacancy contender and a candidate who is running for a major political party vacancy election.

Section 7 requires disclosures for contributions related to vacancy contenders and candidates running for a major political party vacancy election. Disclosures for vacancy contenders must be filed on the Monday of each week during the election cycle for the vacancy committee selection process. Disclosures for candidates running for a major

political party vacancy election must be filed on the first day of each month beginning the sixth full month before the major political party vacancy election; on the first Monday in September and on each Monday every 2 weeks thereafter before the major political party vacancy election; and 35 days after the major political party vacancy election.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 12, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1319 County commissioners - major political parties - vacancy in unexpired term of office - vacancy election - appropriation.** The act modifies the process for filling vacancies in an unexpired term in the office of county commissioner for county commissioners affiliated with a major political party in counties that are not home rule counties and that have at least 50,000 active voters as of the last general election (vacancy). If a vacancy occurs on or after July 31 of an even-numbered year that the seat was not scheduled to be on the ballot at the general election but before July 31 of an odd-numbered year, the vacancy must be filled by vacancy committee selection until the next regularly scheduled odd-year November election following the vacancy, rather than until the next general election as is the case for vacancies that occur at other times, when the vacancy must be filled by vacancy election (vacancy election). An individual elected at a vacancy election serves until the next general election.

A vacancy election is conducted as part of a coordinated odd-year November election. A major political party may opt out of the vacancy election process if at least 75% of the total voting membership of a political party's state central committee votes to do so by October 1 of the even year preceding a vacancy election. For a vacancy election to be held in November 2025, the vote must occur no later than June 30, 2025. If the state certifies any ballot content for the odd-year November election, the state is required to reimburse a county for 45% of its costs incurred in conducting the coordinated election that includes the vacancy election. Watchers, canvass boards, and election judges for the vacancy election are selected according to current processes in statute. Only registered electors of the county of the vacating commissioner who, as of 22 days before the vacancy election, are either registered with the same major political party as the vacating commissioner or are unaffiliated with a political party are eligible to vote in a vacancy election.

A candidate is eligible to be placed on the ballot for a vacancy election if the candidate:

- Files a nominating statement signed by at least 30% of the vacancy committee members with the county clerk and recorder and the candidate's major political party by the seventieth day before the vacancy election; or

- Submits to the county clerk and recorder, no later than 30 days after their petition format has been approved or 85 days prior to the vacancy election, a notarized candidate's statement of intent and a petition signed by at least 200 electors who have been affiliated with the same major political party as the candidate for 22 days before signing the petition and are eligible to vote in the district for which the candidate is to be elected.

A candidate may seek to be placed on the ballot through one, but not both, methods, and candidate placement on the ballot is drawn by lot. A candidate must be registered with the vacating commissioner's major political party by the first business day in January of the calendar year in which the vacancy election occurs and must be a resident of the same district as the vacating commissioner. A candidate in a vacancy election is subject to the campaign finance contribution, expenditure, and reporting requirements of the "Fair Campaign Practices Act".

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $314,920 is appropriated from the department of state cash fund to the department of state for use by the information technology division for personal services.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2025

**H.B. 25-1327 Statewide ballot measures - multiple versions of initiatives - fiscal impact estimates for proposed tax increases in initiated and legislative measures - required initiative title components - petition circulation status notification.** The act modifies certain processes for statewide ballot measures as follows:

- Requires proponents of citizen-initiated ballot measures (initiatives) to submit a chart describing or otherwise visually demonstrating the differences between their initiatives when they submit 5 or more versions of an initiative to the title board within the same initiative cycle, with at least one of the same designated representatives of proponents, and on the same subject matter;

- Requires the director of research of the legislative council of the general assembly (director), when preparing an estimate of the fiscal impact of an initiative that proposes a tax increase, to include an estimate of the maximum dollar amount of the change in state and local government revenue and fiscal year spending, as defined in the state constitution, for the first and, if phased in, final full fiscal year of the proposed tax increase;

- Directs the title board, when setting a title for an initiative, to indicate in the title whether the proposed law modifies, extends, or repeals existing law or creates new law and, for initiatives that propose a tax increase, to use the estimate prepared by the director of the maximum dollar amount of the change in state and local government revenue and fiscal year spending for the first or, if phased in, final full fiscal year of the proposed tax increase;

- Requires a person filing a motion for rehearing of a title board decision to file the motion with the title board by 5 p.m. on the seventh day following the title board's decision that is the subject of the motion;

- With regard to the petition circulation process for statewide ballot measures, requires a designated representative for the proponents to notify the secretary of state when an initiative or referendum petition that is being circulated has received 75% of the required number of signatures and authorizes the secretary of state to impose a fine on any designated representative who does not comply with the reporting requirement;

- Requires the director to prepare for the ballot information booklet for a proposed tax increase estimates of both the maximum dollar amount of the change in state and local government revenue and fiscal year spending, as defined in the state constitution, for the first full fiscal year of the proposed tax increase and state and local government fiscal year spending, as defined in the state constitution, without the proposed tax increase; and

- Requires the fiscal note for any legislative measure that proposes a tax increase to include the estimate of the maximum dollar amount of the change in state and local government revenue for the first and, if phased in, final full fiscal year of the proposed tax increase and requires the ballot question for such a legislative measure to include the estimate of the maximum dollar amount of the change in state and local government revenue for the first or, if phased in, final full fiscal year of the proposed tax increase.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

# FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

**S.B. 25-079 Virtual currency - virtual currency kiosks - disclosures to customers required - daily transaction limits - receipt required - refunds.** The act enacts the "Colorado Vending of Digital Assets Act", which requires an owner or operator of a virtual currency kiosk to:

- Provide certain disclosures to customers of the virtual currency kiosk;
- Provide each customer with an electronic receipt detailing the customer's virtual currency transaction; and
- Fully refund a customer's first virtual currency transaction if the virtual currency transaction is to a virtual currency wallet or exchange located outside of the United States and, within 60 days after the virtual currency transaction, the customer contacts the owner or operator of the virtual currency kiosk and a government or law enforcement entity regarding the fraudulent nature of the transaction and submits proof of the fraud.

The act establishes a daily transaction limit of $2,000 for a new customer and $10,500 for an existing customer of a virtual currency kiosk.

The act defines "virtual currency" as a type of digital unit that is used as a medium of exchange or a form of digitally stored value or that is incorporated into payment system technology. "Virtual currency kiosk" is defined as an electronic terminal acting as a mechanical agent of the owner or operator to enable the owner or operator to facilitate the exchange of virtual currency for other virtual currency or fiat currency. "New customer" is defined as a customer who has been a customer of a virtual currency kiosk for less than 7 days.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1184 Life care institutions - community-based continuing care services.** Under current law, life care institutions provide life and health support services to resident seniors who reside at the life care institution through the help of independent living arrangements, assisted living, or skilled nursing. The act allows life care institutions to provide community-based continuing care services to seniors in their homes and other services that benefit individuals who are awaiting admission to a life

care institution.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 19, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1201 Regulation of money transmission services.** The act repeals the current "Money Transmitters Act" and replaces it with the model "Money Transmission Modernization Act" (MTMA). The act adopts the MTMA in part. The act updates outdated or inconsistent regulations relating to money transmitters and money transmission services, including:

- Clarifying the definition of "control" of a licensee and introducing a rebuttable presumption of control;
- Enabling Colorado's participation in multistate licensing initiatives;
- Codifying the agent-to-payee exemption to licensure;
- Revising prudential standards required for licensing and ongoing monitoring, such as tangible net worth and permissible investment calculations;
- Establishing an irrevocable, standby letter of credit as a permissible investment; and
- Expanding the enforcement actions available in case of nonperformance by a money transmitter.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 18, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-155 Legislation inside advisory council and advisory review committee created - membership - duties - report.** The act creates the legislation inside advisory council (council) to identify, examine, and discuss the issues, interests, and needs affecting people who are incarcerated and to formally advise and make recommendations to the general assembly regarding those issues, interests, and needs.

The act:

- Requires the director of the legislative council to use a request for proposal process to contract with and designate a nonprofit organization to assist the council;
- Establishes membership requirements of the council;
- Outlines the duties of the council, including reporting requirements;
- Requires the council to report during the department of corrections' annual "SMART Act" presentation to the judiciary committees of the senate and house of representatives, or their successor committees, beginning in January of 2027; and
- Creates an advisory review committee, consisting of 5 voting legislative members and 5 nonvoting council members to meet no more than 3 times during the interim and recommend no more than 3 bills during each interim.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 20, 2025

**S.B. 25-199 2025 interim committees - no letter committees - suspend statutory interim committees - remove legislation authority for the Colorado youth advisory council - appropriation.** The act suspends legislative interim committee activities during the 2025 legislative interim (interim). Specifically, the act:

- Prohibits the legislative council of the general assembly from prioritizing any requests for interim committees, including task forces, for the 2025 interim;
- For an interim committee that meets during 2025 interim, limits the number of bills the committee can request to be drafted to 5 and can recommend for introduction to 3;
- Prohibits meetings, field trips, and legislative recommendations and reports by, and suspends for one year certain reports required to be submitted to, existing

interim committees, including the legislative emergency preparedness, response, and recovery committee; legislative oversight committee for Colorado jail standards; statewide health care review committee; Colorado health insurance exchange oversight committee; opioid and other substance use disorders study committee; pension review commission and pension review subcommittee; legislative oversight committee concerning tax policy; and sales and use tax simplification task force; and

- Prohibits members serving on statutorily created interim committees from receiving per diem and travel expenses for attending interim committee meetings during the 2025 interim except for attendance at a meeting of the wildfire matters review committee, the water resources and agriculture review committee, and the transportation legislation review committee.

The act removes the authority of the Colorado youth advisory council review committee to recommend legislation through the interim committee process.

The act reduces appropriations made in the legislative department's budget bill by $272,355.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 30, 2025

**S.B. 25-210 Bills with net increase in incarceration periods - 5-year appropriations clause.** Previously, Colorado law required a bill that resulted in a net increase in periods of incarceration to include an appropriation to cover the increased cost of incarceration for 5 years after the bill went into effect. In 2022, the general assembly suspended the appropriation requirement for 3 years. The act repeals the appropriation requirement permanently.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-287 State capitol building advisory committee - gift or loan of art and memorials - items original to the capitol building.** The capitol building advisory committee (advisory committee) has been charged with evaluating and making recommendations to the capital development committee and, in some cases, the governor regarding proposals for the gift or loan of art and memorials to be placed on a permanent or temporary basis in the capitol building or on its surrounding grounds. The act adds the public areas of the capitol building annex and its surrounding grounds and the public areas of the legislative services building and its surrounding grounds to the advisory committee's purview in connection with such proposals.

The act also allows art, memorials, furniture, and architectural fixtures that are original to the capitol building and that were previously permitted to be removed only temporarily and only for conservation to be temporarily or permanently removed for conservation, loan, exhibit, research, or disposition with the approval of the advisory committee.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-309 Legislative council - authorization to approve agreements to place fellows in the legislative council staff.** The act authorizes the legislative council to approve agreements between the director of research of the legislative council and nonpartisan organizations to place nonpartisan legislative policy fellows (fellows) in the legislative council staff. The act also specifies the types of work that fellows may do, requires the director of research to retain supervisory authority over fellows, including over the terms and conditions of the fellowship, and requires any work product produced by a fellow during the fellowship to remain the property of the general assembly during and after the conclusion of the fellowship. The legislative council is prohibited from approving any agreement between the director of research of the legislative council and a nonpartisan organization that is registered as a lobbyist with the secretary of state to place a fellow in the legislative council staff.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1057 American Indian affairs interim committee - creation - reporting - repeal.** The act creates the American Indian affairs interim committee (committee). The purpose of the committee is to examine issues and challenges that impact American Indian Tribal Nations.

The committee consists of 6 voting members of the general assembly who serve for the duration of the committee unless they resign, are removed, or are no longer in office and 2 nonvoting members, one from the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and one from the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

The act allows the committee to meet up to 6 times and recommend up to 5 bills during each interim, but the committee does not meet or recommend legislation during the 2025 interim.

On or before January 15, 2031, the act requires the committee to submit a report to the

executive committee of the legislative council summarizing the work of the committee during the preceding 5 years.

The committee is repealed, effective June 30, 2031.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2025

**H.B. 25-1333 Legislative human resources division - creation - human resource services.** The office of legislative workplace relations (OLWR) was established in 2019 as an entity within the office of legislative legal services to provide services to the general assembly, its members and employees, and the legislative services agencies. Specifically, the OLWR is directed to provide services related to employee relations, training, compliance, workplace culture, and workplace harassment, including investigations of complaints under the general assembly's policies on workplace expectations and workplace harassment.

The act rebrands the OLWR as the legislative human resources division and directs the division to provide human resource services to the legislative branch, which includes the existing services required by law and additional services, such as benefits administration, compensation and classification, hiring and recruitment, and new employee onboarding, within available resources.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# GOVERNMENT - COUNTY

**S.B. 25-273 Coroners - blood draw or admission blood sample of deceased individual - request hospital or health-care facility to retain blood draw or admission blood sample - 14 day retainment period.** Current law does not require hospitals to hold on to blood draws for any specific amount of time. The act requires hospitals or other health-care facilities to retain blood draws or admission blood samples for 14 days if a coroner submits a blood retention form upon a hospital or health-care facility for a blood draw or admission blood sample of a deceased individual that is the subject of a coroner's death inquest or investigation.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-023 Annual audit requirements - exemption thresholds.** The act allows a local government to seek from the state auditor an exemption from the annual audit of its financial statements if the local government's total fiscal year revenues and expenditures are each less than or equal to $200,000, instead of less than $100,000 as was previously the case. The act also allows a local government to seek from the state auditor an exemption from the annual audit of its financial statements if either the local government's total fiscal year revenues or expenditures are at least $200,000 and not more than $1,000,000, instead of at least $100,000 and not more than $750,000 as was previously the case.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-149 Equestrian zones - equestrian safety - county planning - municipal planning - education - state patrol - department of revenue.** The act defines an "equestrian zone" as an area that a municipality or county determines is suburban or urban and contains:

- Public equestrian venues;
- Residential neighborhoods that are equestrian centric and were zoned in such a manner as to allow housing privately owned equines but are now being developed for primarily residential use or that are zoned in such a manner as to allow housing privately owned equines;
- Keystone properties that have equestrian facilities that have boarding facilities for equines, training for equestrians, equine service and education programs, equine stables that facilitate animal welfare rescue programs or equine therapy programs, breeding facilities for equines, or nonpublic equestrian venues that provide services to the equestrian community; or
- Roads or trails that equestrians regularly use and that are related to the areas described above.

The act authorizes municipalities and counties to:

- Construct and maintain equestrian road crossings or horse-trailer parking necessary to access equestrian trails and install signs that notify the public of the infrastructure;

- Identify locations where equestrian road crossings are needed to safely use horse trails, construct and maintain the equestrian road crossings in those places, and install signs notifying the public of the crossings;

- Publish a map showing the location and character of existing or proposed equestrian infrastructure;

- Erect road signs bearing the universal equestrian sign symbol and the words "wide and slow" in equestrian zones; and

- Identify and show the location and character of existing or proposed equestrian infrastructure, venues, and riding zones on master plans.

A municipality or county may organize public events to educate the public about equestrian use of recreational trails and roads and the duties of users of trails and roads with regard to equestrian users.

The chief of the Colorado state patrol is authorized to educate sheriffs and local law enforcement about equestrian safety. The department of revenue is given the duty of adopting rules to add equestrian safety to driver's education curricula.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-204 Utility relocation - definition placement.** The act relocates the definition of "utility company betterment" within the statute on local government utility relocation arrangements to clarify that the definition applies to the entire statutory section.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 16, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-205 Federal firearms licensee request firearm serial number check - firearm serial number check procedure - police department or sheriff's office required to perform serial number check - reporting requirements - penalty for failing to report.** The act establishes a procedure allowing a federal firearms licensee (licensee) to request a firearm serial number check prior to purchasing a firearm from an individual and requires a local county sheriff's office or police department to complete the serial number check within 3 days after the request. The firearm serial number check must include information regarding whether the firearm is stolen, lost,

or is involved in an open criminal investigation.

If a licensee is located within incorporated city limits, they must request the firearms serial number check from the police department within its city limits. If a licensee is located in an unincorporated part of the county, they must request a firearms serial number check from the sheriff's department of the county in which it is located. A police department or sheriff's office may charge a reasonable fee to complete the firearm serial number check.

The act also allows a licensee to perform a firearm serial number search themself if the federal government allows the licensee access to the federal government's firearm tracing program. The licensee is still subject to the reporting requirements if the licensee performs the firearm serial number search themself. The act imposes a penalty on a licensee if the licensee fails to file a report with law enforcement when the licensee reasonably believes, knows or should know, or becomes aware that a person sold or attempted to sell a firearm that is stolen, lost, or involved in an open criminal investigation.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-313 Affordable housing - Proposition 123 - affordable housing support fund - affordable housing financing fund - allocation - supplanting.** Proposition 123, which was approved by the voters at the 2022 statewide election, created the affordable housing support fund (fund) and continuously appropriated money from the fund to the division of housing within the department of local affairs (department) for enumerated uses relating to an affordable home ownership program and a program serving persons experiencing homelessness and to the division of local government, also within the department, for enumerated uses relating to a local planning capacity development program. A specified percentage of money from the fund is allocated for the implementation of each program, and from each allocated percentage the division of housing or the division of local government, as applicable, is permitted to use up to 5% to pay for the direct and indirect costs of administering each program.

Beginning in state fiscal year 2026-27, the act makes the expenditure of up to 5% of the money from each program's allocation of funding for administration of each program subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly and clarifies how that 5% amount is calculated.

The act also allows the division of housing, subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly, to expend money under the program serving persons experiencing homelessness for:

- Capital needs at 2 state-owned supportive residential communities for persons experiencing homelessness (supportive residential communities); and

- Direct and indirect costs of operating the 2 supportive residential communities.

Proposition 123 also included a prohibition on the general assembly appropriating funds from the fund and the affordable housing financing fund to supplant other state support for affordable housing projects. The act clarifies when appropriations from the fund and the affordable housing financing fund would violate this prohibition.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

**H.B. 25-1009 Fire protection district - metropolitan district providing fire protection services - vegetative fuel mitigation program - fine - waiver - time extension - public hearing.** The act allows a fire protection district or a metropolitan district that provides fire protection services (district) to create a program to mitigate the presence of dead or dry plant material that can burn and contribute to a fire on privately owned property within a district (vegetative fuel program). A district that creates a vegetative fuel program may require an owner or occupier with an interest in private real property that contains vegetative fuel within the district to remove the vegetative fuel and assess a fine per incident of noncompliance. An incident covers all vegetative fuel on a property. A district may not require an owner or occupier of private real property to remove vegetative fuel on private real property that is classified as agricultural land by the tax assessor, owned by a nonprofit entity and leased for agricultural purposes, owned or occupied by a public utility with a vegetation management or wildfire mitigation plan to address vegetative fuel sources, or adjacent to a ditch that conveys decreed water rights or within the easement where the ditch is located.

In order to assess a fine, for each incident, the district must provide written notice by certified mail of the requirement to remove vegetative fuel and allow at least 14 days for the owner or occupier to comply. An owner or occupier that does not remove the vegetative fuel as provided in the first notice may be subject to a second notice requiring the removal of vegetative fuel. An owner or occupier has at least 14 days to comply with the second notice. An owner or occupier that does not comply within at least 14 days after the second notice may receive a third notice providing for a fine approximately equal to the cost of removing the vegetative fuel. The fine may not exceed $200 per property per incident, and an owner or occupier is not subject to more than one fine for the same incident. The sum of all fines assessed against a single property may not exceed $1,200. An owner or occupier receiving a third notice may avoid a fine by removing the vegetative fuel within 14 days of the date of the third notice.

A district may not access any privately owned real property without the written permission of the owner or occupier of the property. An owner or occupier is not liable to a district for damages to district personnel or equipment that occurs on the property

while district personnel or equipment are present on the property to carry out a vegetative fuel program. A district may not use a drone to discover vegetative fuel on a property or to administer or enforce a vegetative fuel program created pursuant to the act.

The money that a district collects from a fine must be used by the district only to remove vegetative fuel on private real property within the district's jurisdiction. A district's board may waive the fine in all or in part, in its discretion if it determines that the fine was not assessed pursuant to law, an owner or occupier is financially unable to pay the fine, the vegetative fuel has been removed, or a waiver is appropriate under the circumstances and must prioritize use of the money to assist a low-income owner or occupier, a senior owner or occupier, or an owner or occupier with a disability in removing vegetative fuel from the owner or occupier's property. A district's board may also waive a fine for delays due to weather or upon a petition for a time extension from an owner or occupier if they have undertaken good faith efforts to remove the vegetative fuel. Good faith efforts include documentation from an arborist or licensed professional landscape architect that states when the arborist or landscape architect will be able to mitigate vegetative fuel on the property and the cost of mitigation. A district's board shall grant a property owner or occupier a time extension to mitigate or pay a fine for:

- No longer than 3 months if the cost to mitigate exceeds $1,000 and is less than $2,500;

- No longer than 6 months if the cost to mitigate equals or exceeds $2,500 and is less than $5,000;

- No longer than 9 months if the cost to mitigate equals or exceeds $5,000 and is less than $10,000; or

- No longer than one year if the cost to mitigate equals or exceeds $10,000.

A district's board shall adopt rules and policies after a public hearing, public notice and public comment to implement the act and shall post the adopted rules and policies to the district's website, on social media operated by the district, and in a local newspaper of general circulation. A vegetative fuel program may only be effective 30 days or more after posting of the adopted rules and policies on the district's website. As part of the rules and policies, a district shall designate an individual to oversee and manage the district's vegetative fuel program. A district may certify to the county treasurer a delinquent charge made or levied against a property, and the treasurer may collect and pay over the charge in the same manner that property taxes are collected

and paid.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1019 Program for persons experiencing homelessness - third-party program administrator authorized - payment of costs.** The act specifies that a third-party contractor or grantee may administer a program in the division of housing in the department of local affairs (division) for persons experiencing homelessness that is funded from the affordable housing support fund. The division may negotiate reasonable administrative or project delivery costs for contractors or grantees to administer the program to be paid from the fund in addition to the up to 5% of the fund that the division is authorized to retain for program administration and oversight. The division must consider the past performance history of a contractor or grantee when selecting a contractor or grantee to administer the program.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 7, 2025

**H.B. 25-1023 Contiguous fencing projects in Sangre de Cristo land grant lands - local government approval required - exceptions.** On or after July 1, 2025, the act requires a person, before commencing a project to install or substantially repair a contiguous fence of at least a specified certain size in the Sangre de Cristo land grant lands (covered fencing project), to submit an application for the covered fencing project to the local government with jurisdiction over the covered fencing project (application) if the local government has opted into the act's requirements. No later than 14 days after the local government's receipt of an application, the local government must publish notice of the application on the local government's website. No later than 60 days after the local government's receipt of an application, the local government must either approve or reject the application based on certain criteria; except that, despite the criteria, a local government may approve an application if it determines that the benefits of the covered fencing project outweigh the harms. If the local government finds that a covered fencing project presents no significant environmental impacts, then the local government shall not require a person commencing the covered fencing project to submit an application or pay a fee.

The act does not apply to a covered fencing project that is necessary for a public utility or department of transportation project, an energy sector public works project, the safety or security of a public school or prison, or fences provided by the division of

parks and wildlife.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 27, 2025

**NOTE:** This act applies to covered fencing projects commencing on or after July 1, 2025.

**H.B. 25-1029 Municipal authority over land outside municipal limits - scope of.** A municipality has had full police power and control (authority) over land that it acquires outside its municipal limits for use as parks, parkways, boulevards, or roads. The act extends this authority to land that a municipality acquires for open space and natural areas and clarifies that this authority extends to all such acquired land whether or not it is open or closed to the public. The act exempts from this authority acquired land that is within the exterior boundaries of an Indian reservation.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 26, 2025

**H.B. 25-1030 Building codes - accessibility standards - requirement to meet or exceed.** The act requires a board of county commissioners, a governing body of a municipality, or a regional building department operating through an intergovernmental agreement with a board of county commissioners or governing body of a municipality that adopts or substantially amends a building code or updates a building code with a succeeding version of the international building code to ensure that the building code meets or exceeds the accessibility standards in the International Building Code, and the adopted accessibility standards cannot provide less protection than what is required by the federal "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990". However, this requirement does not apply when energy-efficient building codes are adopted, nor does it apply to one- and 2-family dwellings and townhomes that comply with either the International Residential Code or a local building code whose accessibility standards are equivalent to the standards in the International Residential Code.

The act requires the division of fire prevention and control within the department of public safety to ensure that, when certain building codes pertaining to public school and health facilities are substantially amended, the codes meet or exceed accessibility standards in the International Building Code.

The act also requires the state housing board to ensure that, when the uniform construction and maintenance standards for hotels, motels, and multiple dwellings in jurisdictions with no local building code are substantially amended, the standards meet or exceed the accessibility standards in the International Building Code. The act also requires the state housing board to ensure that, when the recommendations for uniform housing standards and building codes to the general assembly and local governments are substantially amended, the codes meet or exceed the accessibility

standards in the International Building Code.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 11, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1056 Wireless telecommunications service facilities - local government approval process for siting, construction, or substantial change.** The act requires that an application by a telecommunications provider for the siting and construction of a new wireless service facility for telecommunications or for the substantial change of an existing wireless service facility for telecommunications (application) submitted to a local government is deemed approved by the local government if:

- The local government has not approved or rejected the application within 90 days after the submission of the application; except that the period for approval or rejection of a siting application that is not for a collocation or a small cell facility is 150 days (applicable consideration period);

- The telecommunications provider has provided all public notices required under applicable law; and

- The telecommunications provider has provided notice to the local government that the applicable consideration period has lapsed and that the application is deemed approved.

A local government may toll the applicable consideration period:

- To allow the local government to make timely requests for information to complete an incomplete application. If a local government determines that an application is incomplete, the local government is required to provide written notification to the applicant within 30 days after the submission of the application of the missing documents or information that the applicant must submit to render the application complete and identify the specific regulation that requires the applicant to provide the missing documents or information, and the applicable consideration period is tolled from the date of notification until the applicant provides the missing documents or information.

- By mutual agreement of the local government and the telecommunications provider; or

- Once for up to 45 days to review one or more other pending land use applications if the local government determines, based on its available resources, that it cannot reasonably and adequately review the application as well as a previously submitted land use application related to housing intended to provide affordable or attainable housing, renewable energy, projects of

governmental entities, or any other project, provided that a federal, state, or local law establishes a timeline for review. A local government is required to notify the applicant in writing within 30 days after submission of an application of the duration of any such period of tolling and the reason for its determination.

A local government may seek judicial review of the deemed approval of an application within 30 days after it receives notice of the deemed approval.

If a local government requires an applicant to obtain a traffic control plan or other permit related to obstruction of, or safety in, a public right-of-way before an application is approved, the applicant shall not commence the construction or substantial change of a wireless service facility for telecommunications pursuant to an application deemed approved pursuant to the act until the traffic control plan or other permit is obtained. A local government is prohibited from unreasonably withholding, conditioning, or delaying approval of the issuance of a traffic control plan or other permit to delay the approval of an application or prohibiting or unreasonably discriminating in favor of, or against, any technology in taking action on an application.

A local government is prohibited from requiring a telecommunications provider that removes, discontinues, or replaces telecommunications equipment at an existing wireless telecommunications facility to file a new application or obtain additional permits if:

- The telecommunications provider notifies the local government of the necessary removal, discontinuance, or replacement of the telecommunications equipment; and

- The removal, discontinuance, or replacement of the telecommunications equipment is not a substantial change to the facility.

The act clarifies that its requirements do not supersede, nullify, or otherwise alter generally applicable and nondiscriminatory building, electrical, fire, or other safety requirements. Also, notwithstanding any other provision of the act, a telecommunications provider that seeks to construct a wireless telecommunications service facility within the exterior boundaries of an Indian reservation on land owned by the tribe must obtain the written consent of the applicable tribal government.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1093 Local government - land use - anti-growth law - judicial determination.** The act expands the definition of an anti-growth law, which local governmental entities are generally prohibited from enacting or enforcing, to include a generally applicable land use law that, in census urban areas as defined by the United States census

bureau, explicitly decreases the permitted residential density or residential uses of land to a lower residential density or fewer residential uses than were allowed by the land's usage and zoning as of July 1, 2025, without ensuring a corresponding increase of residential density or residential uses elsewhere in the jurisdiction.

The act provides that certain limitations on anti-growth laws do not apply to land that contains or is directly adjacent to a wildlife crossing structure.

The act also permits a municipality to seek a judicial determination as to the legality of a proposed municipal initiative for a land use ordinance that restricts or limits the development or use of land that is submitted to the legislative body of the municipality, allows the owners of a property that is specifically subject to the proposed ordinance and persons designated as representing the petition proponents to intervene in the proceeding, and tolls the period within which the municipality is required to adopt the proposed initiated ordinance or call an election during the pendency of the judicial determination.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1181 Colorado rangers law enforcement shared reserve - clarification of status as governmental entity - additional authorizations.** The Colorado rangers law enforcement shared reserve, commonly known as the Colorado rangers (CLER), is a statewide law enforcement agency that has been established as a political subdivision of the state through the execution of an intergovernmental agreement for the public purpose of promoting the safety, security, and general welfare of all Coloradans by establishing a peace officers standards and training board (P.O.S.T. board) certified statewide shared peace officer reserve force.

Sections 1 through 4 of the act update laws relating to civil defense workers and peace officers to clarify the status of the CLER as a governmental entity created by intergovernmental agreement rather than as a volunteer organization, as it was prior to 2018, the requirement that a Colorado ranger be a P.O.S.T. board certified peace officer, and the scope of a Colorado ranger's authority.

Section 5:

- Authorizes the board of the CLER to establish policies to allow compensation to be paid to a Colorado ranger if the Colorado ranger:
    - Is deployed as a peace officer to a jurisdiction for an extended period, as defined or described in the policies; or

- Is deployed as a peace officer outside the state as authorized by a specified interstate compact for any length of time; and

- Authorizes the CLER to accept gifts, grants, and donations.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 26, 2025

**H.B. 25-1273 Land use - municipalities - single exit stairway buildings.** The act defines a subject jurisdiction as a municipality with a population of 100,000 or more that is served by a fire protection district, fire authority, or fire department that is or was accredited by a specified organization. The act only applies to a subject jurisdiction and only to the area within a subject jurisdiction that is served by a single fire protection district or fire department.

On or before December 1, 2027, the act requires the governing body of a subject jurisdiction to adopt a building code, or amend an existing building code, to allow up to 5 stories of a multifamily residential building that satisfies certain conditions to be served by a single exit. The act requires a subject jurisdiction to provide notice of the adopting or amending of the subject jurisdiction's building code to the local International Association of Fire Fighter's affiliate and the Colorado Professional Fire Fighters Association.

In connection with multifamily residential buildings served by a single exit, the act requires:

- A subject jurisdiction to coordinate with a fire protection district, fire department, or fire authority concerning aerial apparatus access to these buildings and the site design of these buildings;

- These buildings to maintain their legal occupancy status, even if they would otherwise lose that status under future building codes;

- A subject jurisdiction to allow, with certain limitations, the reconstruction of these buildings according to the standards under which they were originally built after the buildings are damaged or destroyed; and

- A landlord, manager, or owner of one of these buildings to conduct inspections of the dwelling units of such a building.

The act also requires a subject jurisdiction, beginning December 1, 2028, to report to the state demography office in the department of local affairs on the number of multifamily residential buildings served by a single exit and on certain qualities of those buildings. Similarly, in January 2032, the act requires the department of local affairs to report on the implementation of this act as part of the department's "SMART

Act" hearing.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 13, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 13, 2025

**H.B. 25-1295 Department of public health and environment - city and county of Denver - mobile food establishments - reciprocal licensing and permitting - state health department license - Denver retail food license - fire safety permit.** The act establishes a definition of "mobile food establishment" to mean a retail food establishment that is operated from a vehicle, can change location, and is intended to operate from a commissary kitchen.

The act establishes a reciprocal food safety license between the city and county of Denver (Denver) and other local governments throughout the state. The department of public health and environment (CDPHE) issues a statewide health department license (state license) based on the state health code to mobile food establishments that is valid in all local government jurisdictions throughout the state except for Denver. Denver issues a Denver-specific retail food license (Denver license) to mobile food establishments that is based on Denver's health code and that is only valid within Denver's jurisdiction. The act establishes reciprocity between these two licenses so that the state license is valid in Denver and the Denver license is valid across the state.

The act requires the owner or operator of a mobile food establishment that wishes to take advantage of this reciprocity to provide a copy of either their Denver license or the state license to the local government in which they intend to operate or to Denver at least 14 days in advance of when they intend to operate. When a mobile food establishment is operating in a local government jurisdiction, including Denver's jurisdiction, the mobile food establishment must comply with all laws of the local government and is subject to inspection and enforcement by the local government.

For a mobile food establishment with a state license that intends to operate in Denver, the mobile food establishment must submit certain documentation including, if requested, a summary of any violations within the previous calendar year related to the license or the operation of the mobile food establishment.

The act also establishes that a fire safety permit that has been issued to a mobile food establishment by a local government is valid in any other local government jurisdiction if the fire safety permit was issued:

- By a local government that has adopted the most recent international fire code or a fire code that has incorporated the minimum standards for mobile food establishments developed by the division of fire prevention and control; and

- After completing an inspection by a certified fire inspector.

The act requires that a mobile food establishment send a copy of the fire safety permit

to the local government in which they intend to operate at least 14 days in advance of operation. While operating in a local government's jurisdiction, the mobile food establishment must comply with that local government's fire safety code and is subject to inspection and enforcement by the local government. The act authorizes the division of fire prevention and control to adopt minimum codes and standards for the operation of mobile retail food establishments for use by local governments.

The act takes effect January 1, 2026.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

# GOVERNMENT - SPECIAL DISTRICTS

**S.B. 25-051 Regional transportation district - operating costs.** The act changes the definition of "operating costs" for purposes of reporting cost efficiency metrics by the regional transportation district from including depreciation and excluding costs incurred in long-term planning and development of mass transportation and rapid transit infrastructures and the costs incurred as a result of providing transportation services mandated by the federal "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990" to instead include all operating expenditures, excluding depreciation.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1211 Sanitation districts, water and sanitation districts, and water districts - duties concerning tap fees.** A tap fee is a fee that is paid by a developer or property owner in order to connect a property to a public water or sewer system. State law allows the board (board) of any sanitation district, water and sanitation district, or water district to impose and set the amount of a tap fee.

The act states that a board of a water and sanitation district or a water district (district) has a duty to provide water service if the district has the capacity to do so, with certain exceptions. The act also requires a board of a district, in determining the amount of a tap fee, to:

- Ensure that the amount of the tap fee is reasonably related to the costs incurred by the district in providing water service, which may include certain costs and do not include certain other costs; and

- Take into consideration at least one of the following factors in supporting the calculation and setting of proportional or reduced fees:

    - Expected long-term water usage, both indoor and outdoor, including the existence of nonnative turf grass and use of water-wise landscaping, with an emphasis on native plants;

    - The square footage of the unit or the number of bedrooms in the unit;

    - The presence of low-water-usage appliances, if applicable;

    - Per-unit fixture counts in bathrooms, kitchens, and other spaces, interior and exterior, that provide water or sanitation service; and

- The presence of graywater treatment works, as may be authorized within the district boundaries.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 9, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1219 Metropolitan districts - notice requirements - website requirements - residential real estate sale disclosures.** The act requires that, in addition to notice requirements under the Colorado open meetings law, notice of annual public meetings held by metropolitan districts be mailed, at the lowest-cost option, to eligible electors within the metropolitan district or sent by email to any email addresses that eligible electors have provided to the metropolitan district for the purpose of receiving communication from the metropolitan district. Additionally, notice of the annual meeting must be either posted on the homepage of the metropolitan district's website or accessible by a link on the homepage. The act also requires, for any special district, that, if the annual meeting is held at a physical location and in a year immediately preceding a year in which a regular special district election will be held, there be available hard copies of self-nomination and acceptance forms, which are forms required to be filed for an eligible elector to be a candidate for a board position at a special district election.

The act also requires that metropolitan districts that are required to have a publicly accessible website must establish a system or a process for residents to contact someone associated with the metropolitan district during regular business hours to address any questions or concerns regarding services of the metropolitan district. Further, these metropolitan districts must establish a system or process for residents to contact someone associated with the metropolitan district outside of regular business hours or when metropolitan district personnel are otherwise unavailable or unreachable to address emergent matters that cannot wait to be addressed until regular business hours resume.

For a metropolitan district that is required to have a publicly accessible website, the act requires the following additional information to be provided on the website:

- The date, time, and location of the annual public meeting;
- An explanation of what a metropolitan district is, its services, debt, and public infrastructure, and how a resident can serve on its board;
- The names of the governmental entities that overlap the metropolitan district's boundaries;
- The name of the county or municipality with which the metropolitan district

must file its annual report; and

- The name and contact information of someone who residents can contact with questions or concerns about the services of the district during regular business hours and outside of regular business hours or when district personnel are otherwise unavailable or unreachable for emergent matters.

The act also specifies that the following information must be provided on the home page of the metropolitan district's website:

- The names, terms, and contact information of individuals serving on the board of directors and of any manager of the metropolitan district;

- The date, time, and location of scheduled regular meetings, including the annual meeting;

- The call for nominations for candidates to run for election to the board of directors;

- The names of the governmental entities that overlap the metropolitan district's boundaries; and

- The name and contact information of who residents can contact with questions or concerns about the services of the district during regular business hours and outside of regular business hours or when district personnel are otherwise unavailable or unreachable for emergent matters.

The act adds to the requirements of what a metropolitan district must include in its service plan when seeking approval of the service plan a requirement to include the maximum term for imposing a debt service mill levy on any property developed for residential purposes after the initial year of imposition of such debt service mill levy.

The act requires certain disclosures be made by all sellers of any residential real property located within the boundaries of a metropolitan district, including access to the annually required notice to electors and the metropolitan district's service plan; information on the authority the metropolitan district has to issue debt, levy property taxes, and impose fees, rates, tolls, penalties, or other charges; an estimate of property taxes levied by the metropolitan district for collection during the year the sale occurs; and a copy of the most current certificate of taxes due or tax statement to provide an estimate of the sum of additional mill levies levied by other taxing entities that overlap the property. Additionally, the act requires a written statement be included in the required disclosures that certain actions that the metropolitan district is authorized to take may increase costs to residents living in the metropolitan district, and the property tax estimate disclosure requirement is modified to require

that the estimate be given in a dollar amount.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-002 Department of local affairs - division of housing - state housing board - advisory committee - factory-built structures - state preemption of local rules - transfer - appropriation.** The act provides that, after the state housing board (board) adopts rules about any activity required to undertake or complete the construction or installation of a factory-built nonresidential structure, a factory-built residential structure, or a factory-built tiny home (factory-built structure), the state plumbing board, the state electrical board, and the state fire suppression administrator do not have jurisdiction over and their rules do not apply to a factory-built structure.

The advisory committee on factory-built structures and tiny homes (advisory committee) is required to develop regional building codes standards accounting for local climatic and geographic conditions and fire suppression activities to ensure safety, to apply the most stringent of these requirements for the construction and installation of factory-built structures, and to develop implementation requirements. The advisory committee must submit the recommended codes and implementation requirements to the board. Any future statewide adopted codes contemplated in statute must be vetted through the advisory committee for consideration for adoption by the board.

The act requires that plumbing or electrical installations that connect factory-built structures to external utility sources and that are not considered actions to complete the installation of a factory- built structure as required by a registered installer must be completed by a licenced plumber or electrician under a registered plumbing or electrical contractor. The inspection and inspectors of these installations, other than those authorized to be performed by a registered installer, must be performed by licensed plumbing or electrical inspectors.

During the 2026 legislative session, the department of local affairs (department) shall present the recommendations of the advisory committee related to the development of regional building codes accounting for local climatic and geographic conditions and fire suppression activities, and improved coordination between the state and local permitting process onsite for the construction and installation of factory-built structures, to the senate local government and housing committee and the house transportation, housing, and local government committee prior to consideration and adoption by the board. The department shall report on the outcomes as part of its 2031 "SMART Act" hearing.

On or before July 1, 2026, the board must adopt rules:

- Establishing regional building code standards from the advisory committee that account for local climatic and geographic conditions, and fire protection and suppression activities for the construction and installation of factory-built structures developed by the advisory committee, which supersede any

conflicting ordinance, code, regulation, or other law of a local government unless the local government adopts the rules of the board;

- Establishing requirements based on the recommendations developed by the advisory committee, including the continued authorization of a local government certified by the division of housing (division) to perform inspections of factory-built structures on behalf of the division and registration, responsibility, and accountability requirements for a manufacturer, installer, seller, or general contractor who develops the installation site or completes the construction of a factory-built structure at the installation site;

- Covering electrical or plumbing codes required to undertake or complete the construction or installation of a factory-built structure;

- Allowing the division to contract for third-party review and approval of a final design and construction plan for a factory-built structure on behalf of the division;

- Allowing the division to create a process for vetting and approving the ability of a third party to review and approve a final design and construction plan for a factory-built structure on behalf of the division; and

- Requiring the division to cause an audit to be performed on a third party that reviews and approves design and construction plans, on a third party that conducts inspections on its behalf, of contracts of sellers to verify compliance, and to ensure protection of down payments made by purchasers that are retained by the seller of manufacturer.

A county or municipality may not:

- Enact a regulation that excludes factory-built structures from the county or municipality;

- Impose more restrictive standards on factory-built structures than those that the county or municipality applies to site-built homes in the same residential zones in the county or municipality; or

- Enact or enforce a regulation, law, or ordinance affecting the installation or construction of a factory-built structure that is more stringent than a regulation, ordinance, or law that applies to other types of construction.

A county or municipality may enact:

- Land use regulations to the extent that the regulations are applicable to existing similar housing or structures or new site-built housing in the county or municipality;

- A building code provision for unique public safety requirements unless the provision applies to a factory-built structure; and

- Rules regulating above-grade site-built components of a factory-built structure.

Factory-built homes certified by the division prior to the effective date of the regional building code standards adopted by the board are subject to state or local rules concerning unique public safety requirements related to geographic conditions or wildfire risk relating to the construction and installation of the structures existing before the effective date of the regional building code standards. A county or municipality must comply with the requirements established by the division for factory-built structures and by the United States department of housing and urban development for manufactured homes.

The act repeals the ability of local governments to adopt different standards for factory-built housing than those adopted by the division only if:

- The board adopts rules establishing requirements for factory-built housing based on the recommendations of the advisory committee; and

- The board notifies the revisor of statutes in writing via email of the adoption of the rules.

The act changes the composition of the advisory committee from 15 to 19 members. The membership changes include the:

- Addition of four members from building code enforcement, each representing a local building department from climate zones 4, 5, 6, and 7, instead of 3 members from building code enforcement;

- Removal of a member with experience in mechanical engineering or contracting;

- Substitution of a member who is a licensed electrician who may be employed by the department of regulatory agencies for a member from electrical engineering or contracting;

- Substitution of a member who is a licensed plumber who may be employed by the department of regulatory agencies for a member from the plumbing industry;

- Removal of a member from the construction design or producer industry;

- Substitution of 3 members from factory-built structure construction for 2 members from manufactured housing;

- Subtraction of one of the 2 current members from the tiny home industry;

- Addition of one member who is a developer specializing in the use of factory-built structures in projects;
- Addition of one member from climate resiliency;
- Addition of one member who is a registered installer;
- Addition of one member who is a registered seller; and
- Addition of one member who is an individual representing emergency services or management.

The state treasurer shall transfer $600,000 on July 1, 2025, from the innovative housing incentive program fund to the building regulation fund. The act excludes the building regulation fund from the limitations on cash fund reserves.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $182,264 from the building regulation fund to the department for use by the division to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 8, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 8, 2025

**NOTE:** Section 24-32-3311 (4), amended in section 12 of the act, and section 24-32-3311 (7), enacted in section 12 of the act, take effect only if the revisor of statutes receives notice pursuant to 24-32-3311 (8), enacted in section 12 of the act. Section 24-32-3311(4) and (7) take effect upon the date identified in such notice, or, if the notice does not specify that date, upon the date of the notice to the revisor of statutes.

**S.B. 25-007 Department of public safety - division of fire prevention and control - prescribed burns - prescribed fire claims cash fund - certified burner reciprocity - appropriation.** Section 1 of the act creates the prescribed fire claims cash fund (fund) in the state treasury and requires the state treasurer to transfer $250,000 from the general fund to the fund on July 1, 2025. Subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly, the division of fire prevention and control (division) shall expend money from the fund to pay claims for damages related to prescribed burns that are certified by the division in accordance with new guidelines as specified in the act and as adopted by the director of the division. The division shall authorize a payment in the amount certified in a claim; except that the maximum payment that the division may authorize for a singular burn is equal to the greater of $20,000 or 10% of the amount of money in the fund at the time the claim is filed.

Subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly of money for the division to administer the fund, the division shall certify a claim that meets the following guidelines:

- The claim demonstrates, in sufficient detail, the costs or damages that resulted from the prescribed burn;

- The prescribed burn that resulted in the costs or damages was conducted in full compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements for prescribed burning;

- Before conducting the prescribed burn, the certified prescribed burn manager registered the written prescription plan for the prescribed burn with the division and paid an administrative fee; and

- No more than 60 days have passed between the completion of the prescribed burn and the date upon which costs and damages were incurred.

The act authorizes the director of the division to adopt rules and guidelines for the implementation and administration of the program and permits the division to contract with a third party to administer, certify, and pay the claims. The act also requires a claimant who accepts a payment that covers the full amount certified in the claim to waive all future claims related to the prescribed burn against the certified prescribed burn manager that conducted the burn; any organization, entity, or individual with whom the certified prescribed burn manager worked to conduct the burn; any individual or entity that provided funding for the burn; and any landowner on whose behalf the burn was conducted.

Sections 2 and 3 expand the definition of a "certified burner" in the state to include an individual who has not completed the Colorado division's training and certification program but who meets reciprocity requirements and possesses a valid Colorado certification number. An individual seeking certification through reciprocity may receive a certification number from the division by:

- Applying for certification to the division, according to the rules and standards of the division, including the payment of any associated fee; and

- Submitting evidence to the division, according to the rules and standards of the division, that the individual holds a valid certification from a state government or other entity.

The required rules and standards adopted by the director of the division, in consultation with the Colorado state forest service, pertaining to the qualification for and the terms and durations of certification, are required to include certification through reciprocity.

Section 4 adds pretax costs associated with the implementation of an approved program or project to mitigate the effects of extreme weather, wildfires, climate change, or other hazards to the definition of Colorado energy impact costs.

For the 2025-26 fiscal year:

- $250,000 is appropriated from the fund to the department of public safety for use by the division for prescribed fire claims; and

- $153,025 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of public safety for implementation of the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 29, 2025

**S.B. 25-028 Public employees' retirement association - duties of the board - actuarial experience study - periodic actuarial audit - pension review commission - independent review.** The public employees' retirement association (PERA) board (board) conducts or causes to be conducted an actuarial experience study of PERA and a periodic actuarial audit of PERA. Both the actuarial experience study and the periodic actuarial audit, neither of which were referenced in law prior to passage of the act, are conducted approximately once every 5 years, but the timing of the actuarial experience study and the periodic actuarial audit is not aligned.

The act requires the board to conduct or cause to be conducted the actuarial experience study every 4 years, beginning with the actuarial experience study that the board conducted in the 2024 calendar year, rather than every 5 years. In addition, the act requires the board to conduct or cause to be conducted the periodic actuarial audit of PERA in the 2026 calendar year and every 4 years thereafter , rather than every 5 years, and to ensure that each periodic actuarial audit takes into consideration the results and findings of the most recent actuarial experience study that was conducted or caused to be conducted by the board.

For several years, the pension review commission has been required to commission an independent review of the economic and investment assumptions used to model PERA's financial situation. The act requires the commission to commission the independent review every 4 years, rather than every 3 years, within 3 months of the release of the periodic actuarial audit of PERA conducted or caused to be conducted by the board.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 26, 2025

**S.B. 25-031 Wireless service - technical grant assistance - emergency alerts in predominant minority language - alert outreach - grants for minority language alerts - surcharge on prepaid wireless service.** Under current law, the Colorado broadband office provides technical assistance to grant applicants related to grants to deploy broadband services. The act expands the technical assistance to grant applicants to include assistance related to grants to deploy wireless service.

The act requires an emergency alert sent by the state or a county, municipality, or alerting authority to be sent in a predominant minority language if the county has at

least 2,000 citizens who are 18 years of age or older and who speak the predominant minority language and speak English less than very well, as defined by the United States bureau of the census American community survey or comparable census data. The state, counties, municipalities, and alerting authorities are encouraged to use available technology to issue emergency alerts in as many languages as possible in the same method as an English alert. Each alerting authority that is required to send emergency alerts in a predominant minority language is encouraged to conduct community outreach to inform people with limited English proficiency of the availability of language interpretation and translation options for emergency alerts. Alerts must comply with the act by July 1, 2027.

The act allows the 911 services enterprise to distribute grants to local alerting authorities to implement language and accessibility services for emergency alerts.

The act imposes the 911 prepaid wireless charge and 988 surcharge to prepaid wireless telecommunication services.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-036 Department of public safety - state patrol - bonding exception.** The act creates an exception to the requirement that a member of the Colorado state patrol be bonded by a surety company or insured with third-party crime insurance if the Colorado state patrol is self-insured with the Colorado state office of risk management and is eligible to be compensated from the state self-insured property fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-050 State and local government forms - racial classifications - Middle Eastern, North African, or South Asian classification required.** The act requires a form issued by the state or a local government that requests that the individual completing the form disclose the individual's race or ethnicity to include, in addition to spaces for any other racial or ethnic categories required by the federal office of management and budget, a space to indicate if the individual's race or ethnicity is Middle Eastern, North African, or South Asian.

The state and local governments are exempt from the act's requirements if:

- The demographic data collected in the form is reported by the state or a local

government to the federal government; and

- The federal government rejects or will reject the demographic data reported by the state or a local government because it includes Middle Eastern, North African, or South Asian as a primary demographic category.

When exercising the exemption, the state and local governments shall include Middle Eastern, North African, or South Asian as a demographic subcategory of the nonspecific racial category on the form.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 12, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** September 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**S.B. 25-077 Colorado Open Records Act - expansions - exceptions.** The act makes the following changes to the "Colorado Open Records Act" (CORA):

- Excludes from the definition of a "public record" a written document or electronic record that is produced by a device or application that is used to assist an individual with a disability or individuals with a language barrier to facilitate communication if the written document or electronic record has been produced to facilitate communication in lieu of verbal communication;

- Changes the reasonable time to respond to a CORA request, except for requests from a mass medium or a newsperson, from 3 working days to 5 working days and changes the extension of time for the response period if extenuating circumstances exist from not exceeding 7 additional days to not exceeding 10 additional days;

- Adds an extenuating circumstance that allows for an extension of the response period when the custodian is not scheduled to work within the response period;

- Requires public entities to post any rules or policies adopted pursuant to CORA, including, if the public entity has one, the public entity's records retention policy, and to post information for members of the public regarding how to make a public records request;

- If public records are in the sole and exclusive custody and control of someone who is not scheduled to work within the response period, requires a custodian to provide all other available responsive public records within the response period and notify the requester of the earliest date on which the person is expected to be available or that the person is not expected to return to work. The requester may make a subsequent request for additional responsive records, if any, on or after the date the custodian provides.

- Allows a custodian, subject to certain exceptions, to determine that a request is made for the direct solicitation of business for pecuniary gain, requires the custodian to provide written notice of the determination to the requester, allows the custodian a 30-day response period for such a request, permits the requester to submit a signed statement affirming that the request is not for the direct solicitation of business for pecuniary gain that the custodian must consider in making their determination, permits the requester to appeal the determination that the request is made for the direct solicitation of business for pecuniary gain to the district court, and allows a custodian to charge the requester for the reasonable cost of directly responding to the request notwithstanding the allowance for the first hour of research and retrieval to otherwise be free of charge and notwithstanding the statutory cap on fees, which otherwise would apply;

- In addition to the prohibition on disclosing public elementary or secondary school students' addresses and telephone numbers, prohibits disclosure of any other information of such a student that could be used by a person to directly contact, address, or send a message to the student through any means or method;

- Clarifies that if a custodian imposes any requirements concerning the prepayment of fees or the payment of fees in connection with a request for inspection of public records, the requirements must be in accordance with the custodian's adopted rules or written policies and must not be inconsistent with the provisions of CORA;

- Allows a requester to ask a custodian for a reasonable break-down of costs that comprises the fee charged for the research and retrieval of the requested public records;

- Modifies the requirement that, if a custodian of records for a public entity allows members of the public to pay for any other service or product provided by the custodian with a credit card or electronic payment, then the custodian must allow a requester of a public record to pay any fee or deposit associated with the request with a credit card or electronic payment, to instead require that the custodian allow for payment in this manner if the public entity allows members of the public to pay for any other service or product provided by the public entity; and

- Allows a custodian to treat a CORA request made within 14 calendar days of another CORA request for information pertaining to facially similar content made by the same person as one request for purposes of calculating the fee that the custodian may charge the requester for research and retrieval of responsive public records.

**VETOED** by Governor April 17, 2025

**S.B. 25-081 Special purpose authorities - building urgent infrastructure and leveraging dollars authority - infrastructure project funding - issuance of bonds.** Section 1 of the act amends the state public financing cash fund (fund) statute in 2 ways. First, the act removes the limit on the amounts included in the issuance or incurrence of certain financial obligations by the state that the state treasurer credits to the fund. Second, the act modifies the fund so that bond counsel approval is no longer needed before money in the fund is used to reimburse the state treasurer for certain verifiable costs.

Section 2 allows the state treasurer to use a security token offering for state capital financing and adopt rules as necessary to do so.

Section 3 creates a new special purpose authority: The building urgent infrastructure and leveraging dollars authority (authority). The authority's primary purpose is to finance infrastructure projects that are ready for construction or commencement. As used in this context, an infrastructure project includes the development, construction, repair, improvement, operation, maintenance, decommissioning, or ownership of: A transportation infrastructure project, an infrastructure project in a transit-oriented community, a county courthouse facility, a transportation facility; utility infrastructure; renewable energy infrastructure; recycling infrastructure; energy efficiency infrastructure; an education facility; water infrastructure; information technology capital construction; affordable and accessible housing infrastructure; or digital, social, or other infrastructure related to economic development.

The powers of the authority are vested in a 13-member board with the following membership:

- The state treasurer or the state treasurer's designee;
- The state architect or the state architect's designee;
- The chair of the capital development committee of the general assembly or any successor committee;
- A member of the capital development committee of the general assembly or any successor committee who is the longest serving member on the committee and who is a member of the major political party other than the party of the chair of the committee;
- A representative of a statewide organization representing counties, appointed by the governor;
- A representative of a statewide organization representing municipalities, appointed by the governor;

- The executive director of the Colorado education and cultural facilities authority or their designee;

- A representative of a statewide organization of general and specialty commercial construction contractors, appointed by the governor;

- A representative of a statewide employee organization representing building and construction trade workers, appointed by the president of the senate;

- An individual representing service employees, appointed by the state treasurer;

- An individual with a background in finance who has experience with pension fund management, appointed by the state treasurer; and

- An individual with a background in commercial lending representing an institution insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, appointed by the state treasurer.

The state treasurer or the state treasurer's designee serves as the chair of the board and is required to call the first meeting of the board no later than January 1, 2026.

Among other powers, the authority may:

- Make and execute agreements, contracts, and other instruments as necessary to achieve the authority's purposes, including contracting with the officers, personnel, and consultants of the state treasurer to achieve its purposes;

- Charge to and collect from state agencies and persons fees and charges in connection with the authority's loans or other services;

- Issue and sell building urgent infrastructure and leveraging dollars bonds, payable solely from the building urgent infrastructure and leveraging dollars bonding fund created within the authority;

- Invest and deposit money;

- Finance or participate in the financing of eligible projects or any interest in such a project; except for projects that are within the statutory authority of the Colorado housing and finance authority; and

- Facilitate the funding of infrastructure projects.

The infrastructure and long-term development assistance program (program) is created in the authority to allow the authority to provide financing for eligible projects. The act requires the authority to develop policies and procedures necessary to implement the program. At a minimum, the policies and procedures must specify

application criteria, an application process, and a selection process for the authority to determine which eligible projects it will finance or assist in financing through the program. The authority must pay for such financing out of the eligible project revolving fund created in the authority. The act also requires that the authority allow the Colorado educational and cultural facilities authority a right of first refusal for the financing of eligible projects.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-114 Financial literacy and exchange program - transfer - repeal.** The act transfers all the unexpended and unencumbered money in the financial literacy and exchange (FLEX) fund to the general fund on June 30, 2025, and repeals the FLEX program on July 1, 2025.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-142 Department of public safety - division of fire prevention and control - wildfire resiliency code board - wildfire code adoption requirements.** The act extends the time frame within which a governing body of a city, town, or city and county with jurisdiction in an area within the wildland-urban interface is required to adopt wildfire codes and standards that meet or exceed the wildfire resiliency code board's wildfire codes and standards from 3 to 9 months after the board's adoption of wildfire codes and standards.

The act allows a governing body to enter into a cooperative agreement with another entity, such as a third-party contractor or another governing body, in order to enforce wildfire codes and standards.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**S.B. 25-147 Public employees' retirement association - modification of management by board of trustees.** Section 1 of the act defines the board of trustees of the public employees' retirement association (board) as a local public body for purposes of the open meetings law.

Section 2 limits the terms of both elected and appointed members of the board to not more than 2 consecutive 4-year terms; except that the state treasurer is not subject to the 2-term limit. A former trustee who has served 2 consecutive terms may be reelected or reappointed to the board after not serving on the board for a period of at least one term. Section 2 also clarifies how such term limits apply in the case of a vacancy appointment.

Section 3 requires the board, on and after January 1, 2025, to conduct its meetings in accordance with the open meetings law as a local public body and requires the board to post and regularly maintain and update the public employees' retirement association's (association) website with information including:

- The notice with specific agenda information, if available, for the board's next public meeting;
- The policy for and process by which a member of the public may participate in any public meeting of the board;
- A link or other means of public access to the records of past public meetings of the board; and
- The official email address of the board.

Section 3 also requires that, on or before January 1, 2026, and on or before January 1 of each calendar year thereafter, the board post certain financial information of the association on the association's website.

Section 4 clarifies that, while the board may delegate any of its responsibilities, duties, and powers to the executive director of the association or other designated agents, the board retains authority and responsibility for the management of the association and all its statutory duties and powers through a specified existing administrative process.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**S.B. 25-167 Public school fund - investments - community investment portfolio - educator first home ownership program.** Section 1 of the act requires, in addition to othr existing uses, that interest and income earned on the investment of the money in the public school fund to be used to pay for the costs of administering a newly created shared equity down payment assistance program. Section 2 requires at least one member of the public school fund investment board (board) to have expertise in community investments, requires the board to direct the state treasurer to securely invest money deposited in the public school fund in a manner that prioritizes specified new investment objectives, and authorizes the board to enter into contracts with investment advisors or other investment professionals to provide advice on community investments. Section 3 extends the time frame under which the state treasurer may make up a loss of principal to the public school fund by taking actions which lead to gains in the fund from 18 to 24 months.

Section 4 creates a new community investment portfolio (portfolio) within the public school fund, and requires the state treasurer to invest at least 20% of the public school fund's value into the community investment portfolio by July 1, 2032.

Money in the portfolio must be invested in community investments, and allowable community investments include:

- Bonds issued by Colorado school districts and charter schools;
- Certificates of participation issued by Colorado school districts and charter schools;
- Mortgage pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations secured by residential real estate, the majority of which is owned by public school employees;
- Loans to the Colorado middle income housing authority for a revolving loan fund that funds rental housing developments that include preferences for public school employees;
- Bonds issued by the middle income housing authority that fund rental housing developments which include preferences for public school employees;
- Bonds or mortgage-backed securities issued by the Colorado housing and finance authority that fund rental housing developments that include preferences for public school employees or mortgages secured by residential real estate, the majority of which is owned by public school employees;
- Mortgage revenue bonds that support public school employee mortgages with interest rates of 3% or less;
- Loans to community development financial institutions or nonprofits with a history of providing affordable home ownership financing that fund:
    - Housing that includes preferences for public school employees; or
    - Low-interest mortgages secured by residential real estate that is owned by public school employees;
- Down payment shared appreciation products secured by residential real estate that is owned by public school employees; and
- Other investments that support public purpose of the portfolio.

The educator first home ownership program (program) is created within the portfolio. Subject to a specified limitation, the treasurer shall invest the following amounts in the program by the following dates:

- By July 1, 2028, the greater of 6% of the fund's value or $100 million; and

- By July 1, 2030, the greater of 12% of the fund's value or $200 million.

The treasurer shall aim to invest a target of 75% of the money in the program into the shared equity down payment assistance program for public school employees. The shared equity down payment assistance program must be established by July 1, 2026. Once the shared equity down payment assistance program is established:

- The public school fund investment board shall purchase from the program manager the mortgage products created through the shared equity down payment assistance program; and

- The public school investment board may provide notice of any discontinuation of future investments that the program manager has not already committed to the shared equity down payment assistance program, which notice must be provided at least 6 months prior to discontinuation.

The treasurer shall aim to invest a target of 25% of the money in the program into allowable community investments. The program manager shall establish underwriting criteria and other guidelines for the shared equity down payment assistance program so that the shared equity down payment assistance program:

- Prioritizes first-time home buyers that use the home as a primary residence;

- Provides shared equity down payment assistance to public school employees and aims to help as many public school employees as possible achieve affordable home ownership; and

- Allows appreciation-sharing between the shared equity down payment assistance program and the borrower.

Unless investments in the shared equity down payment assistance program have been discontinued and there is no fund money invested in the shared equity down payment assistance program, the program administrator shall present an annual report to the board on program outcomes.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, section 5 appropriates $375,900 from interest or income earned on the investment of the money in the public school fund to the department of the treasury.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**S.B. 25-170 Colorado bureau of investigation - required expenditure for sexual assault kit backlog and bureau laboratory misconduct - permission to enter into contracts - reporting requirement - public facing dashboard.** The act requires the Colorado bureau of investigation (CBI) to spend $3,000,000 in specifically

appropriated money from House Bill 24-1430, concerning the provision for payment of the expenses of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state of Colorado, and of its agencies and institutions, for and during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024, except as otherwise noted, on backlogged DNA evidence and sexual assault kit tests, as well as DNA retesting related to CBI's laboratory misconduct that was discovered in 2023. Additionally, the act allows CBI to contract with external labs to perform the testing.

The act requires CBI to create a dashboard on the department of public safety's website to update the public on the backlog at least every 30 days. CBI shall provide the general assembly with updates on the sexual assault kit backlog, including the number of cases pending, the number of tests CBI's lab conducted, the number of tests CBI contracted out, an update on CBI's laboratory staffing levels, the average turnaround time for a sexual assault kit test, and other relevant data points every 30 days from March 10, 2025, through June 30, 2026.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 26, 2025

**S.B. 25-173 State spending - taxpayer bill of rights - definitions of damage award and property sale.** Section 20 of article X of the state constitution (the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights or TABOR) defines "fiscal year spending" as not including either "damage awards" or "property sales". Although TABOR does not define either "damage award" or "property sale", the TABOR implementing statutes do. The act clarifies both of these definitions for state fiscal years commencing on or after July 1, 2024.

The act clarifies that "damage award", as used for the purpose of determining whether specific money received by the state is subject to the TABOR limitation on state fiscal year spending, includes certain fines and monetary penalties imposed by the state.

The act also clarifies that "property sale", as used for the purpose of determining whether specific money received by the state is subject to the TABOR limitation on state fiscal year spending, includes certain specified types of sales by the state.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**S.B. 25-180 State spending - Taxpayer's Bill of Rights - state fiscal year spending limit - population growth calculation.** Section 20 of article X of the state constitution (TABOR) requires the maximum annual percentage change in state fiscal year spending to equal inflation plus the percentage change in state population in the prior calendar year adjusted for revenue changes approved by voters. Although TABOR does not specify how the state shall determine the percentage change in state population (population growth), the TABOR implementing statutes do. For years in which there is not a decennial census, the TABOR implementing statutes required the state to calculate population growth by determining the percentage change between:

- The federal census bureau's estimate of state population (census estimate) for the previous calendar year, as of December in the current calendar year; and

- The census estimate for the current calendar year, as of December in the current calendar year.

This method for calculating population growth can lead to either double-counting or under-counting of population changes in census estimates. If the federal census bureau revises a census estimate upward for a given year, population growth will be understated and the fiscal year spending limit will be lower. The opposite is true if the federal census bureau revises a census estimate downward. In either case, under this method for calculating population growth, population growth would be measured inaccurately.

The act adjusts the method of calculating population growth. Under the act, population growth is calculated by determining the percentage change between:

- The census estimate, as of December in the previous calendar year, for the previous calendar year; and

- The census estimate, as of December in the current calendar year, for the current calendar year.

This approach prevents double-counting or under-counting population changes as a result of revised census estimates and results in a more accurate measurement of population growth.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 31, 2025

**S.B. 25-224 By Colorado App contract requirement - repeal.** The act repeals the requirement that the office of economic development contract for the mobile application software known as the "By Colorado App" that enables local business users to learn about local businesses that elect to participate in the software.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-225 Transfer from limited gaming fund to advanced industries acceleration cash fund - reduction of state fiscal year 2025-26 transfer.** The act reduces the transfer from the limited gaming fund to the advanced industries acceleration cash

fund for state fiscal year 2025-2026 from $5,500,000 to $1,840,000.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-245 Housing development grant fund - cap on expenditures for administrative costs - subject to annual appropriation.** The housing development grant fund (fund) has been continuously appropriated to the division of housing in the department of local affairs (division), and the division has been authorized to expend up to 3% of the money in the fund for its administration of the fund. Beginning in state fiscal year 2025-26, the act increases the percentage of money in the fund that the division may expend for such administration to 4% and makes the expenditure of money from the fund for administrative costs subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $187,659 to the department of local affairs for use by the division of housing for affordable housing program costs.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-246 Gray and black market marijuana enforcement grant fund - wind-up - repeal.** In current law, there is a gray and black market marijuana enforcement grant program (program) that awards law enforcement grants related to marijuana enforcement. The act prohibits the program from awarding grants in fiscal year 2025-26 and repeals the program on June 30, 2026.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 24, 2025

**S.B. 25-248 State agency terminated lease cost reductions - transfers of annual savings to capital construction fund - repeal.** Since July 1, 2023, a state agency that terminates a lease for private space has been required to calculate the associated amount of the annual reduction in the state agency's leased space costs (cost reduction). The general assembly has been required to annually transfer to the capital construction fund, from the fund that was the source of the funding for the lease, an amount equal to the cost reduction from the fund that was the source of the funding for the lease until the total amount transferred equals the amount that has been required to be transferred to the capitol complex renovation fund from annual depreciation-lease equivalent payments that otherwise would be credited to state agency capital reserve accounts. The act repeals the requirements that a state agency calculate its cost reduction and that the general assembly make the annual transfers

to the capital construction fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-249 State agency sustainability revolving fund - repeal of annual general fund transfers to fund.** Money in the state agency sustainability revolving fund (fund) is used for the operation of the office of sustainability and to assist in replacing the state's gas- and diesel-powered equipment that is located in ozone nonattainment areas with equivalent electric equipment. The act repeals the requirement that the state treasurer transfer $400,000 from the general fund to the fund on July 1 of each year.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-254 Stationary sources control fund - transfer from general fund - report on efficiency improvement projects - emergency stationary engine exception.** Section 1 of the act requires the state treasurer to transfer $5 million from the general fund to the stationary sources control fund on July 1, 2025, and requires the division of administration of the department of public health and environment to report on the division's implementation of efficiency improvement projects related to the stationary sources control fund.

Section 2 extends the date by which the governor is required to submit the emergency stationary engine exception to the administrator of the federal environmental protection agency for inclusion in Colorado's state implementation plan from September 1, 2022, to September 1, 2025. Section 2 also extends the date by which the administrator may approve the inclusion of the emergency stationary engine exception in Colorado's state implementation plan from September 1, 2025, to September 1, 2027.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2025

**S.B. 25-255 Hazardous substance response fund - transfer from general fund.** The act requires the state treasurer to transfer $6 million from the general fund to the hazardous substance response fund on July 1, 2025.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 24, 2025

**S.B. 25-256 Department of public safety - digital trunked radio system - transfer.** On July 1, 2025, and on July 1 of each year thereafter through July 1, 2034, the act requires the state treasurer to transfer $15 million from the local government severance tax fund to the public safety communications trust fund (trust fund). The money in the trust fund must be used to support the digital trunked radio system,

including site-supporting infrastructure and supporting software and hardware.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 24, 2025

**S.B. 25-260 Colorado household financial recovery pilot program - transfer to general fund - repeal.** In 2022, the general assembly created the Colorado household financial recovery pilot program to facilitate lending to individuals and households impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic who face financial insecurity and who have difficulty accessing affordable loans to address the financial insecurity.

The act repeals the "Colorado Household Financial Recovery Pilot Program Act". On June 30, 2025, the state treasurer is required to transfer the balance of the Colorado household financial recovery pilot program fund to the general fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-262 Capital construction fund - information technology capital account - reversion to general fund - transfers.** For state fiscal years commencing on or after July 1, 2025, the act requires that:

- The state treasurer transfer any unappropriated balances or otherwise unexpended and unencumbered money remaining in the capital construction fund (fund) or the information technology capital account of the fund (IT subaccount), or any otherwise unexpended and unencumbered money remaining in the fund or the IT subaccount at the end of a fiscal year to the general fund;

- All unexpended or unencumbered money from an appropriation from the fund or the IT subaccount to a state agency or state institution of higher education reverts to the general fund at the end of the period for which the money is appropriated; and

- All interest and income derived from the deposit and investment of money in the fund and the IT subaccount be credited to the general fund.

The act also requires the state treasurer to make the following transfers on July 1, 2025:

- $129,498,033 from the general fund to the fund;

- $500,000 from the general fund exempt account of the general fund to the fund;

- $20,557,433 from the general fund to the IT subaccount; and

- $3,230,000 from the marijuana tax cash fund to the IT subaccount.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**S.B. 25-263 Principal departments - statutory spending authority and statutory overexpenditure authority - extension of - transfers between appropriations for like purposes.** The act extends the repeal date from September 1, 2025, to September 1, 2030, for statutes authorizing the transfer of spending authority between line items in specified circumstances and allowing overexpenditures in excess of the amount authorized by an item of appropriation in specified circumstances.

The act also clarifies which transfers between appropriations are for like purposes in the statute allowing for intradepartmental transfers and specifies that transfers between any line items of appropriation in the department of corrections that are not explicitly authorized in a footnote to the annual general appropriation act are not for like purposes.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-264 Transfers to general fund - cash funds - repeal of cash funds.** The act requires the state treasurer to make the following transfers of money from certain cash funds to the general fund.

On June 30, 2025, the state treasurer is required to transfer the following amounts to the general fund:

- $6,338,640 from the legislative department cash fund;
- $500,000 from the scale-up grant fund;
- $500,000 from the qualified apprenticeship intermediary grant fund;
- $700,000 from the petroleum cleanup and redevelopment fund;
- $15,000,000 from the major medical insurance fund;
- $200,000 from the division of securities cash fund;
- $200,000 from the division of banking cash fund;
- $200,000 from the division of real estate cash fund;
- $1,372,843 from the division of professions and occupations cash fund;

- $1,750,000 from the prescription drug monitoring fund;
- The unexpended and unencumbered balance of the high-cost special education trust fund;
- The unexpended and unencumbered balance of the dropout prevention activity grant fund;
- The unexpended and unencumbered balance of the full-day kindergarten facility capital construction fund;
- The unexpended and unencumbered balance of the financial reporting fund;
- The excess uncommitted reserve balance of the private occupational schools fund;
- The unexpended and unencumbered balance of the private activity bond allocations fund that exceeds $100,000. This transfer is an annual transfer at the end of each state fiscal year.
- $3,068,634 from the peace officers behavioral health support and community partnership fund;
- $200,000 from the witness protection fund;
- $500,000 from the state's mission for assistance in recruiting and training (SMART) policing grant fund;
- $7,000,000 from the technology risk prevention and response fund;
- $11,011,550 from the advanced industries acceleration cash fund;
- $8,500,000 from the innovative housing incentive program fund;
- The unexpended and unencumbered balance of the state employee reserve fund;
- The balances of the following cash funds, which were previously repealed:
    - The rural schools cash fund;
    - The teacher residency expansion program fund; and
    - The public education fund;
- $200,000 from the affordable housing and home ownership cash fund;

- $1,800,000 from the vital statistics records cash fund;
- $14,000,000 from the electrifying school buses grant program cash fund;
- The unexpended and unencumbered balance of the Colorado health care services fund;
- The unexpended and unencumbered balance of the pediatric hospice care cash fund;
- The unexpended and unencumbered balance of the primary care provider sustainability fund;
- $620,000 from the agriculture management fund;
- The unexpended and unencumbered balance of the rodent pest control fund;
- $250,000 from the diseased livestock indemnity fund;
- $20,000 from the cervidae disease revolving fund;
- $200,000 from the board of assessment appeals cash fund;
- $10,000,000 from the local government severance tax fund;
- $200,000 from the Colorado telephone users with disabilities fund;
- $700,000 from the highway-rail crossing signalization fund; and
- $71,400,000 from the multimodal transportation and mitigation options fund.

On July 1, 2025, the state treasurer is required to transfer the following amounts to the general fund:

- $125,000 from the energy fund;
- $154,862 from the innovative energy fund;
- $900,000 from the cannabis resource optimization cash fund;
- $512,570 from the community access to electric bicycles cash fund;
- $3,304,500 from the universal high school scholarship cash fund;
- $5,000,000 from the supplemental state contribution fund;

- The balance of the nutrients grant fund, which was previously repealed;
- $6,000,000 from the community impact cash fund;
- The unexpended and unencumbered balance of the electrifying school buses grant program cash fund;
- The unexpended and unencumbered balance of the natural disaster grant fund;
- $680,000 from the state funding for senior services contingency reserve fund; and
- $100,000 from the nuclear materials transportation fund.

On June 30, 2026, the state treasurer is required to transfer $7,710,500 from the advanced industries acceleration cash fund to the general fund.

The act also repeals the financial reporting fund, the state employee reserve fund, the Colorado health care services fund, the pediatric hospice care cash fund, and the primary care provider sustainability fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-265 Cash funds - continuous appropriations - annual appropriations - appropriation.** The act provides that the following funds are no longer continuously appropriated for use by the following executive branch agencies and instead are available to be expended by those agencies subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly:

- The child welfare cash fund for use by the department of human services;
- The community impact cash fund for use by the department of public health and environment;
- The accelerated appeal cash fund for use by the board of assessment appeals within the department of local affairs;
- The mobile home park act dispute resolution and enforcement program fund for use by the division of housing in the department of local affairs;
- The public safety communications revolving fund for use by the office of public safety communications in the division of homeland security and emergency management in the department of public safety; and

- The state agency sustainability revolving fund for use by the department of personnel.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $284,167 from the child welfare cash fund to the department of human services for use by the division of child welfare for child welfare licensing.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-267 Utilities line item - eliminate roll-forward authority.** The act repeals the roll-forward authority of a state department to use unexpended and unencumbered money from the department's utilities line item to purchase energy conservation equipment and services during the state fiscal year following the state fiscal year for which the money was appropriated without further appropriation.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-269 Transfer to Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act cash fund.** The act requires the state treasurer to transfer $4 million from the general fund to the "Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act" cash fund on July 1, 2025.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-276 Immigration - repeal lawful presence affidavit requirements - prohibit delaying a defendant's release for immigration enforcement operation - expand vacatur eligibility - extend personal identifying information requirements to political subdivisions - create information and property access requirements for certain public entities - extend civil immigration detainer request prohibitions to all peace officers - extend personal identifying information prohibitions to pretrial officers and employees - prohibit other states' military presence without consent - precise geolocation data - prohibit selling sensitive data without consent - extend civil arrest protections to certain facilities - appropriation.** Under current law, a person who does not have lawful immigration status must submit an affidavit stating that they have either applied for lawful presence or will apply for lawful presence as soon as they are eligible when the person is applying for:

- In-state student tuition classification; or

- An identification document pursuant to the "Colorado Road and Community Safety Act".

The act repeals these affidavit requirements.

Under current law, a jail custodian is generally required to release a defendant within

6 hours after the defendant has been granted a personal recognizance bond or is prepared to post bond. The act prohibits the jail custodian from delaying a defendant's release for the purpose of an immigration enforcement operation.

Under current law, a criminal defendant may petition a court to vacate a guilty plea to a class 1 or class 2 misdemeanor or a municipal offense if the criminal defendant alleges that:

- They were not adequately advised by defense counsel of adverse immigration consequences of a guilty plea;
- They did not knowingly, intelligently, or voluntarily waive the right to counsel because they were not advised that the right to counsel includes the right to be advised regarding immigration consequences of a guilty plea; or
- The guilty plea was constitutionally infirm.

The act extends the ability to petition a court to vacate a guilty plea to class 3 misdemeanors as classified at the time of the plea, traffic misdemeanors, and petty offenses.

Under current law, state agencies and state agencies' employees are:

- Required to comply with provisions that limit the disclosure, collection, and access to a person's personal identifying information;
- Required to annually report certain information concerning requests made for a person's personal identifying information; and
- Subject to a civil penalty for an intentional violation of the requirements.

The act extends these requirements concerning a person's personal identifying information to political subdivisions and their employees, and repeals the annual reporting requirements concerning requests made for a person's personal identifying information.

The act creates minimum requirements for a public child care center, public school, local education provider, public institution of higher education, public health-care facility, or publicly supported library concerning information collection and access to its information, facilities, or property, and creates a civil penalty for an intentional violation of certain requirements.

Under current law, a peace officer who is employed by the Colorado state patrol, a municipal police department, a town marshal's office, or a county sheriff's office is prohibited from arresting or detaining an individual on the basis of a civil immigration detainer request. The act extends the prohibition to a peace officer designated by the

state as a peace officer.

Under current law, a probation officer or probation department employee is prohibited from providing personal information about an individual to federal immigration authorities. The act extends this prohibition to a pretrial officer or pretrial services office employee.

The act prohibits a military force from another state from entering the state without the governor's permission, unless the military force from another state is acting on federal orders and acting as a part of the United States armed forces.

The act adds and amends definitions concerning "precise geolocation data" within the "Colorado Privacy Act".

The act prohibits a controller from selling a consumer's sensitive data without obtaining consent.

Under current law, a person is not subject to civil arrest while the person is present at a courthouse or on its environs, or while going to, attending, or coming from a court proceeding. The act extends this to while a person is receiving treatment in a related facility, which is a facility where programs and services are provided in relation to a court proceeding.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act decreases an appropriation made in the long bill of:

- $54,900 from the general fund to the department of labor and employment; and
- $3,393 from the general fund to the department of personnel.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 23, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 23, 2025

**S.B. 25-306 State auditor - performance audit - department of public health and environment - air pollution control division - department of labor and employment - unemployment insurance division.** The act requires the state auditor to conduct or cause to be conducted performance audits (audits) of the air pollution control division in the department of public health and environment and the division of unemployment insurance in the department of labor and employment (divisions). The audits will determine whether each of the divisions effectively and efficiently performs and fulfills its statutory obligations. In addition, as part of the audits, the state auditor is required to:

- Determine whether a division complies with statute and its statutory purpose;
- Assess the impact of a division's processes on providing access to program

benefits and, for the labor and employment division audit only, identify any division processes that may be unnecessary, unreasonable, or cause delays;

- Determine whether a division's staffing and funding levels are sufficient for it to efficiently and effectively perform its statutory duties and responsibilities, which, in for the air pollution control division audit only, must include assessment of how funding or staffing changes made at the state level might impact local governments; and

- Determine whether a division requested and was appropriated additional resources and whether the approval or denial of such a request impacted program implementation and timing of implementation.

The initial audit of the air pollution control division must begin and be completed in calendar year 2026, with an additional audit occurring in calendar year 2031. The initial audit of the division of unemployment insurance must begin and be completed in calendar year 2027, with an additional audit occurring in calendar year 2032. Upon completion of an audit, the state auditor is required to submit a written audit report to the legislative audit committee.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-307 Severance tax - decarbonization tax credits - decarbonization tax credits administration cash fund - energy carbon management cash fund.** For state fiscal years 2023-24 through 2026-27, current law requires the state treasurer to credit to the decarbonization tax credits administration cash fund (fund) oil and gas severance tax revenue equal to the amount attributable to the decreased severance tax credit allowed for oil and gas production for tax years 2024 through 2026. For state fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26, section 2 of the act specifies that the amount of oil and gas severance tax revenue credited to the fund shall not exceed the net revenue from the oil and gas severance tax collection.

Section 3 requires the state treasurer to transfer $2,500,000 from the energy and carbon management cash fund to the fund on June 30, 2025.

Section 1 requires the state treasurer to transfer $2,500,000 from the fund to the energy and carbon management cash fund on January 1, 2026.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**S.B. 25-310 Law enforcement - law enforcement agency funding - peace officer**

**training and support fund - first responder death benefit - death benefit fund - funding mechanism - appropriation.** At the November 2024 statewide election, voters approved proposition 130, which requires the state to provide $350 million in additional funding to local law enforcement agencies to improve recruitment, training, and retention of local law enforcement officers and to provide a $1 million death benefit to the family of a first responder who is killed in the line of duty. The act modifies and implements proposition 130.

The act creates the peace officer training and support fund (fund), and establishes a formula by which the department of public safety (department) disburses $350 million in additional funding to local law enforcement agencies from the fund for permissible purposes. Permissible purposes include initial and continuing education and training for peace officers and the compensation of peace officers.

Beginning July 1, 2026, the formula requires the department to disburse an amount to each law enforcement agency equal to the total of $15,000 and an amount multiplied by the number of P.O.S.T-certified officers, noncertified deputy sheriffs, and detention officers budgeted by a local government for the law enforcement agency. Law enforcement agencies and local governments may not use these funds to supplant or supplement other spending. Local governments must include evidence of compliance with the no supplanting or supplementing requirement in their annual audit and provide a copy of this audit to the department. The department must review a subset of the audits provided by local governments for compliance with the requirements of the act.

The act also establishes funding for the fund. First, the act directs the state treasurer to transfer $15 million from the general fund to the fund on July 1, 2026. Second, the act directs the state treasurer to issue warrants from the general fund totaling $500 million to the public employees' retirement association (PERA) between July 1, 2025, and September 30, 2025. Beginning July 1, 2027, until the state treasurer has transferred a total of $350 million from the general fund to the fund:

- The amount of each annual direct distribution made by the state to PERA is reduced by the amount of PERA's earnings from the $500 million, up to a maximum of $35 million; and

- The state treasurer annually transfers an amount equal to the amount of PERA's earnings from the $500 million, up to a maximum of $35 million, from the general fund to the fund.

However, beginning July 1, 2027, and each July 1 thereafter until the state treasurer has transferred a total of $350 million from the general fund to the fund, the state treasurer is required to transfer at least $15 million from the general fund to the fund regardless of the amount of PERA's earnings from the $500 million. The general assembly may annually appropriate to the department no more than 2.5% of the amount that the state treasurer annually transfers from the general fund to the fund

for the department's direct and indirect costs of administering the distribution of money from the fund.

The act clarifies that the $500 million in the warrants that the state treasurer issues to PERA are included in the general fund reserve. Accordingly, the act prohibits a future general assembly from lowering the general fund reserve to an amount less than $1 billion. If the general assembly does so reduce the reserve, the general assembly shall also make corresponding reductions to the direct distributions made by the state to PERA. The act also requires the governor to adjust general fund expenditures so that they do not result in the general fund reserve being reduced to an amount less than $1 billion.

The act establishes a process by which the department distributes a $1 million death benefit to the family of a first responder who dies on or after November 5, 2024, as either the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained while performing official duties as a first responder or because of an occupational disease arising out of and in the course of the first responder's employment or service as a first responder. These payments are paid out of the death benefit fund, which is created in the act. The act requires the state treasurer to transfer $5 million from the general fund to the death benefit fund on both July 1, 2026, and July 1, 2027, and to make annual transfers from the general fund thereafter as necessary to ensure that the fund maintains a balance of $10 million. The act also requires a survivor of an eligible first responder to deduct an amount equal to the amount of any death benefit received from their federal taxable income for the purpose of determining their state income tax liability unless the survivor qualifies for a corresponding federal income tax deduction.

The act also requires the department to provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies and local governments in complying with the requirements of the act and allows the executive director of the department to adopt rules as necessary to implement the act.

For the 2025-26 fiscal year, $5,046,967 is appropriated from the death benefit fund to the department for implementation of the death benefit program.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 2, 2025

**S.B. 25-311 Cash funds - repealed cash funds - inactive cash funds - report.** The act requires the office of the state controller (office) to transfer, unless otherwise provided by law, on June 30, 2025, and each June 30 thereafter, the balance of any repealed cash fund to the general fund. The act requires the office to annually submit a report to the joint budget committee that:

- Identifies any cash funds that have not been appropriated from in the last 2 state fiscal years and the balance of those funds; and

- Identifies the total amount that the office has transferred to the general fund from repealed cash funds in the preceding state fiscal year.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**S.B. 25-312 Federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 money - transfers of ARPA money for permissible uses - use of unspent ARPA money - health-care professional recruitment and re-engagement - appropriations.** In 2021, the state received money from the federal coronavirus state fiscal recovery fund pursuant to the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" (ARPA money). ARPA money was deposited into the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" cash fund, transferred to various other cash funds (recipient funds), and appropriated from recipient funds for various programs. House Bill 24-1466, concerning exchanging money received from the federal coronavirus state fiscal recovery fund with state money, enacted in 2024, refinanced appropriated ARPA money with state money (state refinance money).

The act transfers ARPA money to recipient funds to cover the costs of projects funded with ARPA money and transfers unspent state refinance money from recipient funds to the general fund. The act adjusts existing appropriations to reflect spent ARPA money and unspent state refinance money and amends program statutes to align with the appropriations adjustments.

ARPA money must be obligated by December 31, 2024, and spent by December 31, 2026. Under federal law, as explained in guidance from the United States department of the treasury, the state may reclassify obligated but unspent ARPA money after December 31, 2024, upon the occurrence of certain events (qualifying events). The act reverts money upon a qualifying event from the recipient fund to the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" cash fund and appropriates that money to the governor for an alternate eligible use for which a general fund appropriation was made. Under existing law, the general fund appropriation is reduced by the amount of ARPA money spent for the line item of appropriation.

The act repeals the requirement for the department of public health and environment to engage in recruitment and re-engagement of workers in the health-care profession because the act ends the appropriation of money for that purpose.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

**S.B. 25-316 Auraria higher education center - service agreements related to operational costs - Auraria comprehensive study - appropriation.** The act imposes requirements related to money appropriated to the department of higher education to be used by the Auraria higher education center (AHEC) in the 2025-26 state fiscal year. Money appropriated for operational costs must be used as agreed upon by the constituent institutions in baseline service level agreements. Any service or

performance level agreement that the AHEC enters into using money appropriated for the 2025-26 state fiscal year must:

- Be executed by all contracting parties no later than September 1, 2025;
- Clearly describe the services, service and staffing levels, and performance expectations that are contracted for; and
- Provide that, if costs for services exceed the prices provided for in the contract, those excessive costs will not be assumed or incurred until an additional contract is executed or the original contract is amended.

In the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the AHEC shall manage all resources related to baseline service level agreements and goals and shall present quarterly updates to the constituent institutions regarding baseline service level agreements and goals. For other services for the 2025-26 state fiscal year that are not already contracted for in the baseline service level agreements, the AHEC shall establish fee structures, and the constituent institutions may enter into agreements with the AHEC for the provision of those services.

The act requires the constituent organizations and the AHEC to contract with an independent third-party entity that shall conduct the Auraria comprehensive study (study). The constituent institutions and the AHEC shall agree upon which independent third-party entity will conduct the study before executing a contract to select the independent third-party entity. If the constituent institutions and the AHEC do not agree upon an independent third-party entity by August 1, 2025, the Colorado commission on higher education shall, no later than December 31, 2025, select the independent third-party entity from options proposed by the constituent institutions.

The study must examine the operations of the Auraria campus and the services provided to students by the constituent institutions and by the Auraria board of directors through the AHEC. The study must also examine the money that the general assembly appropriates to the department of higher education that is used in connection with the AHEC; the accounting of such money, and any appropriations or transfers of such money, in accordance with section 20 of article X of the state constitution; and recommendations for future appropriations that will be used in connection with the AHEC. The independent third-party entity shall present a report on the findings of the study; except that, if the independent third-party entity cannot complete the report by December 31, 2025, the independent third-party entity shall notify the constituent institutions and the AHEC and shall present the report no later than January 30, 2026.

The study must include:

- A review of all plans and studies conducted in the past 15 years regarding the mission, vision, and development of the Auraria campus;

- An evaluation of the statutory design and mission of the Auraria campus;
- An evaluation of the current governance model of the Auraria campus;
- An evaluation of the operations and management structures under the current governance model of the Auraria campus;
- A comparison of the current governance model to alternative governance models which may yield greater efficiencies in service delivery; and
- An evaluation of the financial supports and structures of Auraria campus governance and operations.

The constituent institutions may seek, accept, and expend gifts, grants, or donations from private or public sources for the purpose of funding the study, and shall enter into a cost-sharing agreement to pay for the study using gifts, grants, and donations.

The act reduces the general fund appropriation made in the annual general appropriation act for the 2025-26 state fiscal year to the department of higher education for the college opportunity fund program for fee-for-service contracts with state institutions by $31,435,042. The act appropriates $31,435,042 from the general fund to the department of higher education for use by the AHEC.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**S.B. 25-317 Cash funds - interest and investment income transfers - general fund.** For state fiscal year 2025-26 only, the act directs the state treasurer to transfer all interest and income derived from the deposit and investment of money in the following funds and accounts to the general fund:

- The workers' compensation cash fund;
- The decommissioning fund;
- The AIR account in the highway users tax fund;
- The supplier database cash fund;
- The emergency medical services account;
- The plant health, pest control, and environmental protection fund;
- The Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account;
- The nursing home penalty cash fund;

- The advanced industries acceleration cash fund;
- The indirect costs excess recovery fund;
- The limited gaming fund;
- The energy fund;
- The small business recovery and resiliency fund;
- The energy outreach Colorado low-income energy assistance fund;
- The Colorado economic development fund;
- The Colorado firefighting air corps fund;
- The Colorado agricultural future loan program cash fund;
- The subsequent injury fund;
- The major medical insurance fund;
- The species conservation trust fund;
- The water supply reserve fund;
- The local government severance tax fund;
- The wildfire mitigation capacity development fund;
- The natural resource damage recovery fund; and
- The supplemental state contribution fund.

For state fiscal year 2025-26 and each state fiscal year thereafter, the act directs the state treasurer to transfer all interest and income derived from the deposit and investment of money in the following funds and accounts to the general fund:

- The correctional treatment cash fund;
- The Colorado heritage communities fund;
- The multidisciplinary crime prevention and crisis intervention grant fund;
- The sustainable rebuilding program fund;

- The industrial and manufacturing operations clean air grant program cash fund;
- The geothermal energy grant fund;
- The clean air building investments fund;
- The community access to electric bicycles cash fund;
- The Colorado office of film, television, and media operational account cash fund;
- The Colorado startup loan program fund;
- The innovative housing incentive program fund;
- The state emergency reserve cash fund;
- The just transition cash fund;
- The legislative department cash fund;
- The state agency sustainability revolving fund;
- The law enforcement workforce recruitment, retention, and tuition grant fund;
- The jail standard advisory committee cash fund;
- The innovative energy fund;
- The cannabis resource optimization cash fund;
- The streamlined solar permitting and inspection cash fund;
- The procurement technical assistance cash fund;
- The community revitalization fund;
- The transit-oriented communities infrastructure fund; and
- The accessory dwelling unit fee reduction and encouragement grant program fund.

On June 30, 2025, the act transfers specified amounts, which are the estimated amounts of interest and income derived from the deposit and investment of money in each of the foregoing funds and accounts, as well as the housing development grant fund, the capital construction fund, and the information technology capital account in the capital construction fund, in the 2024-25 state fiscal year, from each of those

funds and accounts to the general fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**H.B. 25-1025 Stockpile of essential materials - distribution.** The state maintains a stockpile of essential materials (stockpile), including personal protective equipment, that the division of homeland security and emergency management (division), in consultation with the department of public health and environment, is authorized to distribute in response to a declared disaster emergency to any state agency, school, local public health agency, hospital, primary care provider, other health-care provider, tribal government with jurisdiction in Colorado, or other entity or individual (eligible recipient) that the director of the division (director) determines is in need as a result of a declared disaster emergency. The act broadens the authority of the director over the stockpile so that the director or the director's designee may distribute essential materials from the stockpile:

- After the governor has declared a disaster emergency;
- When the director or the director's designee determines that there are other circumstances in which there is a need for or benefit to distribution; or
- When the director or the director's designee determines that their distribution will enhance the ability of eligible recipients and their community partners to respond to future disaster emergencies or other circumstances in a way that would help protect public health or safety, including the distribution of essential materials for the purposes of ensuring that they can be used in normal, nonemergency times before their useful life ends. While included under current law as "any other entity", the act also explicitly adds "nonprofit organizations" and "faith-based organizations" to the statutory list of eligible recipients.

The act also requires the department of public safety to annually include, as part of its presentation during its "SMART Act" hearing, specified information concerning the acquisition of essential materials for and distribution of essential materials from the stockpile.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 26, 2025

**H.B. 25-1031 Peace officers - whistleblower protection - civil action - training.** The act creates a civil cause of action for a peace officer if the peace officer reports or discloses conduct that is in violation of, or the peace officer reasonably believes is in violation of, any law or policy and the report or disclosure is a contributing factor in the employer of the peace officer's decision to take adverse employment action against the peace officer. A peace officer may seek the following damages:

- Reinstatement;
- Back pay with interest;
- Any other equitable relief the court deems appropriate;
- Compensatory damages for other pecuniary losses, emotional pain and suffering, inconvenience, mental anguish, loss of enjoyment of life, and other nonpecuniary losses; and
- Reasonable attorney fees and costs.

The act creates an affirmative defense to the action if the peace officer's employer would have taken the action that forms the basis of the suit against the peace officer based on a legitimate nonretaliatory basis. The action is not subject to the "Colorado Governmental Immunity Act". The statute of limitations to bring the action is 2 years.

The act does not apply to an employee who provides false information or who does not follow internal reporting and administrative procedures related to whistleblower conduct. All law enforcement agencies shall provide a training to employees or a workplace posting, or both, regarding the requirements of the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**H.B. 25-1061 Community schoolyards grant program - report - rules - repeal - appropriation.** The act creates the community schoolyards grant program (grant program) in the division of local government (division) within the department of local affairs (department). The grant program is a 2-part grant program that includes:

- The planning and design grant program (planning program), which awards up to $150,000 to each grant recipient selected by the division for the planning and design of a community schoolyard; and
- The capital construction and improvement grant program (construction program), which awards up to $850,000 to each grant recipient selected by the division for the capital construction of a community schoolyard.

The purpose of the grant program is to address inequities in underserved and underfunded schools and communities, specifically communities socially or economically affected by the development, processing, or energy conversion of minerals and mineral fuels subject to taxation, by:

- Making community schoolyards accessible to the broader community outside of school hours;

- Improving physical activity and mental health opportunities for students and community members; and

- Incorporating natural landscapes, natural playgrounds, and recreational spaces that promote adaptation; sustainability; resilience; and hands-on learning across subject matters, including science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics.

On or before January 15, 2026, the division shall implement a timeline for the planning program and the construction program (programs), which must include, at a minimum:

- Announcing each of the programs;

- Accepting applications from eligible applicants for each of the programs;

- Selecting the grant recipients for each of the programs;

- Distributing grant money to the grant recipients for each of the programs; and

- Establishing reporting timelines and requirements for each of the programs.

On or before January 15, 2028, the division shall compile a report summarizing the grant recipient reports from the programs. The division shall submit the report to the education committees of the house of representatives and senate; the house of representatives transportation, housing, and local government committee; and the senate local government and housing committee, or their successor committees.

For the 2025-26 and 2026-27 state fiscal years, the department shall use $4 million from the local government mineral impact fund or the local government severance tax fund for the grant program. The division may use up to 5% of the funds it receives for the grant program to pay for the direct and indirect costs of administering the grant program.

The division may adopt rules to carry out the purposes of the grant program.

The grant program is repealed, effective January 1, 2030.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $50,000 is appropriated to the department for use by the division from the reappropriated funds from the local government mineral impact fund and the local government severance tax fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1091 State history, archives, and emblems - state emblems and symbols - designation - state mushroom.** The act designates the Agaricus julius mushroom, commonly known as the Emperor mushroom, as the state mushroom of the state of Colorado.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1096 Colorado energy office - streamlined solar permitting and inspection grant program - automated permitting and inspection software.** The act makes updates to the streamlined solar permitting and inspection grant program (grant program). The grant program provides funding for the adoption and implementation of automated permitting and inspection software. The act clarifies that funding from the grant program may be used by a recipient for eligible expenses for up to 3 years after the grantee implements the automated permitting and inspection software. The act also permits the Colorado energy office (office) to spend up to 9% of the money remaining in the grant program's cash fund as of September 1, 2025, for paying the direct and indirect costs of the office in administering the grant program.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1105 Public employees' retirement association - Denver public schools division - modifications to employer contribution - direct distribution - automatic adjustments.** In accordance with the statutory requirement that the public employees' retirement association (PERA) determine whether the employer contribution rate for the Denver public schools (DPS) division of PERA must be adjusted to assure the equalization of the DPS division's ratio of unfunded actuarial accrued liability over payroll to the PERA school division's ratio of unfunded actuarial accrued liability over payroll at the end of the 30-year period that began on January 1, 2010, beginning on July 1, 2025, the act reduces the total employer contribution rate for the DPS division from 10.4% to 7.4% of salary.

In addition, the act:

- Reduces the percentage of salary that is allocated to the DPS division health care trust fund from 1.02% of member salaries to .20% of member salaries, which will allow PERA to apply the remaining .82% of the allocation to pension liabilities;

- For 5 years beginning July 1, 2025, excludes the DPS division from the annual allocation of the money that is directly distributed to PERA by the general assembly; and

- For 5 years beginning July 1, 2025, removes the DPS division from the calculation that PERA annually uses to determine whether an automatic adjustment to member and employer contribution rates and annual increase amounts will occur.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 23, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**H.B. 25-1130 Construction - public projects - agencies of government - authorization to incorporate project labor agreements.** The act authorizes an agency of government to incorporate a project labor agreement requirement for a public project in the amount of $1 million or more if the project labor agreement will promote successful project delivery by securing a skilled labor force for the project and if it will promote cost-efficiency, safety, quality, and timely completion of the project.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2027

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1152 Persons with disabilities - accessibility to government information technology - contractor requirements.** Under current law, certain provisions are required in a public school contract (contract), and if the provisions are omitted from a contract, the law deems that the provisions are automatically included in the contract. The act clarifies that the list includes that a contractor is required to comply with accessibility standards adopted by the office of information technology for an individual with a disability. The act adds a provision to the list to require a contractor to indemnify, hold harmless, and assume liability on behalf of a public school contracting entity, the public school, and the public school's employees and agents, for all remedies for noncompliance with standards that ensure technology accessibility to persons with disabilities.

The act requires that a contract or agreement entered into between a state agency or public entity and a contractor must require a contractor to comply with accessibility standards adopted by the office of information technology for an individual with a disability. Additionally, the contractor must indemnify, hold harmless, and assume liability on behalf of a state agency or public entity's officers, employees, and agents for all remedies for noncompliance with standards that ensure technology accessibility to persons with disabilities. If the provisions are omitted from a contract,

the law deems that the provisions are automatically included in the contract.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1153 Principal departments - language access assessment - report - appropriation.** The act requires the department of personnel (department), in partnership with the office of new Americans, to conduct or contract to conduct a statewide language access assessment of the readiness of principal departments to meet the language access standards outlined in the language access universal policy (assessment). The assessment covers all principal departments except the department of state, the department of the treasury, and the department of law (principal departments). The assessment must identify:

- The needs of principal departments to meet the language access standards outlined in the language access universal policy, including requests for guidance, training, and technical assistance;
- Relevant language access materials from principal departments, including language access plans, position descriptions related to language access, procedures related to language access, and technical assistance or training materials;
- Information on current language services contracts, expenditures, and funding sources related to language access;
- The public-facing responsibilities of principal departments, including designating which principal departments and their subcontractors do and do not have frequent contact with linguistically diverse individuals; and
- Other covered entities that may be subject to the standards outlined in the language access universal policy.

The department may enter into an agreement with a third-party entity to conduct all or part of the assessment. The third-party entity must have demonstrated expertise in working with state governments on language access initiatives, such as developing language access policies or plans.

At the conclusion of the assessment and not later than December 31, 2026, the department, the office of new Americans, or the third-party entity is required to create a report that summarizes the findings of the assessment and makes recommendations concerning:

- Improving efficiency, increasing quality of service, reducing cost, avoiding duplicative work, building on existing best practices, and minimizing administrative burden with respect to the provision of linguistically accessible government services and programs to linguistically diverse individuals;

- Addressing gaps and improving meaningful service through changes to language access services, practices, and procedures;

- Evaluating potential technological options for increasing language access, such as artificial intelligence; and

- Determining what infrastructure is needed to ensure full and sustainable implementation of the standards outlined in the language access universal policy.

The department must also maintain a community of practice to focus on implementing the language access universal policy with ongoing observation of best practices in the principal departments. The department must include a summary of the report and assessment in its January 2027 presentation to legislative oversight committees required by the "State Measurement for Accountable, Responsive, and Transparent (SMART) Government Act".

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $100,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the department for use by the Colorado equity office for personal services. Any money not expended by July 1, 2026, is further appropriated to the Colorado equity office through December 31, 2026.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

**H.B. 25-1173 Department of public safety - office of school safety - school safety resource center - expanded role for advisory board.** Under current law, the office of school safety (office) oversees the school safety resource center (center) and 2 separate units that assist schools with crisis management and safety-related grant funding, respectively. There is an advisory board that recommends the policies of the center. The act broadens the scope of the advisory board's work to include policy recommendations for the entire office.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 10, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 10, 2025

**H.B. 25-1198 Regional planning - department of local affairs - regional planning roundtable commission.** The act creates the regional planning roundtable commission (commission) within the department of local affairs (department). The commission is a 21-member appointed board with members who serve 3-year terms; except that specified members serve initial terms of 2 years.

After an initial meeting to elect a chair and establish its procedures and operation framework, the commission will only meet when a local government requests assistance in addressing a regional opportunity or challenge. In so meeting, the commission shall:

- Define a region for purposes of establishing a regional roundtable to assist in addressing the regional opportunity or challenge;

- Considering local expertise, suggest who should serve on the regional roundtable established in connection with addressing the regional opportunity or challenge; and

- Identify state resources available to assist in addressing the regional opportunity or challenge.

The commission may also assist in establishing an integrated planning framework that considers, at a minimum, specified topics. The commission must annually report to specified committees of the general assembly regarding any assistance that it has provided to local governments.

The act allows the department to seek, accept, and expend gifts, grants, or donations to cover the costs of implementing the act. Only after the department has received sufficient gifts, grants, or donations to implement the act is the commission created and able to meet.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that, section 1 of the act and section 24-32-3709.5 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8), Colorado Revised Statutes, as enacted in section 2 of the act, shall only take effect upon receipt of the notice to the revisor of statutes required by section 24-32-3709.5 (10), Colorado Revised Statutes, as enacted in section 2 of the act.

**H.B. 25-1207 Pets - homeowners insurance - state-financed housing developments.** Colorado law prohibits an insurer from refusing to insure or increasing a premium for a homeowners insurance policy or a dwelling fire insurance policy based on the breed or mixture of breeds of a dog that is kept at a dwelling unless the dog is known to be dangerous or has been declared to be dangerous. The act adds that this provision applies to all residential structures used for a residence and occupied by an owner or renter.

The "Colorado Housing Act of 1970" provides financing for building or rehabilitating affordable housing. The act requires each housing development that receives financing to authorize tenants of the affordable housing to own or keep one or 2 dogs

or cats, subject to reasonable conditions as defined by the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 22, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1215 Lottery fund - distribution of - strategic outdoor recreation management and outdoor recreation economic development cash funds - creation - distributions and transfers to - appropriation.** The act creates the strategic outdoor recreation management and infrastructure cash fund (infrastructure cash fund), requires a specified percentage of lottery fund money to be distributed to the infrastructure cash fund in state fiscal years when available lottery fund money exceeds $20 million, and continuously appropriates the money in the cash fund to the division of parks and wildlife for specified outdoor recreation and management purposes. The act also creates the outdoor recreation economic development cash fund (development cash fund); requires a specified amount and, in state fiscal years when available lottery fund money exceeds $20 million, an additional specified percentage, of lottery fund money to be distributed to the development cash fund; subject to annual appropriation, allows the outdoor recreation industry office to spend money from the development fund; and requires the following transfers to be made to the development cash fund on June 30, 2025:

- $176,830 from the damage prevention fund;
- $83,839 from the dispute resolution fund;
- $6,784 from the youthful offender system surcharge fund;
- $118,741 from the professional development center cash fund;
- $21,278 from the immunization fund;
- $83,354 from the family support services fund;
- $5,348 from the department of military and veterans affairs fund;
- $9,648 from the publications fund;
- $85,901 from the tax lien certification fund;
- $4,413 from the wholesale and distributing subcontractor license fund;
- $5,963 from the moving outreach fund; and

- $121,389 from the disabled parking education and enforcement fund.

Law in effect before the passage of the act distributed, to the extent available, the first $3 million of the lottery fund to the outdoor equity fund, the next $3 million to the public school capital construction assistance fund, and any remaining money as follows:

- 25% to the wildlife cash fund;
- 25% to the parks and outdoor recreation cash fund; and
- 50% to the public school capital construction assistance fund.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year and each state fiscal year thereafter, the act redistributes, to the extent available, the first $4 million of the lottery fund to the outdoor equity fund, the next $3 million to the public school capital construction assistance fund, the next $750,000 to the development cash fund, and any remaining money as follows:

- If the total amount of lottery fund money available is $20 million or less:
    - 50% to the public school capital construction assistance fund;
    - 20% to the parks and outdoor recreation cash fund;
    - 20% to the wildlife cash fund; and
    - 10% to the outdoor equity fund; or
- If the total amount of lottery fund money available is more than $20 million:
    - 50% to the public school capital construction assistance fund;
    - 15% to the parks and outdoor recreation cash fund;
    - 15% to the wildlife cash fund;
    - 10% to the outdoor equity fund;
    - 5% to the development cash fund; and
    - 5% to the infrastructure cash fund.

For state fiscal year 2025-26, the act appropriates $723,488 from the development cash fund to the office of economic development for use by the outdoor recreation industry office. If not fully expended in state fiscal year 2025-26, the appropriation

remains available for expenditure for state fiscal years 2026-27 and 2027-28.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

**H.B. 25-1239 Colorado Anti-Discrimination Act - damages provisions - individuals with disabilities - testing accommodations - appropriation.** The act consolidates damages provisions for individuals with disabilities who experience discrimination in places of public accommodation or a violation of their civil rights with the general protections under the "Colorado Anti-Discrimination Act" (CADA) for all protected classes. With the consolidation of these provisions, the allowable remedies under CADA are a court order requiring compliance with the applicable section of CADA, attorney fees and costs, and either actual monetary damages and damages for noneconomic loss or injury or a statutory fine of $5,000 that is payable to each plaintiff for each violation. An award of damages for noneconomic loss or injury is capped at $50,000, and a defendant is entitled to a 50% reduction of the cap on a noneconomic loss or injury award if the defendant corrects the violation within 30 days of the complaint being filed and did not knowingly or intentionally make or cause to be made the violation. A defendant that cannot correct the violation in 30 days but shows good faith effort to correct the violation may be allowed up to 3 additional 30-day periods to correct the violation and be entitled to the 50% reduction of the cap on a noneconomic loss or injury award.

Additionally, for discriminatory advertising in violation of CADA and as an alternative to seeking redress from the Colorado civil rights commission, a person aggrieved by such violation may bring a civil action and, upon a finding of a violation, is entitled to a court order requiring compliance with the section of CADA prohibiting discriminatory advertising, attorney fees and costs, and either actual monetary damages and damages for noneconomic loss or injury or a statutory fine of $5,000 that is payable to each plaintiff for each violation. An award of damages for noneconomic loss or injury is capped at $50,000, and if a defendant is a small business, it is entitled to a 50% reduction of the cap on a noneconomic loss or injury award if it corrects the violation within 30 days of the complaint being filed and did not knowingly or intentionally make or cause to be made the violation.

The act adds the provision of a recommendation letter signed by an individual's treating medical professional recommending testing accommodations as a method for an individual with a disability to demonstrate the need for a testing accommodation on a licensing exam. The act appropriates $100,305 from the legal services cash fund to the department of law to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 22, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1267 Division of oil and public safety - rules - retail electric vehicle charging program - electric vehicle grant fund allowable uses - community impact cash fund allowable uses - community access retail delivery fee - appropriation.** The act requires the director of the division of oil and public safety in the department of labor and employment (division) to adopt rules concerning retail electric vehicle charging that set forth minimum standards relating to specifications and tolerances for retail electric vehicle charging equipment and methods of retail sale at publicly accessible electric vehicle charging stations to promote consistency in the marketplace by July 1, 2026, and to enforce the rules beginning July 1, 2027.

The act broadens the allowable uses of money in the electric vehicle grant fund within the Colorado energy office to include:

- Operational and policy work to support electric vehicle adoption, electric vehicle charging, and affordable, clean electricity for electric motor vehicles, including covering the administrative costs of this work; and

- Support for the development and enforcement of retail electric vehicle charging rules by the division.

The act also broadens the allowable uses of money in the community impact cash fund within the department of public health and environment to include environmental equity and cumulative impact analyses.

The act also requires the community access enterprise within the Colorado energy office to reduce the amount of the community access retail delivery fee that it imposes as necessary to ensure that the enterprise does not collect more than $100 million in total fee revenue prior to June 30, 2026.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $225,320 is appropriated to the department of labor and employment for use by the division for personal services and operating expenses. This appropriation is from reappropriated funds received from the office of the governor that are continuously appropriated to the Colorado energy office from the electric vehicle grant fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1274 Healthy schools meals for all program - ballot issues - excess revenue - additional revenue - income tax deductions - tax revenue refund - healthy school meals for all program cash fund - local school food purchasing programs.** The act refers 2 ballot issues to the voters at the November 2025 statewide election

concerning funding for the healthy school meals for all program.

Section 2 refers a ballot issue to the voters at the November 2025 statewide election to allow the state to retain and spend state revenue that would otherwise need to be refunded for exceeding the estimate in the ballot information booklet analysis for Proposition FF and to allow the state to maintain the increases in state taxable income established in Proposition FF that would otherwise need to be decreased. If voters reject the ballot issue, the state will both:

- Refund $12,430,388 to individuals who have a federal taxable income of $300,000 or more and claimed itemized or standard state income tax deductions greater than $12,000 for single tax return filers and $16,000 for joint tax return filers; and

- Adjust the limit on itemized deductions established in Proposition FF to a level that would have reduced the amount of income tax revenue attributable to these itemized deductions by $12,430,388.

If voters approve the ballot measure:

- The state will not refund $12,430,388 to individuals who have a federal taxable income of $300,000 or more and claimed itemized or standard state income tax deductions greater than $12,000 for single tax return filers and $16,000 for joint tax return filers; and

- The increases in federal taxable income as a result of Proposition FF will stay at the levels established by Proposition FF.

Section 3 refers a ballot issue to the voters at the November 2025 statewide election to allow the state to increase taxes by $95 million annually by increasing state taxable income to support the healthy school meals for all program. If voters approve the ballot issue:

- Income tax deductions for individuals who have a federal taxable income of $300,000 or more will be reduced from current levels to $1,000 for single filers and $2,000 for joint filers; and

- The state will allocate the additional revenue generated by the reduction in income tax deductions to the healthy school meals for all program.

If voters reject the ballot issue, income tax deductions will not be reduced, and there will not be any additional revenue to be allocated to the healthy school meals for all program.

In addition to the income tax changes and potential refunds that may result from voters approving or rejecting the ballot issues described in sections 2 and 3, the act

also changes the healthy school meals for all program cash fund (fund) and healthy school meals for all programs. If voters approve the ballot issue submitted pursuant to section 2 and reject the ballot issue submitted pursuant to section 3, $1 million is transferred annually from the fund to local school food purchasing programs. If voters approve the ballot issue submitted pursuant to section 3, regardless of whether the voters approve the ballot issue submitted pursuant to section 2:

- The permissible distribution of local food purchasing grants is modified;
- Certain school food authorities are allowed to collaborate to implement advisory committees;
- The duties of an advisory committee are clarified; and
- The distribution of funds from the fund is changed so that the amounts distributed through local food purchasing grants for increasing wages or providing stipends for individuals whom the participating school food authority employs to directly prepare and serve food for school meals and through the local school food purchasing technical assistance and education grant program are modified based on the amount of money in the fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**NOTE:** Certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not the ballot issue described in section 22-82.9-212 or 22-82.9-213 is approved by the people at the next statewide election. Certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not the ballot issue described in section 22-82.9-212 or 22-82.9-213 is approved by the people at the next statewide election and whether or not Senate Bill 25-214 becomes law. Senate Bill 25-214 was signed by the governor June 3, 2025. Certain provisions of the act take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

**H.B. 25-1308 Statewide longitudinal data system - first annual report - date extension.** The act extends the deadline for the office of information technology's first annual report on the statewide longitudinal data system from April 15, 2026, to September 15, 2026.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1312 Gender - Colorado Anti-discrimination Act - protections for transgender individuals.** Section 1 of the act specifies that the short title of the Act

is the "Kelly Loving Act".

Sections 2 through 5 provide that, if at any point following the issuance of a license to marry or a civil union license, a party to the marriage or civil union presents the issuing county clerk and recorder with appropriate documentation of that party's name change and requests the issuance of a new license to marry or civil union license, the county clerk shall issue a new license to marry or civil union license that reflects the party's name change. After a new license to marry or civil union license is issued, the effective date of the marriage or civil union remains the date listed on the original license to marry or civil union license.

Section 6 provides that, if a local education provider, an educator, or a contractor chooses to enact or enforce a policy related to names, that policy must be inclusive of all reasons that a student might adopt a name that differs from the student's legal name.

Section 7 requires a dress code adopted by a school district board of education or by an institute charter school board for a charter school authorized by the charter school institute must allow each student to choose from any of the options provided in the dress code policy.

Section 8 defines the term "chosen name" for purposes of the "Colorado Anti-discrimination Act" as a name that an individual requests to be known as in connection to the individual's disability, race, creed, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, marital status, familial status, national origin, or ancestry, so long as the name does not contain offensive language and the individual is not requesting the name for frivolous purposes. Section 8 also includes "chosen name and how the individual chooses to be expressed" as forms of gender expression for purposes of the "Colorado Anti-discrimination Act."

Section 10 repeals a provision of law that limited the state registrar to amending a gender designation for an individual's birth certificate only 1 time upon the individual's request without the submission of a court order. Sections 11, 12 and 13 change the number of times that the department of revenue may amend a sex designation on an individual's driver's license, identification card, or identification document upon the individual's request from 1 to 3.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 16, 2025

**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** May 16, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** October 1, 2026

**H.B. 25-1313 Capital development committee - capital construction projects.** The act amends the statutes governing the capital development committee (CDC) and its purview to:

- Require CDC members to be appointed no later than the December 1 before the

general assembly at which that CDC member will serve convenes and requires annual election of the chair and the vice-chair at the CDC's first December meeting;

- Align the statutes with current practices by changing from January 1, which is always a state holiday, to January 2 the date for the office of state planning and budgeting to submit to the CDC its updates to its recommended priority of funding for capital construction projects as part of the November 1 budget package;

- With respect to the Colorado commission on higher education's (commission) annual requests to the governing board of each state institution of higher education (institution) for a 2-year projection of certain capital construction projects, which is submitted to the CDC for review and approval:

    - Require that projections be reviewed at the commission's next available meeting;

    - Repeal the requirement that an institution amend the projection prior to commencing a project if the project is not in the institution's most recent projection;

    - Repeal the requirement that the commission annually prepare a unified, 2-year report for capital construction or capital renewal projects acquired or constructed and operated and maintained solely using cash funds held by an institution that are not for new acquisitions of real property or new construction and are estimated to require total project expenditures exceeding $10 million;

    - Repeal the requirement that the commission annually prepare a unified, 2-year report for capital construction projects for new acquisitions of real property or for new construction that are estimated to require total project expenditures exceeding $2 million;

    - Clarify deadlines for the CDC to hold a hearing to review projections;

    - Repeal the requirement that the CDC hold a hearing regarding projections whenever a projection is amended; and

    - Repeal the requirement that the CDC review and approve guidelines prepared by the office of the state architect regarding the classification of facilities as academic facilities or auxiliary facilities.

The act also specifies that agencies and institutions must encumber money for their capital construction projects within 6 months after the date on which the appropriation that includes the project becomes law or on or before November 1 of the state fiscal

year for which the appropriation that includes the project is authorized, whichever is later. If an agency or institution will not encumber money for its capital construction project within the period specified, it may request that the CDC recommend to the controller that the deadline be extended for not more than a 6-month period, or, in the case of fee title acquisitions by the division of parks and wildlife in the department of natural resources, the deadline may be waived.

The act also:

- Removes the requirement that the transportation commission annually submit capital requests to the CDC;

- Extends the deadline for the state treasurer's office to submit to the CDC and other agencies its annual report on the fiscal health of institutions from September 1 to March 1 of each state fiscal year, beginning with the report that is due for the 2025-26 fiscal year;

- Clarifies that any capital construction project that the CDC, in consultation with the council on creative industries, agrees does not meet the original purpose of the art in public places program may be exempt from the requirements of the program; and

- Clarifies that when a capital construction project receives a supplemental appropriation, it is available for the remainder of the state fiscal year for which the supplemental appropriation act was enacted and for the next 2 state fiscal years.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1321 Governor's office - department of law - adverse federal action - legal defense - appropriation.** The act appropriates $4 million from the "Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act" cash fund (fund) to the office of the governor (office) for state fiscal year 2025-26, with roll-forward authority in state fiscal year 2026-27 for any money remaining in the fund after state fiscal year 2025-26. The act authorizes the office to accept gifts, grants, or donations for crediting to the fund to implement the act.

The act authorizes the office, in the governor's discretion, to hire and employ personnel or retain contractors for purposes related to federal government actions that impact federal disbursements, grants, contracts, or money received by or transferred to the state. The office may also reimburse the department of law for costs associated with special assistant attorneys general who are contracted for the

purposes of providing legal services:

- To state officers or employees related to legal proceedings, inquiries, hearings, or investigations initiated, pursued, or threatened by the federal government; or

- For the criminal defense of state officers or employees in legal actions arising out of their official acts or decisions.

The office may also incur other expenditures covered by the fund that are consistent with the purposes of the act, as determined by the governor, including expenditures to preserve and protect state sovereignty or federal funding streams that benefit the state.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 16, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 16, 2025

# HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

**S.B. 25-008 Office of health equity - necessary documents program - eligibility.** Beginning on July 1, 2027, the act adjusts aspects of the necessary document program (program) administered by the office of health equity (office) in the department of public health and environment, which program assists certain populations of Colorado residents with paying the fees to acquire necessary documents related to an individual's identity, citizenship, or other vital statistics. The act clarifies that an individual who is eligible under the program may obtain necessary documents without charge at participating division of motor vehicles locations, participating vital statistics offices, or participating mobile units or from authorized representatives that offer driver's licenses, identification card services, or vital statistics certificates and reports.

The act establishes that an individual may self-attest to the individual's eligibility under the program. The act does not change the identity verification requirements that may be required to obtain a necessary document.

The act also specifies that, subject to available appropriations, an individual who is eligible for the program is not subject to the fees charged by the department of revenue for driver's licenses or identification cards.

The act authorizes the office to seek, accept, and expend gifts, grants, and donations to support the program.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 19, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-039 Energy use in buildings - benchmarking requirements - collecting and reporting requirements - agricultural buildings exempted.** Under current law, owners of certain large buildings (covered buildings) are required to annually collect and report each covered building's energy use to the Colorado energy office.

The act clarifies that agricultural buildings are not covered buildings, and therefore, owners of agricultural buildings are exempt from the energy use collecting and reporting requirements. The act defines an agricultural building as a building or structure used to house agricultural implements, hay, unprocessed grain, poultry, livestock, or other agricultural products or inputs primarily for the purpose of maintaining or operating an agricultural process. Agricultural implements include certain agricultural equipment and do not include implements that are primarily for rent or sale.

The act permits an owner of an agricultural building to submit for an affirmative

exemption from any requirement to report benchmarking data and for an exemption to remain valid until there is a change in ownership or a change that renders the building no longer an agricultural building. For the duration of an exemption, the owner of an agricultural building is required to certify, upon request, the exemption status of an exempt building.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-055 Environmental justice - advisory board - youth members added - clean energy resources in schools - best practices.** The environmental justice advisory board in the department of public health and environment (advisory board) advises the environmental justice ombudsperson, develops recommendations related to adverse environmental effects on disproportionately impacted communities, and supports the implementation of a grant program to finance environmental mitigation projects. The act adds to the advisory board a voting youth member and a nonvoting youth member, which members are between 14 and 21 years of age.

The act also requires the Colorado energy office (office), on or before December 31, 2025, to develop and post on its website best practices for the adoption and financing of clean energy resources in schools. The office is required to periodically update the best practices and post the updates on its website.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die. Section 3 of the act takes effect only if Senate Bill 25-265 becomes law. Senate Bill 25-265 was signed by the governor April 25, 2025.

**S.B. 25-078 Hospitals - collaborative agreements.** Current law authorizes public hospitals with fewer than 50 beds to enter into collaborative agreements with other hospitals or hospital affiliates to engage in activities to increase access to health care. The act changes the law to allow public and private, nonprofit hospitals that are not owned by or affiliated with a health system that is comprised of 3 or more hospitals to enter into collaborative agreements.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-130 Requirement to provide emergency medical services - licensed**

**health-care facilities - unprofessional conduct - civil monetary penalty - appropriation.** The act requires hospitals, freestanding emergency departments, and licensed health-care facilities that hold themselves out to the public as providing emergency care (facility) to provide emergency medical services to a person who presents to the facility when the person requests or a request is made on the person's behalf for emergency medical services.

For each person who presents to a facility and requests emergency medical services or for each request made on the person's behalf for emergency medical services, the act requires the facility to input into a central log whether the person refused treatment or was denied treatment; whether no treatment was required; or whether the person was transferred, admitted and treated, stabilized and transferred, or discharged.

The act prohibits a facility from:

- Denying or discriminating in providing emergency medical services to a patient for a discriminatory or unlawful reason;

- Penalizing or taking adverse action against a health-care provider for refusing to transfer a patient with an emergency medical condition that has not been stabilized;

- Delaying providing emergency medical services to a person in order to inquire about the person's ability to pay for the services; and

- Transferring or discharging a patient with an emergency medical condition unless certain conditions are met.

A facility or health-care provider does not violate the act's requirements if certain conditions are met.

The act authorizes the department of public health and environment to investigate a facility that negligently violates the requirements of the act. A physician who negligently violates the act engages in unprofessional conduct and is subject to professional discipline. If a civil monetary penalty is imposed, the act requires the maximum civil monetary penalty to be reduced by any civil monetary penalty imposed pursuant to the federal "Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act" for the same violation.

The act appropriates $82,768 from the health facilities general licensure cash fund to the department of public health and environment for use by the health facilities and emergency medical services division.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 14, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 14, 2025

**S.B. 25-163 Batteries - battery stewardship organizations - battery producers required to participate in battery stewardship plan - collection sites and battery disposal requirements - assessment of battery-containing products required - education and outreach requirements - annual reporting requirements - administrative and annual fees - battery marking requirements - enforcement - rules.** The act requires an organization, defined in the act as a battery stewardship organization, to, no later than July 1, 2027, and every 5 years thereafter, submit to the executive director of the department of public health and environment (executive director) a battery stewardship plan (plan), which is a plan for the collection, transportation, processing, and recycling of certain batteries.

On and after August 1, 2027, a producer selling, making available for sale, or distributing certain batteries or battery-containing products in or into the state must participate in and finance a battery stewardship organization that has submitted a plan to the executive director. On and after July 1, 2029, a retailer is prohibited from selling, offering for sale, distributing, or otherwise making available for sale certain batteries or battery-containing products in the state unless the producer of the batteries or battery-containing products is participating in a battery stewardship organization that has an approved plan. A retailer is prohibited from charging a point-of-sale fee to consumers to cover the costs of a battery stewardship organization.

The act specifies what a plan must contain to be approved by the executive director, including, among other things, contact information for participating producers, performance goals, and methods to promote participation in the plan and increase public awareness of the battery stewardship program (program) that will be implemented by the battery stewardship organization pursuant to the plan. In addition, a plan must detail how the battery stewardship organization will arrange for the collection of certain batteries by establishing collection sites that are available free of charge to any person.

A battery stewardship organization implementing an approved plan is required to develop and administer a system to collect charges from participating producers to cover the costs of implementing the program. In addition, a battery stewardship organization, in consultation with the department of public health and environment (department) and interested stakeholders, must complete an assessment of the opportunities and challenges associated with the end-of-life management of certain batteries, which assessment must be submitted by the department to the general assembly on or before March 1, 2028.

On or before June 1, 2029, and on or before each June 1 thereafter, a battery stewardship organization with an approved plan must submit an annual report to the executive director, which report must include certain information about the preceding year of plan implementation. The act also requires a battery stewardship organization to carry out promotional activities to increase public awareness of the program. Battery stewardship organizations with approved plans must coordinate to conduct a

survey of public awareness of the programs and share the results of the survey with the executive director as part of the annual reports.

A battery stewardship organization is required to pay a one-time fee of $50,000 at the time of submittal of a plan to the executive director. If the executive director approves the plan, the battery stewardship organization is required to pay an additional fee of $86,000. Within 12 months after a plan is approved, and on or before each July 1 thereafter, a battery stewardship organization must pay to the department an annual fee to cover the department's cost of implementing, administering, and enforcing the act's requirements. The solid and hazardous waste commission establishes the amount of the annual fee by rule.

On and after January 1, 2028, the act prohibits a producer or retailer from selling, offering for sale, or distributing in or into the state certain batteries unless the batteries are marked with labels that:

- Identify the producer of the batteries; and
- Include certain information to ensure the proper collection and recycling of the batteries.

Beginning January 1, 2030, a person is required to manage certain unwanted batteries through delivery to a collection site, program, or event established by the program. A person is prohibited from disposing of certain batteries in a landfill.

The department will enforce violations of the act's requirements pursuant to the enforcement process for the state hazardous waste management program.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-182 Embodied carbon - Colorado new energy improvement district - industrial clean energy tax credit.** Embodied carbon is the carbon associated with greenhouse gas emissions arising from the production, construction, use, and end-of-life of products or systems used in the construction of buildings, roads, and other infrastructure.

Section 1 of the act adds embodied carbon improvements to the list of new energy improvements that are eligible for property-assessed clean energy financing provided by the Colorado new energy improvement district. An embodied carbon improvement is one or more installations or modifications to real property using eligible materials that result in the reduction of the installation's or modification's embodied carbon emissions.

Section 2 modifies the industrial clean energy tax credit so that embodied carbon investments are greenhouse gas emissions reduction improvements that, if certified, are eligible for the credit for a portion of the capital costs incurred in placing them in service. An embodied carbon investment is one that results in a 15% or greater reduction in cradle-to-gate embodied emissions of eligible materials when compared to the eligible materials' cradle-to-gate baseline.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-192 Health care - emergency medical service providers - community integrated health-care services - continuation under sunset law.** A community integrated health-care service (service) is an out-of-hospital medical service that may be provided by an emergency medical service provider who obtains a community paramedic endorsement. A community integrated health-care service agency (agency) is an entity or sole proprietorship that manages and offers services.

The act implements the recommendations in the 2024 sunset report by the department of regulatory agencies by:

- Continuing the regulation of agencies by 9 years to 2034;
- Clarifying that a suspension of, a revocation of, or a refusal to renew an agency's license due to a disqualifying felony or misdemeanor conviction of an owner, manager, or administrator of the agency includes circumstances in which the owner, manager, or administrator entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to the felony or misdemeanor;
- Updating language to be gender neutral;
- Changing references from "consumers" to "patients or clients";
- Referencing the definition of service in the statutes governing the regulation of agencies; and
- Defining "service" to include mobile integrated health care and, as determined by rule by the state board of health, care and services provided by practitioners other than community paramedics.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-202 Department of public health and environment - carbon sequestration research - grants to state institutions of higher education - repeal of grant program.** The act repeals an obsolete provision that:

- Authorized the department of public health and environment to award grants to 3 state institutions of higher education in state fiscal year 2006-07; and

- Required each recipient of a grant award to report to committees of the general assembly on or before March 15, 2007, regarding the use of the grant money awarded.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-203 Administration - water - grant program for public water systems and domestic wastewater treatment works.** The act clarifies that, under current law, the department of public health and environment may use up to 10% of appropriated money to administer and manage project grants concerning public water systems and wastewater treatment works in small communities.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-250 Disordered eating prevention program - repeal - reduced appropriation**. The act repeals the disordered eating prevention program (program) created in the department of public health and environment's (department) prevention services division. The act reduces the general fund appropriation made in the long bill to the department for the program by $91,398.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 24, 2025

**S.B. 25-252 Public health - radiation control - radiation advisory committee repealed.** The radiation advisory committee provided the department of public health and environment (department) with technical advice related to the radiation control program implemented by the department. The act repeals the radiation advisory

committee.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-253 Environmental control - water quality - permit system - fees concerning animal feeding operations.** The act removes certain repeal dates and associated language concerning the payment of fees by persons in the animal agriculture sector, which fees concern regulated activities associated with animal feeding operations.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-285 Disease control - food protection - retail food establishment inspection - retail food establishment licensing fees.** The act updates the ongoing schedule of annual fees imposed on retail food establishments, which fees are imposed to cover the cost of required health and safety inspections under current law.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-301 Health-care coverage - prescription drugs - chronic maintenance drugs - prior authorization.** The act allows a health-care provider to, under certain circumstances, adjust the dose or frequency of a chronic maintenance drug without needing prior authorization from an insurance carrier.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-303 Water quality control - natural disaster grant fund - repeal.** Effective July 1, 2025, the act repeals the natural disaster grant fund from which awards were granted to local governments for improvements to domestic wastewater treatment works or public drinking water systems that were impacted by a natural disaster.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-305 Environmental control - water quality control - issuance of water**

**quality permits by division of administration - report required - rules for permit process required - division to consider current debt service on existing local government water infrastructure when developing schedules of compliance - use of contractors - cash fund transfers - appropriations.** Current law requires the division of administration (division) within the department of public health and environment to report annually to the water quality control commission (commission) and to include in the report any regulatory or legislative recommendations the division may have. The act requires the report to also include:

- Information on the division's timing in considering and issuing water quality permits (permits); and

- For the report submitted in 2026, a detailed discussion of how the division has prioritized reducing the permit backlog, implemented recommendations from water quality permittees (permittees) for permitting efficiency, and increased safe drinking water program inspections.

The act requires the division, upon receipt of an application to modify a permit, to limit its review and its approval or denial of the application to the scope of the specific requests contained in the application.

The act requires the commission to adopt rules on or before December 31, 2026, that establish procedures whereby the division, prior to giving public notice of a complete permit application for an individual permit and the division's preliminary analysis of the application, may provide a period of public notice and review of a preliminary draft prepared by the division. If a period of public notice and review is required by rules of the commission, the period of public notice and review may not exceed 14 days, and the purpose of the review is limited to identifying errors in the division's preliminary draft.

On or before December 31, 2027, the division must propose rules to the commission that establish a time frame during which the division will either grant or deny applications for each type of permitting action. On or before June 30, 2028, the commission shall adopt rules based on the division's proposal. The rules must establish the time frames for permitting actions.

The act requires the division to consider current debt service on existing local government water infrastructure when developing schedules of compliance for new effluent limits in local government permits. Any schedule of compliance for new effluent limits in local government permits must, consistent with state and federal law, consider the local government's financial capability to repay existing debt on water infrastructure or to fund water infrastructure upgrades before requiring new water infrastructure upgrades. To the extent allowable under federal law, the division may issue compliance schedules in a local government permit for a new effluent limit in excess of 20 years.

The act states that, on and after May 1, 2026, after an application for permit modification or permit renewal has been pending before the division for 60 days, or for any application for permit modification or permit renewal that is pending before the division as of May 1, 2026, or if the division informs an applicant that the division will not process an application for preliminary effluent limitations, the applicant and the division may mutually agree to use a qualified and independent nongovernmental contractor (contractor) under the direction of the division to provide the division with technical assistance in completing the permit action.

An applicant shall bear the contractor's costs for any technical assistance provided by the contractor and shall pay the contractor for such costs. The division may charge an applicant an additional fee in an amount not exceeding 10% of the contract amount for contract administration, technical review, and additional permit processing, which fee is credited to the clean water cash fund.

The act requires the division, upon a permittee's request, to make available to the permittee all documents, data, and information the division relied upon in developing the permittee's permit modification or permit renewal, except to the extent that such materials are protected by an applicable privilege or exception.

The act makes the following transfers of money:

- On July 1, 2025, $111,000 from the water quality improvement fund to the drinking water cash fund;

- On July 1, 2025, $3,518,564 from the perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances cash fund to the clean water cash fund;

- On July 1, 2026, $3,002,435 from the perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances cash fund to the clean water cash fund; and

- On July 1, 2026, $516,129 dollars from the perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances cash fund to the drinking water cash fund.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $2,904,599 to the department of public health and environment. This appropriation consists of $446,315 from the drinking water cash fund and $2,458,284 from the clean water cash fund. For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $160,611 to the department of law. This appropriation is from reappropriated funds received from the department of public health and environment. The act also makes and reduces certain appropriations as adjustments to the 2025 general appropriations act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**S.B. 25-321 Motor vehicle emissions - inspections - fees - voucher program.** The

state contracts to conduct emissions testing. The act repeals the limits on how long the contracts may run and authorizes the division of administration in the department of public health and environment (division) to determine the length of each contract. Colorado law also authorizes a vehicle emissions inspection facility to charge a fee that is set by the air quality control commission (commission). The act authorizes the commission to adopt rules adjusting the fees, but the commission is limited to adjusting:

- The $15 maximum fee to $30 when a licensed inspection and readjustment station inspects vehicles model year 1981 and older; and

- The $25 maximum fee to $50 for a clean screen inspection performed on vehicles registered in the basic emissions program.

The commission may adopt rules requiring the emissions compliance of vehicles that have failed an emissions test and that are registered outside of the enhanced emissions program area but that operate within the program area.

The act requires the commission to adopt rules requiring inspections of motor vehicles that are registered in the nonattainment area and identified as having excess emissions under the clean screen program and are either within the 2-year vehicle inspection cycle or exempt from periodic inspection.

If a motor vehicle's emissions control system has been disconnected, deactivated, or rendered inoperable, the division may notify the executive director of the department of revenue.

Under Colorado law, fines and penalties assessed for violations of air quality laws are deposited in the community impact cash fund. The act creates a motor vehicle emissions assistance fund (fund) and diverts the first $1 million from the community impact cash fund to the new fund, but at the end of each state fiscal year, any unspent money in the fund exceeding $250,000 is returned to the community impact cash fund.

The division may expend money from the fund to provide grants for:

- Paying emissions inspection fees for motor vehicles registered to individuals participating in an established and recognized public assistance program; or

- Adjustments or emissions-related repairs that are necessary and sufficient to receive a certification of emissions compliance.

Qualification standards are set for the grants. The division may accept and expend gifts, grants, and donations. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated. To implement the act, $5,674 is transferred from the AIR account of the highway users tax fund to the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account of the highway users tax fund.

The fine money is declared to be damages and exempt from the expenditure caps of the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**NOTE:** Section 9 of this act takes effect only if Senate Bill 25-173 becomes law, in which case section 9 of this act takes effect upon the effective date of this act or Senate Bill 25-173, whichever is later. Senate Bill 25-173 was signed by the governor June 4, 2025, and took effect on June 4, 2025.

**H.B. 25-1022 Assisted living residences - qualified medication administration personnel - competency requirements.** For the purpose of determining workers who are qualified to work in an assisted living residence, current law includes in its definition of "qualified medication administration personnel" an individual who has passed a competency evaluation administered by an approved training entity on or after July 1, 2017. The act adds to this definition an individual who has passed a competency evaluation administered by the department of public health and environment before July 1, 2017.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**H.B. 25-1024 Medical-aesthetic services - delegation to unlicensed individuals - required disclosures by medical practitioners and advanced practice registered nurses.** The act requires an individual who is licensed to practice medicine or licensed to practice as an advanced practice registered nurse to make certain disclosures to patients if the individual delegates medical-aesthetic services to an individual who is not a licensed health-care provider.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1027 Disease control - emergency epidemic response - school immunizations - health-care-associated infections report - hepatitis C screening.** The act amends various statutes governing the operations of the department of public health and environment (department) regarding disease control. Specifically, sections 1 through 9 of the act:

- Repeal the governor's expert emergency epidemic response committee (GEEERC);
- Direct the state board of health to review and amend, as necessary, the

department's emergency response and recovery plan every 3 years; and

- Require the executive director of the department or, if the executive director is not the chief medical officer, the chief medical officer to convene a group of subject matter experts to develop crisis standards of care to be used in responding to a public health emergency.

Sections 10 through 18 modify school immunization provisions as follows to:

- Allow the records of a physician assistant to be used to create an official certificate of immunization for a student;

- Extend the period within which a student whose certificate of immunization is not up to date to comply with immunization requirements to attend school from 14 days after notice of noncompliance is received to 30 days after receipt of the noncompliance notice;

- Extend from February 15 to April 15 the deadline for a school to distribute the annual letter to parents specifying the school's aggregate immunization rates and the immunization requirements applicable for the next school year;

- Direct the state board of health, in adopting rules establishing immunization requirements, to take into consideration, as appropriate and in addition to the recommendations of the advisory committee on immunization practices, the recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the American College of Physicians;

- For purposes of out-of-state campers attending a licensed children's residential camp, allow the camp to maintain an out-of-state immunization record for an out-of-state camper, rather than the state's official certificate of immunization;

- Remove gendered pronouns and replace them with gender-neutral language; and

- Repeal the requirement for schools to notify the department and the local public health agency when a student is suspended or expelled from school for noncompliance with immunization requirements.

Section 19 extends from July 15 to September 15 the date by which the department is required to submit to the general assembly an annual report summarizing health-care-associated infections data received from health facilities in the state.

Section 20 repeals the requirement for certain health-care providers to offer a hepatitis C screening test to individuals born between 1945 and 1965 and instead directs the state board of health to adopt standards, consistent with recommendations

from the federal centers for disease control and prevention, for hepatitis C screening tests.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 10, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 10, 2025

**H.B. 25-1082 Department of public health and environment - certificate of death - electronic death registration system - qualified individuals - appropriation.** In current law, a "qualified individual" is authorized to determine the cause of death of an individual and complete the medical certification for a certificate of death. The act defines the term "qualified individual" to include a physician, a physician assistant, an advanced practice registered nurse, or the chief medical officer of the institution in which the death occurred.

The act requires that qualified individuals register to use the electronic death registration system used by the department of public health and environment (department) and the state registrar prior to signing a death certificate.

Physician assistants and advanced practice registered nurses are required to review training materials regarding signing a death certificate provided by the department before the first time they sign a death certificate.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $25,000 is appropriated to the department from the vital statistics records cash fund for use by the center for health and environmental data to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1085 Public hospital boards of trustees - appointment of members - organization - deadlines - board examinations of hospitals.** The act allows a board of county commissioners to appoint an individual who is already an elected or appointed state, county, or city official to a public hospital board of trustees (hospital board).

Before passage of the act, a hospital board was required organize and operate on the second Tuesday of each January. The act changes that requirement to mandate that a hospital board organize and operate on an annual basis. The act eliminates a requirement that one of the trustees of a hospital board must visit and examine the hospital at least twice each month. The act also changes the deadline by which a hospital board must certify to a board of county commissioners the amount necessary

to maintain and improve the hospital for the ensuing year from October 1 to December 1.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1088 Division of insurance - rates for ambulance service - reimbursement rates - out-of-network rates - publishing of rates - appropriation.** For ground ambulance services (ambulance services), the act:

- Allows a political subdivision or an ambulance service providing ambulance services on behalf of the political subdivision to submit to the division of insurance (division) the established rates for the ambulance services, if the rates meet specified conditions;

- Requires the division to publish reimbursement rates on the division's public-facing website;

- Establishes reimbursement rates for ambulance services that are out of network; and

- Prohibits an out-of-network ambulance service from billing an individual covered under a health insurance coverage plan (covered person) any outstanding balance for a covered service not paid for by an insurance carrier, except for any coinsurance, deductible, or copayment amount required to be paid by the covered person. If a covered person makes a payment for an out-of-network ambulance service, the payment must be applied to the covered person's in-network deductibles and in-network out-of-pocket maximum amounts.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $38,149 is appropriated from the division of insurance cash fund to the department of regulatory agencies for use by the division to implement the act.

**VETOED** by Governor May 29, 2025

**H.B. 25-1109 Department of public health and environment - state registrar - certificate of death - gender.** The act requires an individual who completes a certificate of death to record the decedent's sex to reflect the decedent's gender.

If an individual who completes a certificate of death is presented with a document memorializing the decedent's gender (gender document), the individual must record the decedent's sex to reflect the gender indicated in the gender document.

If a gender document is not presented and an individual with the right to control the disposition of the decedent's remains objects to the sex recorded by the individual who completes the certificate of death, the individual with the right to control the disposition of the decedent's remains may state their objection to the individual who completes a certificate of death before the certificate of death is filed, and the individual who completes the certificate of death must record the sex as the gender reported by the individual with the right to control the disposition of the decedent's remains.

If a gender document is presented to the office of state registrar of vital statistics in the department of public health and environment (state registrar) for a decedent that died in the state, the state registrar must issue an amended certificate of death for the decedent that changes the decedent's sex to reflect the gender indicated in the gender document. The state registrar must also amend the certificate of death to reflect a legal name change if the appropriate legal name change documentation is submitted to the state registrar.

An individual with the right to control the disposition of a decedent's remains may file a claim seeking an order of the court to amend the information recorded on the decedent's certificate of death.

The act requires the department of public health and environment to add a gender field to the certificate of death form and the electronic death registration system.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 17, 2025

Public **H.B. 25-1161 Products control and safety - labeling required for gas-fueled stove display models in store - labeling on internet website for online sales required - health impacts of gas-fueled stoves - deceptive trade practice.** The act requires the department of public health and environment (department) to establish a page on the department's public website with credible, evidence-based information on the health impacts of gas-fueled stoves.

The act prohibits a retailer from selling, attempting to sell, or offering to sell, in a store, a new gas-fueled stove to a consumer in the state unless a yellow adhesive label on the display model for the gas-fueled stove bears the phrase "Understand the air quality implications of having an indoor gas stove." Following this phrase, the adhesive label must include a website link or a quick response (QR) code or other machine-readable code that a potential consumer may use to access the web page established by the department with information on the health impacts of gas-fueled stoves.

Before transacting an online sale of a new gas-fueled stove to an address in the state, a retailer is required to post the content of the adhesive label on the internet website where the online sale occurs.

The act specifies that a retailer that violates the requirements of the act commits a deceptive trade practice under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act".

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1166 Statewide voluntary sustainability program - food waste prevention strategies - donation and resale of safe food by retail food establishments - encouragements to grocery stores regarding labeling of food - immunity from liability for donation of items of food - extension of immunity to faith-based organizations and certain individuals.** The act requires the department of public health and environment (department), to the extent that funding is available as part of the department's green business network, to:

- Provide annual training that includes food waste prevention and reduction strategies;
- Develop a food waste reduction guidance document (document);
- Place the document on the department's public website; and
- Update the document at least annually.

The act suggests means by which retail food establishments may donate or resell safe food.

The act states that, on and after January 1, 2026, grocery stores are encouraged to:

- Clearly display the ingredients of items of prepared food; and
- Use "best if used or frozen by" dates rather than "sell by" dates upon prepared items of food.

Current law provides civil and criminal immunity to a farmer, retail food establishment, correctional facility, school district, hospital, or processor, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer of food that donates items of food to a nonprofit organization for use or distribution in providing assistance to individuals in need. The act extends this immunity to apply to:

- Faith-based organizations that donate food; and
- Food donations to faith-based organizations and individuals.

The act also clarifies that the immunity from liability applies regardless of whether the

donated food is alleged to have caused illness or death.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 18, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1203 Products control and safety - selling of cell-cultivated meat as meat prohibited - inspections - stop orders - embargo orders - enforcement by attorney general and district attorneys - rules.** The act prohibits food processing plants from selling or offering for sale cell-cultivated meat that is misbranded as a meat product. The act also requires food processing plants to clearly label cell-cultivated meat as cell-cultivated meat.

The department of public health and environment (department) is required to inspect food at a food processing plant if the department has reasonable cause to believe that:

- Cell-cultivated meat sold or offered for sale by the plant is misbranded as a meat product; or

- The plant is failing to label cell-cultivated meat as required.

If, after an inspection, the department has reasonable cause to believe that a food processing plant is selling or offering for sale cell-cultivated meat that is misbranded as a meat product, or is failing to label cell-cultivated meat as required, the department may issue a stop order. Upon being issued the stop order, the food processing plant shall not sell the product or offer it for sale until the department determines whether it is misbranded or unlabeled in violation of the act.

If the department determines that a food processing plant is selling or offering for sale cell-cultivated meat that is misbranded as a meat product, or is failing to label cell-cultivated meat as required, the department may issue an embargo order requiring the food processing plant to dispose of the cell-cultivated meat by means other than by sale to purchasers in Colorado.

The department, the attorney general, or the district attorney in the district where cell-cultivated meat is being offered for sale or sold may petition the district court to enforce a stop order or an embargo order.

The department may adopt rules as necessary to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1223 Hospitals - rural and frontier hospitals - capital needs study - task force.** The department of public health and environment (department) is required to conduct a study of capital needs for rural and frontier hospitals throughout the state (study). The rural and frontier hospital capital needs study task force (task force) is created and is required to oversee the study. The study must measure the number of studied facilities that are not compliant with current and relevant design and building code standards for health-care facilities, identify the age of core facilities and any additions to those facilities, and estimate the costs for renovating or replacing facilities identified as having capital needs. No later than 18 months after the first meeting of the task force, the department is required to complete the study and compile the results of the study into a report. The department is required to present the report to the respective health and human services committees of the senate and house of representatives.

The task force is made up of the following 7 members who must be appointed no later than 2 months after sufficient funding has been secured for the implementation of the act:

- 3 members who work in rural or frontier hospitals;
- One member who is an architect professional;
- One member who is a construction contractor professional;
- One member who represents hospitals; and
- One member of the general public who lives in a rural area or frontier area.

In addition to overseeing the study, the task force is responsible for developing and approving the parameters of the study and overseeing the department's report. The task force may also facilitate contracting with a private sector consulting company to assist with data compilation, research, and outreach to rural and frontier hospitals. The task force is required to hold its first meeting within 2 months of all appointments being made to the task force and meet at least quarterly after the first meeting until the study and the report are complete.

The requirements imposed on the department, the task force, and any third party in connection with the study are contingent upon money being available through gifts, grants, or donations for the purpose of conducting the study.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1269 Air quality - building decarbonization - energy benchmarking - performance standards - civil penalties - building decarbonization enterprise created - energy codes - appropriation.** The act updates energy use benchmarking and performance standard requirements for owners of certain buildings (covered building owners), including:

- A requirement to meet 2040 performance standards, as adopted by the air quality control commission (commission), in consultation with the Colorado energy office (office) and in consideration of recommendations made by a task force convened by the office;

- Authorizing an alternative compliance mechanism for covered building owners to comply with certain performance standards; and

- Updating civil penalties owed for a violation of the benchmarking requirements to an amount up to $577 for a first violation and up to $2,300 for each subsequent violation and, on and after January 1, 2030, updating civil penalties owed for a violation of the performance standard requirements to an amount up to $2,300 for every 30 days that the covered building owner is in violation and up to $5,800 for every 30 days for a subsequent violation. The commission shall adopt rules to annually adjust the penalty amounts for inflation.

The act also creates a building decarbonization enterprise (enterprise) to provide financial assistance, technical assistance, and other programmatic assistance to covered building owners to effectively and efficiently implement building decarbonization measures, including energy efficiency measures, electrification measures, energy upgrades, and participation in utility on-bill repayment programs. The enterprise is authorized to impose and collect from covered building owners an annual building decarbonization fee to cover the enterprise's costs in providing the financial, technical, and programmatic assistance. The fees are credited to the building decarbonization enterprise cash fund (cash fund) for use by the enterprise to implement the act.

The act clarifies that a local government is not required to adopt an energy code solely as a result of having adopted a wildfire resiliency code.

For state fiscal year 2025-26, $3 million is appropriated from the cash fund to the office of the governor for use by the office for the enterprise's implementation of the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 20, 2025

**H.B. 25-1270 Health-care - Patient access to individualized medical treatments - drug manufacturer may make available - eligible patient - private right of action disallowed - prohibition on disciplinary action against health-care provider's license.**

The act allows, but does not require, an eligible patient to request from a manufacturer the manufacturer's individualized investigational drug, biological product, or device, which is a drug, biological product, or device that is unique and produced exclusively for use by an individual patient based on the patient's own genetic profile. The manufacturer must be operating within an institution that operates under federal rules for the protection of human subjects.

An eligible patient is an individual who has:

- A life-threatening or severely debilitating illness, as attested to by the patient's treating physician;
- Considered all other treatment options currently approved by the United States food and drug administration;
- Received a recommendation from the patient's treating physician;
- Given written, informed consent for the use of the individualized investigational drug, biological product, or device; and
- Documentation from the treating physician that the individual meets the definition of "eligible patient".

The act authorizes, but does not require, a manufacturer to make the individualized investigational drug, biological product, or device available to an eligible patient at no charge, but the manufacturer may require payment to cover the cost.

If any harm is caused to the eligible patient resulting from the use of the individualized investigational drug, biological product, or device, a private right of action cannot be brought against the manufacturer or against any other individual or entity involved in the care of the eligible patient with regard to the eligible patient's use of the individualized investigational drug, biological product, or device, so long as the manufacturer, individual, or entity complied with the law and exercised reasonable care.

The act prohibits disciplinary action against a health-care provider's license based on the health-care provider's recommendations regarding the use of the individualized investigational drug, biological product, or device.

The act does not affect a health-care insurer's obligation under current law relating to coverage for an insured's participation in a clinical trial.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 19, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 19, 2025

**H.B. 25-1317 Health-care services - required estimate of costs for patients self-paying for services - correction of mistake in statute concerning the allowable**

**margin of error in a self-pay estimate.** Existing law permits an individual to request a self-pay estimate of the total cost of an anticipated health-care service (self-pay estimate) from the designated billing or patient services personnel representing the health-care provider or health-care facility providing the service. Unless the patient suffers a medical emergency or other unforeseen circumstance that affects the services provided, statute states that the final cost of the health-care service must be no more than 15% higher than the self-pay estimate or $400, whichever is less. The act corrects the mistake in the statutory language by clarifying that the $400 qualifier relates to the permissible dollar amount above the cost estimated in the self-pay estimate rather than the qualifier itself reflecting the maximum allowable cost of the health-care service, regardless of the service provided.

Further, when referencing the exception in statute that, due to an emergency or unforeseen circumstance, the total cost of services may exceed the self-pay estimate by more than 15% or $400, the act removes the erroneous qualifier, "whichever is less", as that language is inapplicable when the exception applies.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

**S.B. 25-045 School of public health - model legislation study - report - statewide health-care analysis collaborative - created - gifts, grants, and donations - report.** Dependent upon sufficient gifts, grants, and donations received by the Colorado school of public health (school) and the department of health care policy and financing, the act requires the school to:

- Analyze draft model legislation for implementing a single-payer, nonprofit, publicly financed, and privately delivered universal health-care payment system for Colorado that directly compensates providers (analysis); and

- Submit a report detailing its findings to the health and human services committees of the house of representatives and the senate by December 31, 2026.

The act also creates the statewide health-care analysis collaborative (collaborative) for the purpose of advising the school during the analysis. The collaborative is repealed, effective December 1, 2027.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 14, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 14, 2025

**S.B. 25-084 Parenteral nutrition supply - infusion pharmacy network adequacy - dispensing fees - federal authorization - reporting - appropriation.** Infusion pharmacies supply medicaid members with parenteral nutrition, which provides patients with essential nutrients through an intravenous infusion.

The act requires the state department of health care policy and financing (state department) to create specific professional dispensing fees for the preparation and dispensing of parenteral nutrition (fees) to encourage an adequate level of market participation among infusion pharmacies that serve medicaid members. During the year beginning January 1, 2026, the fees must not exceed 30% of infusion pharmacy administrative costs for the preparation and dispensing of parenteral nutrition. The state department shall seek federal authorization, as necessary, to implement the fees.

The act requires the state department to annually report on the adequacy of the infusion pharmacy network that supplies parenteral nutrition to medicaid members.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $54,832 to the state department from the general fund. The state department may use the appropriation for medical and long-term care services for medicaid-eligible individuals. The general assembly anticipates that the state department will receive an equal amount in federal

funds to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-166 Hospital workplace violence quality incentive payments - report - hospital policy.** The act includes a performance metric related to workplace violence in determining quality incentive payments made to hospitals.

No later than September 1, 2025, the act requires the department of health care policy and financing (state department) and the quality incentives payments subcommittee of the Colorado healthcare affordability and sustainability enterprise board (board) to consult with a group of named stakeholders to develop recommended workplace violence metrics, determine whether any federal or private funds are available to assist hospitals in lowering the number of incidents of workplace violence, and develop legislative recommendations. The act requires the state department to include a progress report on developing workplace violence metrics during its 2026 "SMART Act" hearing. The act requires the board to include legislative recommendations it develops as part of its January 2027 report to the general assembly, the governor, and the medical services board.

Beginning July 1, 2026, and each July thereafter, the act requires the state department to assess whether each hospital has adopted a formal policy to address workplace violence and submitted the reporting requirements to the department of public health and environment for the next federal fiscal year. The act exempts hospitals with fewer than 100 beds from the reporting requirements.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 5, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-183 Right to abortion - medicaid reimbursement for abortion care - appropriation.** During the 2024 general election, Colorado voters approved Amendment 79, which:

- Repealed the state constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of public funds to pay for abortions; and

- Added a state constitutional amendment recognizing the right to an abortion and prohibiting Colorado state and local governments from denying, impeding, or discriminating against the exercise of that right, including prohibiting health insurance companies from excluding coverage for abortion.

The act makes conforming changes to state law relating to abortion care as a result of Amendment 79.

Current law requires the executive director of the department of health care policy and financing to authorize medicaid reimbursement for family-planning-related services. The act expands the definition of "family-planning-related services" to include abortion care. The act requires the medical services board to include abortion care in the schedule of health-care services available for pregnant persons enrolled in the children's basic health plan.

$2,928,800 is appropriated to the department of health care policy and financing from the general fund for other medical services, including abortion care.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**S.B. 25-226 Health programs - complementary and integrative health program - person with a primary condition resulting in a total inability for independent ambulation - extension of repeal - appropriation.** Current law includes a pilot program for complementary and alternative medicine in the department of health care policy and financing (department) for an eligible person with a disability. The act converts the pilot program into an ongoing program and changes the name of the program to the "complementary and integrative health program" (program). The act extends the program to September 1, 2030, and clarifies that the program covers persons with a primary condition of multiple sclerosis, a brain injury, spina bifida, muscular dystrophy, or cerebral palsy when one of these diagnoses directly results in a total inability for independent ambulation.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $66,637 to the department from the general fund. The department may use $65,487 for personal services and $1,150 for operating expenses. This appropriation is based on the assumption that the department will receive $66,637 in federal funds for these services.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates an additional $1,214,019 to the department from the general fund. The department may use the appropriation for medical and long-term care services for medicaid eligible individuals. This appropriation is based on the assumption that the department will receive $1,214,019 in federal funds for these services.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-228 State medical assistance program - medicaid buy-in - individuals and children with disabilities - Colorado healthcare affordability and sustainability**

**enterprise - appropriation.** The act concerns 2 existing programs available to low-income individuals to buy in to the state medical assistance program: one for adults with disabilities and one for children with disabilities (medicaid buy-in programs). The act creates the healthcare affordability and sustainability medicaid buy-in cash fund within the Colorado healthcare affordability and sustainability enterprise (CHASE) and directs that individuals who participate in the medicaid buy-in programs pay their premiums, which are used to offset the costs of providing the medicaid buy-in programs, into the healthcare affordability and sustainability medicaid buy-in cash fund. The act creates a medicaid buy-in enterprise support board within CHASE to support the existing enterprise with the implementation of the medicaid buy-in programs, including consulting with the department of health care policy and financing (department) and the state medical services board on the amount of the premiums for and other components of the medicaid buy-in programs.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $6,660,761 is appropriated from the healthcare affordability and sustainability medicaid buy-in cash fund to the department for medical and long-term care services for medicaid-eligible individuals, and the appropriation to the medicaid buy-in cash fund, which the act repeals, is reduced by a corresponding amount. The act also adjusts related appropriations to the department for the 2024-25 state fiscal year.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-229 Community health worker services - reimbursement - appropriation.** Beginning January 1, 2026, the act allows the department of health care policy and financing (department) to reimburse community health workers for services rendered to medicaid members after receiving any necessary federal authorization. Reimbursement for community health worker services is subject to available appropriations.

The act postpones until January 31, 2027, the requirement for the department to report to the general assembly on community health worker utilization and costs in the medicaid program.

The act reduces the appropriations to the department from the general fund for the 2025-26 fiscal year by $1,364,558 and the healthcare affordability and sustainability cash fund for the 2025-26 fiscal year by $342,750.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 20, 2025

**S.B. 25-270 Colorado healthcare affordability and sustainability enterprise - nursing facility provider fee - intermediate care facility fee - hospital provider fee - appropriation.** The act repeals the existing nursing facility provider fee and intermediate care facility service fee, effective May 1, 2025, and provides that, beginning on May 1, 2025, and for each state fiscal year thereafter, the Colorado

healthcare affordability and sustainability enterprise (CHASE) within the department of health care policy and financing (HCPF) will charge and collect a new healthcare affordability and sustainability nursing facility provider fee and a new healthcare affordability and sustainability intermediate care facility fee that function similarly to the repealed fees. The act creates a facility provider fee enterprise support board within CHASE for the purpose of supporting the existing enterprise with the implementation of the healthcare affordability and sustainability nursing facility provider fee and the healthcare affordability and sustainability intermediate care facility fee. In exchange for payment of the healthcare affordability and sustainability nursing facility provider fee, CHASE will provide certain business services to nursing facility providers to sustain or increase reimbursement rates and make supplemental medicaid payments to nursing facility providers. In exchange for payment of the healthcare affordability and sustainability intermediate care facility fee, CHASE will provide certain business services to intermediate care facility providers for individuals with intellectual disabilities for the purposes of maintaining the quality and continuity of services provided by intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities. Because CHASE is an enterprise for purposes of the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights, its revenue does not count against the state fiscal year spending limit.

The act also makes conforming amendments and, for clarity, renames the existing healthcare affordability and sustainability fee and healthcare affordability and sustainability fund to be the healthcare affordability and sustainability hospital provider fee and the healthcare affordability and sustainability hospital provider fee cash fund.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $62,986,221 is appropriated from the healthcare affordability and sustainability nursing facility provider fee cash fund to HCPF and $2,150,281 is appropriated from the healthcare affordability and sustainability intermediate care facility fee cash fund to HCPF. The act also decreases in corresponding amounts appropriations to HCPF from other cash funds and modifies appropriations to HCPF for the 2024-25 state fiscal year.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-290 Safety net providers - low-income, uninsured populations - stabilization payments - loan from unclaimed property trust fund - advisory board - sunset review - annual report - appropriation.** The act creates the provider stabilization fund for use by Colorado department of health care policy and financing (department) to distribute provider stabilization payments to safety net providers who provide services to low-income, uninsured individuals on a sliding-fee schedule or at no cost. Provider stabilization payments will be distributed to eligible safety net providers based on the proportion of low-income, uninsured individuals that an individual provider serves in comparison to the total number of low-income, uninsured individuals served by all eligible safety net providers.

The state treasurer is directed to make an interest-free loan of interest earnings on the

principal in the unclaimed property trust fund (UPTF) and, if the interest earnings are insufficient, from the principal of the UPTF as well, to the provider stabilization fund as follows:

- $25 million for the 2025-26 state fiscal year;
- $20 million for the 2026-27 state fiscal year; and
- $15 million for each of the 2027-28, 2028-29, and 2029-30 state fiscal years.

The act specifies that the loan from the UPTF to the provider stabilization fund is an interfund loan that is not classified as revenue, is booked as an interfund receivable or payable, is not state fiscal year spending or state revenues, and does not count against the state fiscal year spending limit or the excess state revenues cap. The department is directed to repay the loan by January 1, 2045, but in any year in which state revenues do not exceed the limit on state fiscal year spending, the department must present to the joint budget committee a proposal to repay all or a portion of the loan at an earlier time, and to the extent possible, the general assembly must prioritize repaying the loan starting in the 2030-31 state fiscal year or sooner if funds are available.

The provider stabilization fund also consists of any money the general assembly appropriates, transfers, or credits to the fund and any gifts, grants, or donations the department may receive for the fund. The act directs the department to leverage money in the provider stabilization fund to obtain federal matching money.

The act establishes a provider stabilization fund advisory board (advisory board) to assist the department in implementing and administering the provider stabilization fund. The department, with assistance from the advisory board, is required to submit an annual report on the provider stabilization fund to specified committees, the governor, and the medical services board in the department. The advisory board is scheduled for repeal on September 1, 2031, and is subject to a sunset review by the department of regulatory agencies before the repeal.

The act appropriates $25,000,000 from the provider stabilization fund to the department to implement the act, allocated as follows:

- $138,505 for personal services to administer the act, including 2.0 FTE;
- $15,900 for operating expenses; and
- $24,845,595 for provider stabilization payments to eligible safety net providers.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-292 Workforce capacity center - reporting - repeal.** The act requires the

department of health care policy and financing (state department), in collaboration with the behavioral health administration, to establish the workforce capacity center to train providers in evidence-based or supported models as part of the system of care for children and youth.

The act requires the state department to include updates on and milestones achieved by the workforce capacity center and information about trainings and certifications by the workforce capacity center in its quarterly report to the joint budget committee.

The act repeals the workforce capacity center, effective July 1, 2027.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

**S.B. 25-294 Qualified residential treatment programs - psychiatric residential treatment facilities - medicaid members in care and custody of county department of human or social services - transition to medicaid statewide managed care system.** The act excludes from the statewide managed care program (program) services for medicaid members in a qualified residential treatment program or a psychiatric residential treatment facility and in the care and custody of a county department of human or social services until July 1, 2026. The act excludes from the program residential child health-care program services in counties that have a written agreement regarding services.

No later than December 1, 2025, the act requires the department of health care policy and financing (HCPF), in collaboration with the department of human services, the behavioral health administration, and relevant stakeholders, to develop policies to transition qualified residential treatment programs and psychiatric residential treatment facilities to the statewide managed care system for medicaid members who are in the care and custody of a county department of human or social services (policies). The act requires HCPF to implement the policies no later than July 1, 2026.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2025

**S.B. 25-308 Medicaid waivers - health-related social needs - reentry services for justice-involved individuals - affordable housing support fund uses - appropriations.** The department of health care policy and financing (department) received federal authorization to provide coverage for health-related social needs and to provide reentry services to justice-involved individuals through the medicaid program. The act creates 2 cash funds, one for health-related social needs and one for reentry services for justice-involved individuals. The act requires the state treasurer to transfer the savings of state money realized from each federal authorization to the respective cash fund. Subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly, the department may expend money from the funds to provide health-related social needs or reentry services to justice-involved individuals.

The department is required to develop a workforce to provide peer support services in order to comply with the terms of the federal authorization for health-related social needs. The department is authorized, subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly, to spend money from the affordable housing support fund for services authorized by the federal authorization to provide coverage for health-related social needs.

The act makes and reduces appropriations from the general fund, and from reappropriated funds, to the department, the department of corrections, the department of human services, and the department of local affairs. The act appropriates money from the affordable housing support fund to the department for medical and long-term care services for medicaid-eligible individuals and reduces the appropriation from the affordable housing support fund to the department of local affairs.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

**S.B. 25-314 Recovery audit contractor program - audit requirements - report - appropriation.** The act allows the department of health care policy and financing (department) to, on behalf of the department, contract with a recovery audit contractor (RAC) vendor to conduct RAC audits of medicaid providers (providers).

RAC audits may only review claims that are no more than 3 years past the expiration date of the timely filing period. The department may only review claims that fall outside of this 3-year time frame if required by a federal audit.

The act limits the number of audits a provider may undergo each year and the number of medical records that can be requested for a given audit.

If the RAC vendor identifies preliminary findings during the RAC audit, the RAC vendor must send the provider a report detailing the preliminary findings, the rationale for the preliminary findings, and the methodology for how any overpayments were calculated and determined.

The act allows a provider that received preliminary findings following a complex audit to request an exit conference to discuss the preliminary findings with the RAC vendor and the department to resolve the concerns detailed in the preliminary findings prior to undergoing an informal reconsideration of the preliminary findings.

A provider is required to participate in an informal reconsideration before filing a formal appeal regarding the department's findings during an RAC audit.

The department is required to submit an annual report to the joint budget committee containing information about the RAC audits conducted and the department's involvement in those RAC audits.

The act, in the department's budget for medical and long-term care services for medical-eligible individuals, decreases the cash funds appropriation from recoveries and recoupments by $20,900,588 and increases the cash funds appropriation from the recovery audit contractor recoveries cash fund by $20,900,588.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1003 Children with complex health needs waiver program.** The act merges 2 existing medicaid waiver programs for children into one children's home- and community-based services waiver program, known as the children with complex health needs waiver program. The act relocates provisions to the new program due to the repeal of the 2 existing waiver programs.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 31, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2026

**H.B. 25-1033 Medical assistance - third-party payers - reimbursement - prior authorization.** The act requires third-party payers to reimburse the department of health care policy and financing (state department) for health-care items and services rendered to a medicaid member regardless of whether prior authorization was obtained.

The act requires third-party payers to respond to an inquiry from the state department regarding a claim for payment no later than 60 days after receiving the state department's inquiry. The third party must respond either by paying the claim or issuing a written denial of the claim to the state department.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 7, 2025

**H.B. 25-1162 Eligibility redetermination - income verification - professional medical information document.** The act authorizes the department of health care policy and financing (department) to seek federal authorization to determine a member's eligibility for reenrollment without checking federally approved electronic data sources or requesting additional information if the member's income consists solely of social security income or another source of stable income or assets or if the member's income or assets have not changed since the initial verification during the application process.

The act requires the department to modify the questions asked by medical professionals when verifying a member's need for long-term services and supports and allows a treating licensed medical professional who has a bona fide

physician-patient relationship with a member to sign the documentation necessary to verify a member's need for long-term services and supports.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1213 Medical assistance program - assisted living residence renovations and construction - provider payments - Colorado healthcare affordability and sustainability enterprise - managed care entity medical loss ratio reporting - billing manual updates - plan of care signature requirements - notification of discontinued services.** The act exempts an assisted living residence that has not undergone new construction or major renovations from complying with the facility guideline institute guidelines.

The department of health care policy and financing (state department) must establish a process for reviewing and updating the general billing manual on an annual basis and ensure that the general billing manual includes all necessary CPT codes or links to the state department's list of CPT codes.

The act allows the Colorado healthcare affordability and sustainability enterprise to receive public funds.

Beginning January 1, 2026, for claims that must be reprocessed as a result of updating the provider rates, the act requires a managed care organization to issue payment to a contracted provider within one year after the provider rate is updated. The state department must notify the managed care organizations of changes to the provider rates within 60 days of changing the provider rates.

The act requires the state department to include in each new contract with, or renewal of a contract with, a managed care entity (MCE) a provision requiring the MCE to submit to the state department, on an annual basis, the amount the MCE is paid and the MCE's medical loss ratio. The state department is required to publish this information, as well as historical medical loss ratio data for each MCE, and publish on an annual basis audit findings regarding an MCE's most recently completed medical loss ratio audit on the state department's website.

The act prohibits the state department from imposing signature requirements on a physician or practitioner certifying a medicaid member's (member) plan of care that involves physical therapy, occupational therapy, or speech therapy.

The act requires that for members receiving home- and community-based services, if a service the member receives is discontinued or no longer a covered service, the state department must confirm the timeline for the continuity of treatment with the federal centers for medicare and medicaid during the transition period of the benefit or service

being discontinued and must communicate that timeline to the member impacted by the benefit or service being discontinued.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1288 Federally qualified health centers - fee-for-service reimbursement for subsidiary company.** The act authorizes the department of health care policy and financing (HCPF) to seek and accept gifts from private or public sources for the primary care fund.

The act authorizes a federally qualified health center (FQHC) to establish a separate subsidiary company for the purpose of providing fee-for-service services outside of the FQHC's standard cost report if the subsidiary is providing fee-for-service services that have historically been provided and reimbursed on a fee-for-service basis and if HCPF determines that the subsidiary's reimbursements would be budget neutral. Upon receiving any necessary federal authorization, HCPF is required to reimburse a subsidiary of an FQHC on a fee-for-service basis for services that are eligible for fee-for-service reimbursement. A subsidiary that receives reimbursement is authorized to pass through money received from the reimbursement directly to the FQHC operating as the subsidiary's parent corporation. Services reimbursed to an FQHC's subsidiary are excluded from the FQHC's cost report. The act requires HCPF to exclude all costs associated with a subsidiary company from the calculation of a FQHC's reimbursement rates and requires a FQHC that establishes a separate subsidiary company to include the costs associated with the subsidiary in its cost report that is necessary to calculate reimbursement rates.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-041 Criminal competency - competency evaluations - juvenile competency evaluations - short-term treatment certification process - procedures after defendant is found incompetent to proceed - services after case dismissal - statute of limitations.** The act requires the judicial department to develop a form for a court to use to notify the department of human services (DHS) of the court's specific findings when the court denies a personal recognizance bond and orders inpatient restoration services for a defendant who is in custody for a misdemeanor, petty offense, or traffic offense, and who the court determines is incompetent to proceed but there is a substantial probability that the defendant, with restoration services, will attain competency in the reasonably foreseeable future.

The act makes changes to the processes related to competency evaluations, including changing the deadlines and processes for requesting second evaluations and changing the requirements for conducting restoration evaluations of juveniles. The act requires a court to vacate any existing order and not enter a new order directing DHS to conduct a competency evaluation or provide restoration services to a defendant if the defendant was accepted to participate in the bridges wraparound care program.

The requirements and processes related to certifying a defendant for short-term treatment are updated, including changes to the requirements for a party to request an order initiating short-term treatment and the processes when a party requests a hearing. The act permits DHS to request that the court refer a matter for filing of a petition for short-term treatment if, in the process of coordinating outpatient restoration services for a defendant, DHS determines that the defendant meets the standard for a certification for short-term treatment.

The court is required to set the following hearings upon the request of a party, if a final determination is made that the defendant is incompetent to proceed:

- A hearing following the court's receipt, prior to ordering restoration treatment, of a competency evaluator's report concluding that there is not a substantial probability that the defendant, with restoration services, will attain competency within the reasonably foreseeable future; and

- A hearing if, prior to ordering restoration treatment, a competency evaluator or other expert opines that the defendant's diagnosis likely includes a moderate to severe intellectual or developmental disability, acquired traumatic brain injury, or dementia, which, either alone or together with a co-occurring mental illness, affects the defendant's ability to gain or maintain competency.

The court is required to make findings about whether there are reasonable grounds to believe a person meets the standard for a certification for short-term treatment prior to dismissing charges against the person for certain competency reasons. If the charges are dismissed, the court shall notify DHS in writing that the charges were

dismissed and the reason for the dismissal. Under existing law, if the court finds there are reasonable grounds, the court may stay the dismissal for 35 days. The act permits the court to grant up to four 35-day extensions to a stay of a dismissal in addition to the initial stay.

DHS is permitted to continue to provide services for up to 90 days after a person's case is dismissed because the person is incompetent to proceed. DHS is permitted to enter into an agreement with an organization to provide permanent supportive housing for a person whose case is dismissed because the person is incompetent to proceed or the person has successfully completed a bridges wraparound care program, and for a person who has been referred to the bridges wraparound care program.

DHS is required to collect information concerning where a person lives or intends to live following a dismissal or referral for each person whose charges are dismissed following a determination by the court that the person is incompetent to proceed or following satisfactory completion of a bridges wraparound care program, or who has been referred to the bridges wraparound care program.

The act tolls the time limitations to commence a criminal proceeding against a defendant while the offender is in a competency-related diversion or deflection program. The act tolls the time limitations to commence a criminal proceeding against a defendant beginning when the defendant's case is dismissed without prejudice for the purpose of facilitating certification for short-term treatment until either the defendant's criminal case is re-filed or 6 months have passed since the case was dismissed, whichever is earlier.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-042 Behavioral health crisis response - model programs - reimbursement shortages and gaps - medicaid reimbursement for inpatient mental health treatment - emergency mental health hold evaluation and discharge.** No later than June 30, 2026, the act requires the department of public safety (DPS), in collaboration with the behavioral health administration (BHA), to consult with stakeholders to identify:

- Existing resources and model programs that communities throughout Colorado utilize when responding to behavioral health crises, including, but not limited to, co-responder programs, alternative response programs, and mobile crisis response programs, and the reimbursement shortages and gaps within the continuum of care for behavioral health crisis response; and

- The reimbursement shortages and gaps within the continuum of care for behavioral health crisis response, and reimbursement and funding options that are available at the state and federal levels to address the shortages and gaps,

including funding for treatment in place.

The act requires DPS to compile a list of the existing resources and model programs, and report reimbursement shortages and gaps identified by the stakeholder group and develop recommendations for addressing the shortages and gaps. The act requires DPS to make the resources, model programs, and recommendations publicly available on DPS's website.

On or before January 1, 2027, the act requires the BHA, in collaboration with the department of health care policy and financing (HCPF), to provide information to the general assembly regarding the reimbursement shortages and gaps within the continuum of care for behavioral health crisis response and the reimbursement and funding options at the state and federal level that are available to address the shortages and gaps, including funding for treatment in place.

The act requires HCPF to reimburse an institution for mental diseases for providing inpatient mental health treatment to a member for up to 60 days or to the extent permitted by federal law.

Current law requires each person detained for an emergency mental health hold to receive an evaluation as soon as possible after the person is presented to a facility, and the evaluation may, but is not required to, include an assessment to determine if the person continues to meet the criteria for an emergency mental health hold and requires further mental health care in a facility designated by the commissioner. The act requires the evaluation to include the assessment determination.

The act requires a hospital that is subject to the federal "Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act" to only discharge a person placed on an emergency mental health hold if the person no longer meets the criteria for an emergency mental health hold; except that a hospital may transfer the person to another hospital if the hospital is unable to provide the appropriate medical or behavioral health care to the person and the receiving hospital agrees to the transfer.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-164 K-12 education - youth health - opioid antagonists permitted on school grounds - repeal training requirement for administering an opioid antagonist - report.** The act requires the state board of health (board) to allow the Colorado youth advisory council (council) to present to the board twice a year on issues regarding the youth opioid epidemic and other health issues. The act also allows the council to consult the prevention services division within the department of public health and environment during the stakeholding process for rule-making regarding opioid antagonists.

Under current law, a school district, the state charter school institute, or a governing board of a nonpublic school may adopt and implement a policy that allows:

- A school to acquire and maintain a stock supply of opioid antagonists on school grounds or on a school bus;

- A school employee or agent who has received relevant training to administer an opioid antagonist to a person who is at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose; and

- A school employee or agent to furnish an opioid antagonist to any individual, including a student, if the student has received relevant training.

The act:

- Permits a school to maintain an opioid antagonist in an automated external defibrillator or defibrillator cabinet in the school or on a school bus;

- Repeals the requirement that a school employee or agent must receive training prior to administering an opioid antagonist; and

- Creates an exception that a school employee or agent may furnish an opioid antagonist to a student who has not received relevant training if the employee or agent believes that the student is in a position to assist an individual who is suffering from an opioid-related drug overdose event or who is at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose event.

Current law provides a specific list of eligible entities that a prescriber may prescribe or dispense an opioid antagonist to. The act eliminates the specific list and instead requires the state board of health to establish a list of eligible entities that a prescriber may prescribe or dispense an opioid antagonist to.

The act permits a standing order allowing all eligible entities to distribute opioid antagonists.

The act requires the department of public health and environment to furnish a report detailing youth overdose prevention during "SMART Act" hearings.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 5, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-195 Rural alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment program - continuation under sunset law.** The act implements the recommendation of the department of regulatory agencies in its 2024 sunset review and report on the rural

alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment program by continuing the program until September 1, 2030.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-236 Behavioral health crisis response system telephone hotline - 988 crisis hotline - consolidation of services - appropriation.** Under current law, the 988 crisis hotline and the telephone crisis service that is part of the behavioral health crisis response system operate as 2 separate services. The act consolidates the telephone crisis service with the 988 crisis hotline and ensures that callers who call the telephone crisis service are routed to the 988 crisis hotline.

The act decreases appropriations made in the long bill to the department of human services for use by the behavioral health administration as follows:

- The general fund appropriation for behavioral health crisis response system services is decreased by $200,000; and

- The appropriation for the behavioral health crisis response system telephone hotline is decreased by $3,863,938, which consists of $3,496, 622 from the general fund and $367,316 from the marijuana tax cash fund.

For the state fiscal year, 2025-26, the act appropriates $3,863,938 from the 988 crisis hotline cash fund to the department of human services for use by the behavioral health administration to implement this act.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-238 Sixth through twelfth grade mental health screening program- repeal - reducing appropriations.** The act repeals the sixth through twelfth grade mental health screening program (program) that was enacted in 2023 in the behavioral health administration (BHA).

To implement the repeal, the act reduces appropriations made in the annual general appropriations act for the 2025-26 state fiscal year to the department of human services, which houses the BHA, as follows:

- The appropriation for health, life, and dental, is decreased by $37,260;

- The appropriation for short-term disability is decreased by $146;

- The appropriation for paid family medical leave insurance is decreased by $936;

- The appropriation for unfunded liability amortization equalization disbursement payments is decreased by $20,798;

- The appropriation for use by the BHA for program administration is decreased by $260,987 and the related FTE is decreased by 3.0 FTE; and

- The appropriation for use by the BHA for the program is decreased by $2,536,706.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-295 Behavioral and mental health excise tax cash fund - repeal behavioral and mental health cash fund.** The act creates the behavioral and mental health excise tax cash fund that is designated to hold money received from the firearm and ammunition excise tax (Proposition KK) for certain behavioral health-related purposes.

Current law requires $8 million that is received from Proposition KK to be transferred to the behavioral and mental health cash fund. The act requires this money to instead be transferred to the behavioral and mental health excise tax cash fund.

The act requires the state treasurer to transfer the Proposition KK money in the behavioral and mental health cash fund to the behavioral and mental health excise tax cash fund.

Current law repeals the behavioral and mental health cash fund on July 1, 2032. The act changes the repeal date to July 1, 2027.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** Certain sections of this act are contingent on whether or not House Bill 25-1132 becomes law, and section 6 of this act takes effect on the applicable effective date of section 1 of House Bill 25-1132. The governor signed House Bill 25-1132 May 1, 2025, and section 1 of House Bill 25-1132 takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1035 Collaborative management program - memorandums of understanding - managed care entities - court access to records.** The act broadens the scope of the managed care entities that a local county department of human or social services may enter into memorandums of understanding with to coordinate and manage services for children and families who would benefit from integrated multiagency services.

The act allows a court with jurisdiction to access records that are created by an

individualized service and support team.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 26, 2025

**H.B. 25-1124 Behavioral health safety net services - universal contracting provisions.** Under current law, universal contracting provisions must address 16 requirements when a state agency contracts for the delivery of behavioral health services. The act repeals 13 of the existing requirements and adds a new requirement to facilitate connections between individuals and the statewide behavioral health safety net system.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1132 Veterans mental health services program - expansion of community behavioral health grants - possible reduced appropriation.** The act expands the veterans mental health services program to provide grants to local nonprofit organizations to establish and expand community behavioral health programs that provide behavioral health services to service members, veterans, and family members of service members and veterans.

The act reduces the reappropriated funds appropriation made in the long bill to the department of military and veterans affairs for use by the division of veterans affairs for veterans mental health services by $5,000,000; except that the reduction is not made if:

- The amount of reappropriated funds made in the long bill to the department of military and veterans affairs for use by the division of veterans affairs for veterans mental health is less than $5,000,000; or

- The long bill does not include an appropriation to the department of military and veterans affairs for use by the division of veterans affairs for veterans mental health.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 1, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that, section 2 of the act takes effect only if Senate Bill 25-206 becomes law, in which case section 2 of this act takes effect upon the effective date of this act or of Senate Bill 25-206, whichever is later. Senate Bill 25-206 was signed by the governor April 28, 2025, and took effect the same day.

**H.B. 25-1326 Community mental health center - community mental health clinic - update obsolete references.** The definitions of "community mental health center" and "community mental health clinic" were repealed in House Bill 22-1278, concerning the creation of the behavioral health administration; however, references to the repealed definitions are still in statute. The act changes the obsolete references.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# HUMAN SERVICES - SOCIAL SERVICES

**S.B. 25-169 Restaurant meals program for supplemental nutrition assistance program recipients - federal approval.** No later than January 1, 2026, the act requires the department of human services to submit an application to the United States department of agriculture food and nutrition service to implement a restaurant meals program that allows eligible supplemental nutrition assistance program recipients to purchase hot or prepared foods at participating restaurants.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 13, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 13, 2025

**S.B. 25-197 Tony Grampsas youth services grant program - allowable uses - repeal of funding match requirement - report - appropriation.** The Tony Grampsas youth services grant program (grant program) provides grants to community-based programs to reduce incidents of youth crime and violence. The youth mentoring program, the student dropout prevention and intervention program, and the student before-and-after school project (collectively, the "programs") were created within the grant program. The act repeals the individual programs and instead lists the programs as allowable uses for grant money under the grant program.

The act transfers certain responsibilities from the Tony Grampsas youth services board (board) to the department of human services (department). The act repeals local public-to-private funding match requirements.

The act requires each entity that receives a grant to annually report certain information to the department; except that an entity that has an operating budget of less than $1.5 million, or that receives a grant in the amount of not more than $25,000, is not required to report on the outcomes achieved by the services provided and the methods used to track the outcomes.

The act decreases the appropriation from the marijuana tax cash fund to the youth mentoring services cash fund by $500,000 and reappropriates the money to the grant program by $500,000. The act decreases the appropriation from the youth mentoring services cash fund to the grant program by $504,120.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1017 Persons with disabilities - community integration plan - most integrated setting - no private right of action - appropriation.** The act directs the Colorado disability opportunity office to develop a comprehensive community integration plan (plan) for implementing its obligation to provide qualified individuals

with disabilities with opportunities to live, work, and be served in the least restrictive settings possible. The act requires the plan to include specified elements and that the plan must be reviewed and updated every 3 years.

The act establishes that public and governmental entities (entities) shall administer services, programs, and activities in the most integrated setting that is appropriate to the needs of individuals with disabilities. The act establishes when entities are required to provide home- and community-based services (services) to qualified individuals with disabilities.

If an entity cuts services, the act requires the entity to assess whether the service cut increases the risk of institutionalization for qualified individuals with a disability receiving services. An entity is not required to comply with the provisions of the act if it can establish that doing so would require a fundamental alteration of its program. The act does not create a new private right of action for entities that fail to comply with it and does not create a standard different than federal law.

The bill appropriates $658,410 from the disability support fund to the department of labor and employment for the Colorado disability opportunity office to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 22, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1097 Children experiencing placement changes - individualized placement transition plan - training - rules.** Beginning July 1, 2026, absent an emergency placement change, the act requires a county or district department of human or social services (county department) child welfare caseworker (caseworker) to create an individualized placement transition plan (plan) for a child any time the child is moved from one placement in a foster care home, kinship foster care home, or non-certified kinship care home (placement) to another or back to the child's home. The plan must prioritize the mental, emotional, and physical needs of the child while considering the needs of the parents, current providers, and future providers as the needs of the parents, current providers, and future providers relate to the care of the child.

If a sibling group is moved from a placement together, the caseworker may develop a single plan for the sibling group, as long as the plan takes into account the individualized needs of each child.

The plan, at a minimum, must include:

- A determination of pre-transition logistics to adequately prepare for the child's new placement;

- A plan for pre- and post-transition communications between individuals who have relevant information for the transition;
- A timeline to transition the child to a new placement;
- A plan to physically move the child to the new placement; and
- A framework for a caseworker's post-transition communications.

The department of human services (state department), within existing resources, shall create a training on the importance of plans that is recorded and made available on a training system that can be accessed statewide. The training must focus on plans and individuals who have lived experience with placement transitions, including an emphasis on individuals who experienced placement transitions.

Newly employed caseworkers must complete the training within the first year of employment as a caseworker. All caseworkers may complete this training every 3 years. A foster care, kinship foster care, or non-certified kinship care provider (provider) may complete the training and may receive support from the state department or the county department to improve the provider's skills in transitioning a child in the provider's care from one placement to another.

The state department may adopt rules for purposes of the plans.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2025

**H.B. 25-1154 Communication services for people with disabilities - enterprise created - division for the deaf, hard of hearing, and deafblind created - charges on phone customers - transfer of responsibility for imposing charges - appropriation.** Under current law, the Colorado commission for the deaf, hard of hearing, and deafblind coordinates and advocates for the provision of, and access to, services and resources for individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or deafblind (services and resources). Sections 1 through 11 of the act create the communication services for people with disabilities enterprise (enterprise) and the division for the deaf, hard of hearing, and deafblind (division) within the department of human services to provide these services and resources. Section 8 creates the Colorado division for the deaf, hard of hearing, and deafblind cash fund (cash fund).

Telecommunications relay services (TRS) are provided for individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or deafblind in the state through a monthly surcharge that voice service providers collect from their telephone customers (monthly surcharge) and through a charge that sellers of prepaid wireless telecommunications services impose at the point of sale (charge). Under current law, the public utilities commission (commission) imposes the monthly surcharge and charge, and the amounts collected are disbursed for the Colorado commission for the deaf, hard of hearing, and deafblind to provide services and resources; for the state librarian to provide reading services

for the blind and print-disabled; and for the talking book library. Sections 4 and 15 transfer the authority to impose the monthly surcharge and charge to the enterprise, while maintaining the commission's responsibility for collecting the monthly surcharge from voice service providers. Money disbursed for services and resources is credited to the cash fund for use by the enterprise and the division.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $5,550,636 of monthly surcharge and charge amounts collected by voice service providers and prepaid wireless telecommunications services retailers to the departments of human services, education, regulatory agencies, revenue, personnel, and law to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 22, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** May 22, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** Section 40-17-102 (7), Colorado Revised Statutes, as enacted in section 31 of this act, takes effect only if Senate Bill 25-264 becomes law, in which case section 40-17-102 (7) takes effect on the effective date of this act or Senate Bill 25-264, whichever is later. Senate Bill 25-264 was signed by the governor April 25, 2025.

**H.B. 25-1172 Juvenile mental health - state-owned psychiatric residential treatment facility - permissive use of a perimeter fence - not considered detention - not considered restraint - rules.** The act permits a state-owned psychiatric residential treatment facility to use a secure perimeter fence around the facility. The act clarifies that placement of a juvenile in a state-owned psychiatric residential treatment facility is not considered detention and placement in a state-owned psychiatric residential treatment facility is not considered restraint. The state board of health is required to adopt rules for admission to the facility in compliance with other applicable regulations.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1244 Welcome, reception, and integration grant program - prioritization.** The statewide welcome, reception, and integration grant program provides grants to community-based organizations that provide culturally and linguistically appropriate navigation of services to migrants who have arrived in the United States within the past year and do not qualify for federal support services or refugee resettlement assistance benefits. The act removes the requirement that a migrant must have arrived in the United States within the past year and instead requires community-based organizations to prioritize assisting migrants who have arrived in the United States within the past 3 years.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 24, 2025

**H.B. 25-1271 Children or youth in foster care - federal survivor benefits - eligibility, application, and representative payee requirements - cost of care offset prohibited - individual accounting and notice - rules.** Beginning on or before July 1, 2027, the act requires a county department of human or social services (county department) to determine whether a child or youth who is in foster care and who has a deceased parent (child or youth) may be eligible to receive survivor benefits administered by the United States railroad retirement board, social security administration, or veterans benefits administration (federal survivor benefits). The county department must make an initial eligibility determination within 90 days after assuming legal custody of or authority over the child or youth.

Under current law, certain federal agencies appoint a representative payee or fiduciary (representative payee) to receive and manage federal benefits on behalf of a child or youth in foster care. If a child or youth may be eligible for federal survivor benefits and the county department is the most appropriate representative payee, the act requires the county department to apply for federal survivor benefits on behalf of the child or youth. If the county department determines that the child or youth may be eligible for federal survivor benefits but that the county department is not the most appropriate representative payee, the county department shall provide information to the prospective representative payee that the county department has identified about how to apply for federal survivor benefits on behalf of the child or youth and how to become the child's or youth's representative payee.

Under current law, a county department serving as a representative payee may use federal benefits to offset the cost of providing basic care and services to a child or youth in foster care. The act prohibits this offset practice with respect to federal survivor benefits. Instead, the act directs a county department serving as a representative payee to establish an account for the federal survivor benefits (account). A county department serving as a representative payee must save money in the account for the needs of the individual child or youth. Once the child or youth leaves foster care, the county department is required to release funds in the account to the child or youth.

The act sets forth various accounting and notice requirements related to federal survivor benefits and requires the department of human services (department), in consultation with interested stakeholders, to adopt rules providing guidance for county departments. The guidance extends to procedures for identifying a representative payee, county department responsibilities when federal survivor benefits are denied or when a child or youth leaves foster care, and policies governing the establishment and maintenance of an account for federal survivor benefit funds. The department must provide technical assistance to a county department about how to conserve federal survivor benefit funds in the best interests of an individual child or youth.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2025

**H.B. 25-1279 Works allocations committee - collecting state-level date for the Colorado works program - appropriation.** No later than October 1, 2025, the act requires the department of human services (state department), in consultation with the works allocation committee, to:

- Develop a standardized process for each county to collect and report to the state department on a monthly basis certain information about the Colorado works program;

- Develop recommendations that include a menu of standardized outcome measures and required levels of evidence for third-party contracted services funded with Colorado's temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) allocation; and

- Submit a report to the joint budget committee (JBC) that includes a description of the standardized process and recommendations.

Beginning January 1, 2026, and each January thereafter, the act requires the state department to submit a report to the JBC that includes the information collected and reported through the standardized process and the total dollar amount of Colorado's TANF allocation that is redistributed through the state budget or other programs and services and publish the information on a monthly basis on the state department's website in a publicly accessible format.

No later than July 1, 2026, the act requires the state department to submit a report to the JBC that includes certain information related to the standard of need for eligibility for basic cash assistance.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $154,000 to the department of human services for use by the office of economic security to conduct the works program evaluation.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# INSURANCE

**S.B. 25-010 Health-care coverage - health coverage plan information cards - delivery, storage, and presentation of documents by electronic means - paper communications - post on website - rules.** Subject to specific requirements, the act allows a notice to or from a party or other document required by law in an insurance transaction that is related to a provision of a health insurance contract or that is to serve as evidence of health insurance coverage to be delivered, stored, and presented by electronic means if the electronic means meet the requirements of the "Uniform Electronic Transactions Act". The delivery of a notice or document by electronic means is considered the equivalent to and has the same effect as any other delivery method required by law. The act requires health insurance carriers to deliver paper communications to any individuals that may elect to receive paper communications upon request.

An insurance producer is not subject to civil liability for any harm or injury that occurs because of a party's election to receive any notice or document by electronic means or by a carrier's failure to deliver or a party's failure to receive a notice or document by electronic means.

A carrier may mail, deliver, or, if the carrier obtains separate, specific consent, post on the carrier's website a health coverage plan and an endorsement that does not contain personal identifying information. If the carrier elects to post a health coverage plan and an endorsement on the carrier's website in lieu of mailing or delivering the health coverage plan and endorsement, the carrier shall comply with certain conditions.

The commissioner of insurance may adopt rules to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 14, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**S.B. 25-048 Coverage for the treatment of obesity and pre-diabetes - large group health benefit plans - option to purchase coverage for FDA-approved anti-obesity medications - rules.** Beginning January 1, 2027, the act requires large group health benefit plans to provide coverage for the treatment of the chronic disease of obesity and the treatment of pre-diabetes, including coverage for a comparable program to the national diabetes prevention program, medical nutrition therapy, intensive behavioral or lifestyle therapy, and metabolic and bariatric surgery. For a large group health benefit plan offered in the state, the act requires carriers to offer the policyholder the option to purchase coverage for FDA-approved anti-obesity medications, including at least one FDA-approved GLP-1 medication.

The commissioner of insurance may adopt rules for the implementation of the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2027

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**S.B. 25-058 Unfair competition - deceptive trade practice - rebates.** The act creates an additional framework for insurance rebate law to allow usage of insurance rebates and related practices in a manner that meets specified criteria to maintain consumer protections.

In provisions regarding unfair and deceptive trade practices in insurance, the act identifies, as an additional practice that shall not be construed as falling within the definition of discrimination or rebates, the practice of offering or providing a value-added product or service not specified in the insurance policy, at no cost or at a reduced cost, if the product or service:

- Relates to the insurance coverage; and
- Is primarily aimed to:
    - Provide loss mitigation or loss control;
    - Reduce claim costs or claim settlement costs;
    - Provide education about liability risk or risk of loss to individuals or property;
    - Monitor or assess risk, identify sources of risk, or develop strategies for eliminating or reducing risk;
    - Enhance health;
    - Promote financial wellness through items such as educational or financial planning services;
    - Provide post-loss services;
    - Encourage behavioral changes to improve the health or reduce the risk of death or disability of a customer; or
    - Assist in the administration of employee or retiree benefit insurance coverage.

The act implements additional provisions governing the usage of insurance rebates, including requirements to offer such rebates at a reasonable cost and in a manner that

is not unfairly discriminatory and that provides certain other customer protections.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 18, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-118 Health insurance - prenatal care - required coverage.** The act requires that, for health insurance policies providing maternity coverage, policies issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, must include prenatal care coverage without cost sharing for up to 3 office visits.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2027

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**S.B. 25-193 Primary care payment reform collaborative - pediatric primary care providers - alternative payment models - continuation under sunset law.** In 2019, the division of insurance within the department of regulatory agencies (department) established the primary care payment reform collaborative (collaborative) to, among other things, advise in the development of affordability standards and targets for insurance carrier investments in primary care, identify barriers to the adoption of alternative payment models by health-care providers and insurers, and develop recommendations to address barriers.

The act implements the recommendations of the department's sunset review and report by:

- Continuing the collaborative for 7 years, until September 1, 2032; and
- Scheduling the next sunset review of the collaborative to be conducted pursuant to the sunset review structure for advisory committees.

In addition, the act clarifies that the collaborative is required to ensure the development and consideration of alternative payment models that are responsive to the needs of primary care delivery in pediatrics and that the commissioner of insurance is required to invite pediatric primary care providers to participate in the collaborative.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-196 Health-care coverage - mandatory coverage - preventive health-care**

**services.** Current law mandates insurance coverage of certain preventive health-care services (preventive services) in accordance with the recommendations of the United States preventive services task force, recommendations established by the advisory committee on immunization practices, or preventive care or screening as provided in the comprehensive guidelines supported by the health resources and services administration in the United States department of health and human services (authorities).

The act requires that, in the event that any of these authorities is repealed, modified, or otherwise no longer in effect, the commissioner of insurance may adopt rules that require compliance with the recommendations and comprehensive guidelines regarding the coverage of those preventive services as the recommendations and guidelines existed in January 2025 or that comply with the recommendations of the nurse-physician advisory task force for Colorado health care (NPATCH).

The act also tasks the NPATCH with making recommendations regarding updates or modifications to the current list of covered preventive health-care services.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 12, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 12, 2025

**S.B. 25-277 Title insurance - title insurance commission - sunset - title insurance advisory group.** The act implements the recommendation of the department of regulatory agencies in the department's 2024 sunset report that the title insurance commission be repealed.

The act also requires the commissioner of insurance to hold twice each year a meeting of representatives of the title insurance industry, who are referred to as the "title insurance advisory group" (advisory group). The commissioner or the commissioner's designee must attend each of the 2 meetings, and the commissioner must respond in writing to formal, written proposals or recommendations presented to the commissioner by the advisory group at a meeting. The advisory group is repealed, effective September 1, 2029, subject to a sunset review.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-296 Health-care coverage - mandatory coverage - preventive health-care services - breast cancer screening - diagnostic and supplemental screening without cost sharing by patient.** The act makes changes to requirements for preventive care coverage by health insurers for breast cancer screening, including:

- Relocating in statute the high-risk breast cancer screening requirements;

- Defining and specifying criteria for the use of diagnostic breast examinations and supplemental breast examinations; and

- Clarifying that, in addition to regular breast cancer screening, diagnostic and supplemental breast examinations that are medically necessary and conducted within nationally recognized screening guidelines do not require cost sharing by the patient.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1002 Health insurance - mandatory coverage - behavioral, mental health, and substance use disorders - determination of coverage - utilization review - required coverage rules.** The act clarifies that the health benefits coverage for the prevention of, screening for, and treatment of behavioral, mental health, and substance use disorders must be no less extensive than the coverage provided for any physical illness. The act requires that every health benefit plan provide coverage for medically necessary treatment of covered behavioral, mental health, and substance use disorder benefits, consistent with specified criteria.

The act also specifies criteria to be used for conducting utilization review, service intensity, and the level of care for covered persons. In addition, the act prohibits:

- A health benefit plan from limiting coverage for chronic behavioral, mental health, or substance use disorders to short-term symptom reduction; and

- A health insurance carrier from reversing or altering a determination of medical necessity except in the case of fraud.

The act requires carriers that provide benefits for mental health conditions or substance use disorders to offer meaningful benefits for mental health conditions and substance use disorders. The act describes how to determine whether the benefits provided are meaningful benefits.

The commissioner of insurance is authorized to adopt rules to:

- Establish carrier utilization review compliance;

- Specify data testing requirements for plan design and application of parity compliance;

- Set standard definition for coverage requirements;

- Establish timelines for carriers to provide comparative analysis information to

the division of insurance; and

- Establish time periods for visits with a provider for treatment of a behavioral, mental health, or substance use disorder after an initial visit with a provider.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1094 Prescription drug coverage - pharmacy benefit managers - income allowances - contracts with health insurers - prescription drug costs.** Beginning January 1, 2027, the act:

- Allows a pharmacy benefit manager (PBM) to earn income derived from the assessment of a flat-dollar service fee for the provision of a prescription drug;

- Prohibits a PBM from earning income based on the price or cost of a prescription drug;

- Prohibits a PBM from designing a formulary to favor a certain branded pharmaceutical or biologic;

- Requires a PBM to be reimbursed by a health benefit plan for lowering the plan's prescription drug spending over a given period of time and for the direct services the PBM provides to the plan;

- Sets the amount that a PBM shall reimburse an unaffiliated pharmacy or a PBM-affiliated retail, mail order, or specialty pharmacy for a prescription drug; and

- Requires a contract between a PBM and a health benefit plan to contain a provision where the PBM discloses prescription drug cost information to the health benefit plan and a provision authorizing the health benefit plan to execute an audit to validate compliance with the contract.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2027

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1179 Motor vehicle insurance - child restraint system - coverage.** The act requires an insurer that issues or renews an automobile insurance policy to include in the applicable coverage the replacement cost of a child restraint system that is in a motor vehicle at the time of a motor vehicle accident and to which the coverage is applicable. The act requires the insurer to ask a claimant if a child restraint system was in the motor vehicle at the time of the accident and, if so, requires the applicable

coverage to cover the cost of its replacement.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1182 Property insurance policies - underwriting - assignment of risk - use of wildfire risk model, catastrophe model, scoring method - discounts - mitigation actions - rules.** The act requires a property insurer that uses a wildfire risk model, a catastrophe model, or a scoring method to assign risk to:

- For the purposes of underwriting homeowners and other property insurance policies, adhere to specific requirements to share information with the commissioner of insurance (commissioner) and the public, include specific activities in the models, and provide notices to policyholders;

- Submit available data concerning the models and scoring method as required by rule of the commissioner to the division of insurance as part of the insurer's rate filings; and

- Ensure that specific factors are either incorporated in the wildfire risk model, catastrophe model, or combination of models or are otherwise demonstrably included in the insurer's underwriting and pricing.

If an insurer does not incorporate property-specific and community-level mitigation actions into its models, the act requires the insurer to provide discounts to policyholders who demonstrate actions taken on the property to reduce the risk of loss.

The act requires an insurer to post on its website information regarding premium savings that are available to policyholders who undertake property-specific mitigation actions or provide evidence of community-level mitigation actions and the process for appealing a wildfire risk score.

The act requires an insurer that provides a mitigation discount or that uses a wildfire risk model or risk score to underwrite, nonrenew, price, create a rate differential, or surcharge the premium based upon the policyholder's or applicant's wildfire risk to provide an annual written notice to each policyholder or applicant for property insurance of the applicable mitigation discounts, the wildfire risk score, and any other wildfire risk classification used by the insurer to underwrite the policyholder's or applicant's wildfire risk. The insurer is required to provide the wildfire risk score or classification to the policyholder or applicant. The act authorizes the policyholder and applicant to appeal the score or classification directly to the insurer.

The act authorizes the commissioner to adopt rules.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1205 Fair access to insurance requirements plans - association status - immunity.** The act specifies that the fair access to insurance requirements plan association (association) is not:

- A department, unit, agency, political subdivision, or instrumentality of the state; or
- An insurance company or a person engaged in the business of insurance.

The act also grants a member insurer, the association and its agents or employees, the board of directors of the association, and the commissioner of insurance or the commissioner's representatives immunity for any action taken by them in the performance of their powers and duties for the association. The act specifies that the only causes of action and remedies available to a policyholder of a fair access to insurance requirements plan policy against the association is for breach of contract or breach of the common law covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 17, 2025

**H.B. 25-1300 Workers' compensation insurance - authorization utilization standards - selection of treating physician.** The act requires an employer or the employer's insurer to use the division of workers' compensation's (division) utilization standards when responding to a request for authorization from a treating physician, and, if they do not, the director of the division may deem the services as authorized, reasonable, and necessary and require payment for the services by the employer or the employer's insurer.

The act provides injured workers control over the selection of their primary treating physician in workers' compensation cases, allowing them to choose from any level I or level II accredited physician through the division subject to geographic limitations. The act creates the mechanism by which an injured worker may select the treating physician and requires the employer or insurer to choose the physician when an injured worker is unable or unwilling to select the treating physician.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2028

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1309 Health-care coverage - mandatory coverage of gender-affirming health care - health insurance affordability cash fund - receipt and use of gifts grants or donations for legally protected health-care activity - prescription drug use monitoring program - prohibition on testosterone prescription monitoring.** Health benefit insurance plans (health benefit plans) include coverage for gender-affirming health care as part of individual and group health benefit plans. "Gender-affirming health care" is defined in the act as supplies, care, and services of a medical, behavioral health, mental health, psychiatric, habilitative, surgical, therapeutic, diagnostic, preventive, rehabilitative, or supportive nature relating to the treatment of gender dysphoria (gender-affirming health care). The act codifies gender-affirming health care treatments in statute and prohibits a health benefit plan from denying or limiting medically necessary gender-affirming health care, as determined and prescribed by a physical or behavioral health-care provider.

The act authorizes the health insurance affordability board to seek, accept, and expend gifts, grants, or donations and to use those gifts, grants, or donations to cover abortion costs and to ensure access to legally protected health-care activity.

The act exempts prescriptions for testosterone from the tracking requirements of the prescription drug use monitoring program and blocks archived records concerning testosterone use from view.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 23, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 23, 2025

**H.B. 25-1322 Homeowners insurance - carrier's duty to comply with a request for a copy of a policy.** The act modifies current law regarding the process by which a policyholder may request a certified copy of their insurance policy (policy) from a homeowners insurance carrier (carrier) and the carrier's duty to comply. The act clarifies that such a request must be in written form and received by the carrier's registered agent (agent) and that the carrier's window of time to make the policy available begins when the agent receives the request.

The act also imposes a penalty against a carrier that fails to comply with a policyholder's request for a certified copy of their policy in the amount of $50 per day and authorizes the award of attorney fees and costs for a policyholder's enforcement of the requirement.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# LABOR AND INDUSTRY

**S.B. 25-005 Labor - collective bargaining - authorization to negotiate union security.** The act eliminates the requirement for a second election to negotiate a union security agreement clause in the collective bargaining process.

**VETOED** by Governor May 16, 2025

**S.B. 25-037 Just transition assistance - reporting - policy preference - advanced energy solution assessments - submittal of findings and conclusions.** The act requires the office of just transition (office) in the department of labor and employment to prioritize awarding funding to support tier one and tier 2 coal transition communities experiencing socioeconomic impacts of coal closures and for opportunities for economic diversification, local community input, feasibility studies of specific proposed projects, and needs assessments. The office is required to use money appropriated to the just transition cash fund after July 1, 2025, to support programs that support targeted investment in coal transition communities by collaborating with coal transition communities and eligible entities, state and regionally recognized governmental and economic development entities, employee organizations that represent coal transition workers, and workers who are not affiliated with employee organizations to implement the most effective projects and programs for those communities.

The act requires the office to annually report to the joint budget committee and at the annual "State Measurement for Accountable, Responsive, and Transparent (SMART) Government Act" hearings of the senate local government and housing committee and the house transportation, housing, and local government committee about the grants awarded by the office during the preceding state fiscal year, their recipients, and the purpose for which they were awarded.

A public entity may invest public funds only as allowed by law. The act specifies that the investment of a payment or settlement to offset the socioeconomic impacts to a community or government from the closure of a coal mine or coal power generating station is not subject to these investment limitations.

The act allows the executive director of the department of local affairs to establish a policy preference for awarding up to 70% of the money credited to the local government severance tax fund to just transition communities for a 3-year period beginning January 1, 2026.

The act extends the deadline for the submittal by the director of the Colorado energy office of the findings and conclusions of assessments of advanced energy solutions in the northwestern and west end of Montrose county and in southeastern Colorado from July 1, 2025 to December 19, 2025, and makes the requirement that the findings and conclusion be submitted contingent on the director having sufficient federal

money to support the submittal.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**S.B. 25-083 Employment contracts - covenants not to compete - exemptions to prohibition - highly compensated workers - minority owners of a business - nonsolicitation covenants - disclosures to patients.** Under current law, there is an exemption from the general prohibition against covenants not to compete. The exemption allows for a covenant not to compete under specified conditions governing an individual who earns an amount of annualized cash compensation equivalent to or greater than the threshold amount for highly compensated workers. The act excludes from the highly compensated worker exemption a covenant not to compete that restricts the practice of medicine, the practice of advanced practice registered nursing, or the practice of dentistry in this state.

Under current law, there is also an exemption from the general prohibition against covenants not to solicit customers (nonsolicitation covenant) that allows for a nonsolicitation covenant governing an individual who earns an amount of annualized cash compensation equivalent to or greater than 60% of the threshold amount for highly compensated workers if the nonsolicitation covenant is no broader than reasonably necessary to protect the employer's legitimate interest in protecting trade secrets. The act also excludes from the highly compensated worker exemption for nonsolicitation covenants a covenant not to compete that restricts the practice of medicine, the practice of advanced practice registered nursing, or the practice of dentistry.

A covenant not to compete governing an individual who has a minority ownership share of a business and who received their ownership share in the business as equity compensation or otherwise in connection with services rendered is permissible if the covenant's duration in years does not exceed a number calculated by the total consideration received by the individual from the sale divided by the average annualized cash compensation received by the individual from the business, including income received on account of the individual's ownership interest during the preceding 2 years or during the period of time that the individual was affiliated with the business, whichever period of time is shorter.

The act prohibits a covenant that prevents or materially restricts a health-care provider from disclosing to a patient to whom the health-care provider was providing consultation or treatment before the health-care provider's departure from a medical or dental practice the following information:

- The health-care provider's continuing practice of medicine;
- The health-care provider's new professional contact information; or

- The patient's right to choose a health-care provider.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-128 Labor conditions - agricultural workers - right of access to key service providers.** Current law states that an employer shall not interfere with an agricultural worker's reasonable access to key service providers (KSP) at any location when the worker is not performing compensable work and with respect to health-care providers at any time. The act exempts an employer's property from this provision; except that the act prohibits an employer from interfering with a worker's access to KSP through remote channels on the employer's property. The act also removes language referring to health-care providers.

Current law states that the division of labor standards and statistics (division) may adopt rules regarding additional times that an employer may not interfere with a worker's reasonable access to KSP. The act clarifies that such rules must apply only to locations other than the employer's property. Lastly, the act states the division shall not adopt rules that:

- Infringe upon an employer's private property rights; or

- Conflict with the common law rights of an individual to access private property in a time of emergency.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 29, 2025

**S.B. 25-144 Labor conditions - paid family and medical leave insurance - duration - premiums.** With regard to the family and medical leave insurance program (program), the act extends the duration of paid family and medical leave, up to an additional 12 weeks, for a parent who has a child receiving inpatient care in a neonatal intensive care unit.

The act also changes the premiums financing the program benefits by extending the current premium amount, 0.9% of wages per employee, through 2025 and setting the premium amount for the 2026 calendar year at 0.88% of wages per employee. For each subsequent calendar year, the director of the division of family and medical leave insurance (director) is required set the premium on or before September 1 of the preceding year, in a manner such that:

- At the end of the year, the balance of the family and medical leave insurance fund (fund) is not less than 6 months' worth of projected expenditures from the fund required for performance of the functions and duties of the director;

- The volatility of the premium rate is minimized; and
- The premium amount does not exceed 1.2% of wages per employee.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-181 Department of labor and employment - just transition office - advisory committee - continuation under sunset law.** The act continues the just transition advisory committee (advisory committee) until September 1, 2030. Prior to its repeal, the department of regulatory agencies will conduct a sunset review of the advisory committee.

The act requires the just transition office in the department of labor and employment (office) to consult with the advisory committee on issues related to the impact of facility closures and job layoffs in coal-related industries in a manner that best ensures continued economic stability and prosperity for impacted workers and communities during and after the transition away from coal as an economic driver. The office is also directed to develop and implement plans to maximize the economic stability and prosperity of coal workers and communities.

When the general assembly created the advisory committee in 2019, the advisory committee was required to develop a draft just transition plan (plan) before July 1, 2020. The act repeals obsolete references to the development of the plan and requires the director of the office to update the plan as needed.

The act increases the number of coal transition workers appointed to the advisory committee from 3 to 5 and requires that at least one advisory committee member works at a coal mine and at least one member works at an electric utility.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-186 Division of worker's compensation - health-care providers - accreditation program - continuation under sunset law.** The act implements the recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies in its 2024 sunset review of the workers' compensation accreditation of health-care providers program (program), including extending the program for 11 years to September 1, 2036, and authorizing any health-care professional regulated by the division of professions and occupations and listed in the utilization standards established by the director of the division of workers' compensation (division) who provides treatment in the workers'

compensation system to obtain level I accreditation from the division.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-242 Unemployment insurance - division - funding - employer support surcharge disbursement - fund caps.** The act updates the funding mechanism for the division of unemployment insurance (division) by changing the name of the "employment and training technology fund" to the "unemployment insurance program support fund" and expanding the use of the fund to include the information technology and administrative costs of the division.

Colorado law specifies how the division must disburse money collected from the employer support surcharge. The act modifies the disbursement of this surcharge to:

- 11% for the employment support fund (decreased from 35%);
- 54% for the unemployment insurance program support fund (increased from 32%);
- 20% for the workforce development fund (increased from 14%); and
- 15% for the benefit recovery fund (decreased from 19%).

The act requires all money collected in each fund that is in excess of the maximum balance amounts authorized for the fund to be credited to the unemployment compensation fund. The act ties the adjustments of the fund caps to the change in average weekly earnings instead of to the consumer price index. The act also adjusts the cap for the unemployment insurance program support fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 28, 2025

**S.B. 25-243 Department of labor and employment - construction registered apprenticeship grant program - reversion of funds to general fund.** In state fiscal year 2023-24, the general assembly appropriated $1,400,000 from the general fund to the department of labor and employment to be used for the construction registered apprenticeship grant program. The act reverts $222,701 of that appropriation back to the general fund on or before June 30, 2025.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-271 Paid family and medical leave - analysis of administration of proposed**

**program - task force - actuarial study - report - repeal of obsolete provisions.** The act repeals obsolete statutory provisions that:

- Required the department of labor and employment (department) to analyze various aspects of the administration of a family and medical leave program (program);

- Created a family and medical leave task force (task force) to make an initial recommendation on how to administer the program based on the department's analysis;

- Required the department to contract for an actuarial study of the task force's initial recommendation; and

- Required the task force, after consideration of the actuarial study performed on the task force's initial recommendation, to report on its final recommendation on administration of the program.

The task force issued its recommendation, the actuarial study was completed, and the task force issued its final recommendation on administration of the program.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1001 Wage theft - employer definition - payroll deductions - penalties - attorney fees - jurisdiction of the division of labor standards and statistics - willful violations - employee misclassification - payment from wage theft enforcement fund - discrimination and retaliation - report to the joint budget committee - appropriation.** The act:

- Amends the definition of "employer" for purposes of wage and hour laws to include an individual who owns or controls at least 25% of the ownership interest in an employer;

- Prohibits an employer from making a payroll deduction below a worker's applicable minimum wage;

- Allows the director of the division of labor standards and statistics (division) to waive the penalty for an employer's failure to pay claimed wages or compensation within 14 days after a written demand if certain specified conditions are met; and

- Requires a court to find that an employee pursued a wage claim that lacked substantial justification before awarding an employer reasonable costs and

attorney fees in a civil action for unpaid wages or compensation. In such an action, the court may pursue all equitable relief to deter future violations and prevent unjust enrichment.

Current law limits the ability of the director of the division to adjudicate claims for nonpayment of wages or compensation to $7,500 or less. The act increases this threshold over the years by increasing the maximum amount to $13,000 for claims filed from July 1, 2026, through December 31, 2027, and in an amount specified by the director of the division to adjust for inflation beginning January 1, 2028. The act also requires the division, in adjudicating wage claims, to determine whether a violation is willful. For each violation:

- The director shall publish on the division's website the names of all employers found to be in violation and whether the violation was willful; and

- If the violation was willful and is not remedied within 60 days after the division's finding that there was a violation, the division must notify all government bodies with the authority to deny, withdraw, or otherwise limit or impose remedial conditions on the employer's license, permit, registration, or other credential of the unremedied willful violation.

Additionally, the division may report an employer found to have violated a law related to wages and hours to any government body with authority to deny, withdraw, or otherwise limit or impose remedial conditions on the employer's license, permit, registration, or other credential. The act also repeals language requiring the division to issue a determination on a wage complaint within 90 days and clarifies that a city or county may enact and enforce wage laws within the city or county's jurisdiction.

An employer found to have misclassified an employee as a nonemployee must pay a fine in the following amounts, in addition to any other relief ordered:

- For a willful violation, $5,000;

- For a violation not remedied within 60 days after the division's finding, $10,000;

- For a second or subsequent willful violation within 5 years, $25,000; or

- For a second or subsequent willful violation not remedied within 60 days after the division's finding, $50,000.

The director of the division must adjust these fine amounts for inflation by January 1, 2028, and every other year thereafter.

The act also decreases the amount of time the division must wait before paying an employee out of the wage theft enforcement fund from 6 months to 120 days.

Current law prohibits an employer from discriminating or retaliating against an

employee for taking protection under wage and hour laws or the law related to the employment of minors. The act expands this provision to specify additional protected behavior and expands the prohibition to include other persons in addition to employers.

The act also:

- Requires a fact finder to consider the time between an individual's exercise of a protected activity and an employer's adverse action when determining whether an employer has retaliated against the employee or worker;

- Specifies that it is a violation to use an individual's immigration status to discriminate or retaliate against an employee or worker who has engaged in protected activity; and

- Allows the division to order reasonable attorney fees and costs after investigating a discrimination or retaliation claim.

Between August 1, 2027, and October 1, 2027, the division must report to the joint budget committee on its progress in implementing the act.

In state fiscal year 2025-26, $328,210 is appropriated to the department of labor and employment for use by the division to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 22, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1018 Department of labor and employment - vocational rehabilitation services - requirements to qualify for services.** The act makes the following changes to current law regarding individuals to whom the department of labor and employment (department) provides vocational rehabilitation services (services):

- Eliminates the requirement that an individual with a disability requires financial assistance to participate;

- Allows the department to consider financial need before providing services during a period of cost containment to prevent or manage a wait list for services due to insufficient financial resources;

- Eliminates the requirement that an individual with a disability, or the individual's legally and financially responsible relative, must contribute toward the cost of their services to the extent that they are financially able; and

- To align Colorado law with federal law, eliminates the requirement that the department provide services only to individuals who are present in the state at

the time of filing an application for the services and can satisfactorily achieve rehabilitation.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 18, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1208 Wages - minimum wages of workers - local minimum wages - tip offset amounts.** Colorado law allows a local government to establish local minimum wages in excess of the statewide minimum wage established in the state constitution. A local government that enacts a minimum wage must provide a tip offset for tipped employees in an amount equal to the tip offset amount described in the state constitution, which is $3.02.

The act states that on and after January 1, 2026, a local government that has enacted a code or an ordinance imposing a minimum wage that exceeds the state minimum wage may increase the amount of the tip offset associated with the local minimum wage; except that a local government shall not impose a tip offset in an amount that allows a tipped employee to earn less than the state minimum wage minus $3.02.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**H.B. 25-1306 Professions and occupations - plumbing - definitions.** The act reorganizes the plumbing profession definitions into alphabetical order, repeals certain relocated definition provisions, and makes conforming amendments in statutes referencing the relocated definition provisions.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 16, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1325 Direct care workforce stabilization board - direct care consumer - update definition of eligible person.** In 2023, Senate Bill 23-261, concerning the creation of the direct care workforce stabilization board to develop recommendations regarding direct care workers, created a new definition of "direct care consumer" and defined the term as "an eligible person, as defined in section 25.5-6-1101 (4)". That same year, Senate Bill 23-289, concerning seeking an amendment to the medicaid state plan to implement the community first choice optional benefit, amended the definition of "eligible person" in section 25.5-6-1101 (4), leaving an incorrect reference to "eligible person" in Senate Bill 23-261. The act makes technical changes to correct

the incorrect reference.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1328 Direct care workforce stabilization board - implementation of recommendations - department of labor and employment - department of health care policy and financing - direct care employers - responsibilities - direct care workers - health-care benefits - know your rights training - direct care worker website - communication platform - notice of rights - appropriation.** The act implements recommendations made by the direct care workforce stabilization board (board) by:

- Requiring the board to investigate health-care benefits for the direct care workforce;

- Requiring the department of labor and employment (department) to collaborate with the board and other entities to establish a comprehensive "know your rights" training for direct care workers;

- Requiring the department to ensure that the "know your rights" training is available to direct care workers, to allow worker organizations to participate in the training free of charge, and to report direct care worker training completion information to the board; and

- Requiring direct care employers to document each direct care worker's completion of the "know your rights" training.

The act also requires the director of the division of labor standards and statistics (director) in the department to provide compliance assistance to direct care employers and investigate possible violations by the direct care employers. The director is also required to enforce compliance with the requirements in the act.

To implement the board's recommendations, the act also requires the department of health care policy and financing to:

- In collaboration with the board, establish a website and communication platform for direct care workers and develop a direct care worker-specific notice of rights for direct care employers;

- Collaborate with direct care employers to inform direct care workers about the website and communication platform; and

- Allow specified entities access to the contact information of each direct care

worker enrolled in the communication platform.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $120,105 to the department of health care policy and financing based on an assumption that the department of health care policy and financing will receive certain federal funding. Also for the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $168,459 to the department of labor and employment for use by the division of labor standards and statistics.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# MILITARY AND VETERANS

**S.B. 25-279 Colorado code of military justice - incorporation of the federal uniform code of military justice - updates to Colorado code of military justice.** The act incorporates the federal "Uniform Code of Military Justice" (federal code) into the "Colorado Code of Military Justice" (state code), including specifically the punitive articles and general article of the federal code, which describe punishable offenses, and the statute of limitations that applies to charges brought pursuant to the state code. The act repeals sections of the state code that are duplicative of the incorporated federal code.

Additionally, the act:

- Applies the state code to a member of the state military forces (member) at all times, except when the member is ordered to active federal service pursuant to title 10 of the United States Code;

- Clarifies a commanding officer's authority to impose nonjudicial punishment under the state code;

- Makes changes to the procedures that govern courts-martial, the punitive authority of courts-martial, and the review of the decisions of courts-martial; and

- If concurrent civilian and military jurisdiction exists over the same offense and a district attorney has filed felony charges against a member for the offense, requires the state military forces to defer felony prosecution of the member to the district attorney.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** September 1, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**S.B. 25-187 State patrol - motorcycle operator safety training program - continuation under sunset law - required minimum age of instructor - tuition benefit - rules.** The act implements some of the recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies (department) regarding the motorcycle operator training (MOST) program, as contained in the department's sunset review of the MOST program, as follows:

- Lowers the required minimum age to be a MOST instructor from 21 to 18 years of age; and

- To align with the placement of the MOST program within the Colorado state patrol rather than the department of transportation, clarifies that a MOST vendor must meet standards promulgated by the Colorado state patrol rather than by the department of transportation.

The act also makes the following changes to the MOST program that were not included in the department's sunset review:

- Continues the MOST program in the office of the chief of the state patrol in the department of public safety (chief) for 5 years, until September 1, 2030; and

- Allows the chief to expend money from the MOST fund for a tuition benefit paid to MOST vendors to be passed on to eligible students in the form of reduced costs for eligible courses, as established by the chief by rule.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-258 Motor vehicle fees - temporary reduction in road safety surcharge - temporary reallocation of FASTER fee and surcharge revenue.** The act temporarily reduces by $3.70 the road safety surcharge for each vehicle class for any registration period that begins on or after September 1, 2025, but before September 1, 2027. Revenue from the road safety surcharge, along with other fee and surcharge revenue, is credited to the highway users tax fund and allocated to the state highway fund, counties, and municipalities. The act adjusts the allocation of revenue from the road safety surcharge, a daily vehicle rental fee, a supplemental oversize and overweight vehicle surcharge, a supplemental unregistered vehicle fine, and late registration fees, for any registration period that begins on or after July 1, 2025, but before July 1, 2027, by reducing the state share and increasing the county and municipal shares as follows:

- 56% to the state highway fund (reduced from 60%);

- 24% to counties (increased from 22%); and
- 20% to municipalities (increased from 18%).

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-281 Traffic offenses - careless driving - penalty - victim's rights.** Current law states that a person who commits careless driving and thereby causes the death of an individual commits a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense. The act expands current law to include careless driving resulting in serious bodily injury and states that if a person commits careless driving and thereby causes the serious bodily injury or death of more than one individual, each individual injure or killed is a separate violation. The act also clarifies that careless driving resulting in serious bodily injury or death is an included crime for the purposes of the "Victim Rights Act".

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 2, 2025

**S.B. 25-293 Cash fund transfers - license plate cash fund.** The act requires the state treasurer to transfer the following amounts from the license plate cash fund (fund) on June 30, 2025:

- 40% of the unexpended and unencumbered balance of the fund to the general fund; and
- 40% of the unexpended and unencumbered balance of the fund to the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account in the highway users tax fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**H.B. 25-1039 Commercial vehicles - muffler requirements - violations.** The act requires all commercial vehicles to have a muffler. The muffler must be located so that it may be visually inspected to ensure it is present, intact, and functioning properly; except that a muffler need not be visible for inspection if certain documentation is present in the commercial vehicle and available for inspection by a peace officer. Standards are set for the necessary documentation.

The act increases the fine for a violation from $500 to $1,000. The fine is not imposed if the owner or operator can show that a muffler was installed before the citation was issued and that the muffler complied with the manufacturing noise standards for the model year of the commercial vehicle. The fine is decreased by 50% if a muffler is installed within 30 days after the citation is written. The act applies to commercial

vehicles with an internal combustion engine and does not apply to farm vehicles.

State agencies must include language in construction contracts stating that a contractor's or subcontractor's commercial vehicle that enters a public project site is required to comply with the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 15, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2027

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1054 Emissions inspections - automobile inspection and readjustment program - audit requirement repealed.** The act repeals a requirement that the legislative audit committee cause to be conducted performance audits of the automobile inspection and readjustment program every 5 years.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1076 Documents related to motor vehicles - fraud - power of attorney - driving experience logs for minors - affidavits - written medical opinions - fee increases - identification documents - mobile driver's licenses.** Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the act prohibit making, distributing, advertising, selling, promoting, completing, altering, or producing or causing to be made, distributed, advertised, sold, promoted, completed, altered, or produced a document that simulates or closely resembles an official document related to the administration of the motor vehicle or identification statutes (vehicular document piracy). A person does not commit vehicular document piracy if the person received the express written permission of the department of revenue (department). A violation is punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000.

Sections 5 and 6 make the "Uniform Power of Attorney Act" apply to the motor vehicle statutes.

Section 7 repeals the requirement that a military service-connected disability be permanent in order for a veteran to be eligible to register a motor vehicle without paying fees. Section 7 also repeals the license plates issued to foreign governments, consuls, or other official representatives of a foreign government. Section 8 repeals the Navy SEAL special license plate and the North American aerospace defense command commemorative special license plate, and section 9 repeals the "Alive at Twenty-five" special license plate.

Under current law, a minor who is under 18 years of age must submit a log showing the minor drove at least 50 hours with a driving supervisor to be issued a driver's license. Section 10 authorizes any responsible adult to sign the log. Section 11 corrects a

provision that describes a minor as being 21 years of age or older. Section 12 repeals a provision that incorrectly states the length of time a person must agree to register a vehicle after moving to Colorado.

Under current law, the department may require a person to obtain a written medical opinion from certain medical professionals concerning medical criteria for driver licensing. Section 13 authorizes an advanced practice registered nurse to issue such an opinion.

Section 14 authorizes the department to round fee increases to the nearest dollar.

Under current law, a person who is not lawfully present may, to obtain an identification document, use an identifying document issued by an agency of the United States government or its contractors or subcontractors in accordance with rules adopted by the department, but this provision is scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2027. Section 15 changes this effective date to the earlier of January 1, 2027, or when the department is able to implement it.

Section 16 authorizes the use of a mobile driver's license, which is an official electronic extension of a department-issued physical identification document, to verify age or identity. The provider of a mobile driver's license must comply with the standards adopted by the department by rule. The department is given rule-making authority to approve and implement mobile driver's licenses. Section 16 takes effect January 1, 2026.

Section 17 authorizes the motor vehicle investigations unit (unit) to cancel, deny, or deny the issuance or reissuance of an official document upon determining that the person was not entitled to the issuance of the official document for:

- Failure to give the required or correct information in an application or for committing fraud in making the application or in submitting any proof for the application; or

- Permitting an unlawful or fraudulent use of the official document or for being convicted of an offense involving misuse of the official document.

If the unit cancels, denies, or denies the issuance or reissuance of an official document, the affected person may request a hearing.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 14, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1083 Driver's licenses - expiration - service members.** If a service member's driver's license expires while they are serving on active duty outside of Colorado, the

driver's license expiration date is extended for 3 years or until 90 days after the service member returns to the state. The act designates the service member's dependents as also subject to the extension of their driver's license expiration date.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2027

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1112 Failure to register - violations - local authorities.** The act authorizes local authorities to enforce the state requirement that a vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, or motor vehicle (vehicle) be registered. A conviction by a local authority does not bar a subsequent state prosecution if the subsequent prosecution does not arise from the same event.

A court may dismiss a violation for failing to register a vehicle if:

- The vehicle was unregistered for no more than 4 months at the time of the violation;
- The owner registered the vehicle before the owner's first court date; and
- The owner pays a $30 administrative dismissal fee if the court is a municipal court.

A peace officer who charges a person for a violation must notify the defendant of the opportunity to have the charge dismissed by the court.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1121 Registration - trailers - permanent registration.** The act authorizes the owner of a trailer to register the trailer for as long as the owner owns the trailer. The trailer must be class B or class D personal property. To register the trailer, the owner must pay:

- 2 years of annual specific ownership tax; and
- $55.82 to cover fees.

Upon the transfer of ownership of the trailer, the owner is required to notify the

department of revenue of the transfer.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2027

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1122 Commercial vehicles - automated driving system - driver required - penalties.** The act prohibits using an automated driving system to drive a commercial motor vehicle unless an individual who holds a commercial driver's license is in the vehicle, is in the driver's seat if the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials, monitors the vehicle's driving, and intervenes, if necessary, to avoid illegal or unsafe driving. The penalty is $1,000 for a first offense, is $2,000 for a second offense, and doubles for each subsequent offense. The act does not apply to light-duty vehicles.

**VETOED** by Governor May 29, 2025

**H.B. 25-1189 Vehicle registration - vehicle certificates of title - administration - fees.** Colorado law sets fees for the titling and registration of vehicles and authorizes county clerks, as authorized agents of the department of revenue (department), to retain a portion of these fees to cover their costs. The department must increase these fees to account for inflation, but the department must not increase a fee by more than 5% per year.

Colorado law authorizes a county clerk to set fees for shipping and handling of license plates. The act authorizes the county clerk to set fees for the shipping and handling of motor vehicle documents. The county clerk is authorized to set and publish the fee by October 15 for registration periods beginning January 1 of the following year.

The act allows an owner to select a vehicle registration period that is less than one year for any reason. The request for a shortened registration period may be made only one time in the 12 months after the transaction date.

Colorado law requires a salvage vehicle's title to have a brand that says "rebuilt from salvage". The act requires this brand to include a disclosure statement, which must:

- Include the reason the vehicle is salvage, as listed in statute;
- Contain a statement from the owner stating the nature of the damage that resulted in the determination that the vehicle is a salvage vehicle; and
- Contain the signature of the seller and buyer to sell the salvage vehicle.

Colorado law requires the seller of a salvage vehicle to provide a disclosure statement of the fact and have it signed, and, if the buyer does not know about the vehicle being rebuilt from salvage, the buyer is entitled to a refund. The act requires this disclosure

statement and the buyer to be provided the refund only if the title of a salvage vehicle does not have the brand on the title or the vehicle is subject to multiple assignments.

Colorado law provides the option to have a rebuilder's certificate of title when a motor vehicle is a collector's item, the applicant is unable to provide appropriate evidence of ownership, and the applicant posts a bond. The act authorizes the department to issue a rebuilder's certificate of title to people who can prove ownership and changes the process to require only one bond.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2027

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1197 Electrical assisted bicycles - sale requirements - disclosures to purchasers - labeling with electrical assisted bicycle class required - false labeling prohibited - battery certification required - deceptive trade practice.** The act:

- Requires that a seller of an electrical assisted bicycle must make certain disclosures to the purchaser regarding the characteristics of the electrical assisted bicycle;

- Requires that, on or after January 1, 2027, a manufacturer or distributor of a new electrical assisted bicycle must label each electrical assisted bicycle with the highest class or each of the classes in which the electrical assisted bicycle is capable of operation;

- Prohibits a person from selling or offering to sell a vehicle that is not an electrical assisted bicycle if the vehicle is falsely labeled as an electrical assisted bicycle. A violation is a deceptive trade practice under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act".

- Prohibits a person from advertising, offering for sale, or selling a vehicle that is not an electrical assisted bicycle by using certain words associated with electrical assisted bicycles without providing a disclosure that the vehicle is not in fact an electrical assisted bicycle. A violation is a deceptive trade practice under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act".

- Requires that a lithium-ion battery or a second-use lithium-ion battery (battery) that is part of or intended for use in an electrical assisted bicycle must be certified by an accredited testing laboratory for compliance with certain battery standards and that the certification or name of the accredited testing laboratory must be included on the packaging or documentation for the battery or on the battery itself; and

- Clarifies that a multiple mode electrical assisted bicycle must meet all the requirements applicable to each respective class of electrical assisted bicycle

for which the multiple mode electrical assisted bicycle provides for operation.

Currently, "electrical assisted bicycle" is defined as having to conform to one of 3 classes based on the highest achievable speed and type of motor of the electrical assisted bicycle. The act amends the existing definition of "electrical assisted bicycle" to clarify that the following vehicles are not an electrical assisted bicycle:

- A vehicle that is modified so that it no longer meets the requirements for any electrical assisted bicycle class; or

- A vehicle that is designed, manufactured, or intended by the manufacturer or seller to be easily configured so as not to meet all the requirements of an electrical assisted bicycle class.

The act also defines "multiple mode electrical assisted bicycle" to account for electrical assisted bicycles that are capable of switching between different classes.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1230 School buses - overtaking - use of automated vehicle identification systems - penalty.** The act permits the state, a county, a city and county, a school district, or a municipality to, with approval from a school district's board of education, install and utilize automated vehicle identification systems (system) on the school district's school buses to detect a driver of a vehicle that overtakes a stopped school bus with actuated visual signal lights in violation of current law. A school district that installs and utilizes a system for this purpose must enter into a memorandum of understanding with one or more law enforcement agencies. If a system detects a violation, the state, a county, a city and county, or a municipality may impose a civil penalty of up to $300.

The act creates a rebuttable presumption that when an image produced by a system includes an electronic indicator signifying that a school bus's visual signal lights are actuated, the visual signal lights are presumed to be actuated and operational and the school bus is presumed to be stopped to receive or discharge school children.

The act mandates that the fines collected through the use of the system must not be used as the basis for the compensation to the system manufacturer or vendor and that the compensation must not be based exclusively upon the number of citations issued or revenue generated by the system.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 24, 2025

**H.B. 25-1281 Registration - certificates of title - kei vehicles - driving on the roads - emissions.** A kei vehicle is the smallest road-legal, 4-wheeled vehicle in Japan and is imported into the United States as a used vehicle. The act defines a kei vehicle as a motor vehicle for the purposes of the "Uniform Motor Vehicle Law" and the "Certificate of Title Act". These acts govern issuing a certificate of title, registering a motor vehicle, and the rules of the road for motor vehicles. The act authorizes a kei vehicle to operate on the roads and requires a kei vehicle to be issued a certificate of title, be registered, and obey motor vehicle traffic laws.

Driving a kei vehicle on a roadway that has a speed limit greater than 55 miles per hour or on a limited-access highway is prohibited.

For emissions testing, a kei vehicle is tested not using a dynamometer but using a 2-speed idle test. The vehicle must pass the emissions standards for the year it was manufactured.

The department of revenue, the Colorado state patrol, and the agents or contractors of these agencies may not require a vehicle to have an inspection because it is a kei vehicle or has the design or manufacturing parameters of a kei vehicle. And a kei vehicle may not be declared not roadworthy because of its design or manufacturing parameters.

Kei vehicles are included in the motor vehicle dealer and powersports vehicle dealer statutes, and this requires a person to be licensed as a dealer to sell kei vehicles at retail.

The act applies to applications submitted or offenses committed on or after January 1, 2028.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 9, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2027

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

# NATURAL RESOURCES

**S.B. 25-015 Department of public safety - division of fire prevention and control - wildfire information and resource center website - county links.** The act requires the division of fire prevention and control, which hosts the wildfire information and resource center website and provides information regarding active wildfires on the website, to include hyperlinks to websites that display emergency information and wildfire updates for each county in Colorado and to coordinate with county governments in order to provide the hyperlinks.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 10, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-038 Division of parks and wildlife - damages caused by wildlife - compensation - confidentiality of claimants.** Under Colorado law, a person may file a claim with the division of parks and wildlife (division) for compensation for damages to property caused by wildlife, and the division must review and investigate that claim. The act requires that the personal information of a person, information related to site assessments received by the division through the claim procedures, and personal information associated with proactive nonlethal measures is kept confidential and not disclosed pursuant to the "Colorado Open Records Act".

The act excludes from this prohibition:

- Information about nonlethal predator-livestock conflict minimization measures that does not reveal the identity of the person or the person's business;

- Nonidentifying information of county-level data highlighting the number or dollar amount of claims made to the division, the number of claims that were settled and the monetary amounts of those settlements, the number of claims that are pending at the time of a request for disclosure, and the number of claims that were denied and the reasons for denial; and

- Personal information that becomes public by the actions of the subject of the personal information or the subject's agent.

The act prohibits bringing or maintaining a private action challenging the division's determination that a person or the person's agent has taken actions or made

statements that led to the person's personal information becoming publicly known.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-049 Department of natural resources - division of parks and wildlife - hunting and fishing licenses - Colorado wildlife habitat stamp program - continuation indefinitely.** Individuals applying for hunting or fishing licenses in Colorado must also purchase a Colorado wildlife habitat stamp. The division of parks and wildlife in the department of natural resources uses the money collected from the Colorado wildlife habitat stamp for the benefit of wildlife habitat or access to wildlife habitat in the state.

The Colorado wildlife habitat stamp program (program) is scheduled to repeal, subject to a sunset review by the department of regulatory agencies, on July 1, 2027. The act continues the program indefinitely.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 15, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-053 Wildlife - big game - livestock - bison.** The act classifies bison as big game unless the bison are livestock. Classifying bison as wildlife means that hunting or taking one is illegal unless authorized by rule of the parks and wildlife commission. The act also clarifies that "wildlife" does not include privately owned cattle, including bison legally reduced to captivity or bison that have escaped lawful captivity, or bison owned by or lawfully reduced to captivity by an Indian tribe.

The fee for issuing a bison hunting license is set at $374.22 for a resident and $2,756.74 for a nonresident. The penalty for illegal possession of wild bison is a fine of not less than $1,000 and not more than $100,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year in the county jail, and an assessment of 20 license suspension points. The penalty for illegally killing or capturing a bison is a fine of $10,000. The value of a bison is set at $1,000 for the purposes of recovering the value of a bison that is illegally killed or captured.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 22, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**S.B. 25-054 Mines and minerals - mined land reclamation - interstate mining**

**compact.** The act amends the "Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Act" and the "Colorado Land Reclamation Act for the Extraction of Construction Materials" to:

- Contemplate the expedited issuance of reclamation-only permits to persons desiring to conduct reclamation-only operations after September 1, 2025, on less than 5 acres; and

- Update restrictions and requirements concerning the posting and forfeiture of financial warranties relating to mine reclamation projects.

The act prohibits the office of mined land reclamation from issuing a reclamation-only permit to a mining operation at which:

- Toxic or acidic chemicals used in extractive metallurgical processing are present on site;

- Acid- or toxic-forming materials will be exposed or disturbed as a result of mining operations; or

- Uranium is developed or extracted, either by in situ leach mining or by conventional underground or open mining techniques.

The act also enacts the "Interstate Mining Compact" and ratifies Colorado's membership in the associated Interstate Mining Commission.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 16, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-115 Forestry - Colorado state forest service - seedling tree nursery - extended spending authority.** For money appropriated to the Colorado state university system for use by the Colorado state forest service to renovate and expand the seedling tree nursery, the act extends the spending authority through the 2026-27 state fiscal year.

**APPROVED** by Governor February 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2025

**S.B. 25-168 Department of natural resources - parks and wildlife commission - wildlife trafficking - endangered and threatened species - penalties - wildlife licenses - survey.** The act adds species that appear in Appendix I to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES Appendix I) to the wildlife covered under Colorado's wildlife trafficking and wildlife possession laws. The act clarifies that species listed on Colorado's endangered and threatened species list or the endangered and threatened species list pursuant to the

federal "Endangered Species Act of 1973", 16 U.S.C. sec. 1531 et seq. (federal act) are also covered under Colorado's wildlife possession and wildlife trafficking laws.

The act establishes penalties for violating wildlife trafficking laws. A person who violates wildlife trafficking laws commits a class 1 misdemeanor; except that:

- If a person violates wildlife trafficking laws and the aggregate value of the wildlife involved is more than $1,000 but less than $10,000, the person commits a class 5 felony;

- If a person is convicted of trafficking wildlife and the wildlife involved is an endangered species or threatened species under Colorado law or the federal act or is a species that appears in CITES Appendix I, the person commits a class 4 felony; or

- If a person violates wildlife trafficking laws and the aggregate value of the wildlife involved is more than $10,000, the person commits a class 4 felony.

The act grants the parks and wildlife commission (commission) in the department of natural resources (department) authority to suspend wildlife licenses held by a person convicted of a violation of wildlife trafficking laws.

The act clarifies that the division of parks and wildlife (division) in the department has the authority to pursue a civil action against an individual to recover the possession or value of wildlife that was unlawfully taken and the minimum value that the division may recover for certain animals that are on the federal endangered and threatened species lists.

The act requires the division to conduct investigations and surveys to collect information and data related to wildlife trafficking and determine appropriate conservation, management, and law enforcement measures based on those investigations and surveys.

The general assembly is required to appropriate sufficient money to implement the act from the wildlife cash fund; except that money from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses in the wildlife cash fund must not be used for these purposes.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**S.B. 25-286 Fuel products - reformulated gasoline in nonattainment areas - enforcement - penalty amount - notification by division of oil and public safety required.** The act allows the director of the division of oil and public safety (division), on and after August 15, 2025, to impose a civil penalty of not more that $5,000 per day for the retail distribution of reformulated gasoline that violates the applicable fuel

quality specification when the federal environmental protection agency (EPA) requires the sale of reformulated gasoline in a nonattainment area in the state. "Nonattainment area" is defined as an area of the state that the EPA has designated as being in nonattainment with a national ambient air quality standard.

On or before August 15, 2025, the division is required to notify, through the division's email system, any owner of a gas station that is located in a nonattainment area of the penalty amount established by the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1163 Department of natural resources - division of parks and wildlife - park access - Southern Ute Indian Tribe - Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.** The act allows enrolled members of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and enrolled members of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe to enter state parks without having to pay an entrance fee. By June 1, 2026, the division of parks and wildlife (division) in the department of natural resources (department) shall build on existing efforts to conduct outreach to and engagement with the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, other tribal governments, American Indian communities, and Indigenous communities about opportunities related to state parks that are managed by the division. In January 2026 and January 2027, the department shall include, as part of its presentation during its "SMART Act" hearing, information concerning the division's outreach and engagement about opportunities related to state parks.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1165 Mineral resources - energy and carbon management regulation - geologic storage facilities - geologic storage stewardship enterprise created - cash fund created - stewardship fees - rules - regulation of underground geothermal resources.** The act creates the geologic storage stewardship enterprise (enterprise) in the department of natural resources (department) for the purpose of:

- Determining the amount of annual stewardship fees;
- Funding the long-term stewardship of geologic storage facilities in the state;
- Funding the plugging, abandoning, reclaiming, and, as necessary, remediating of orphaned geologic storage facilities in the state if the energy and carbon management commission (commission), after notice and a hearing, determines

that available financial assurance is insufficient; and

- Ensuring that costs associated with long-term stewardship of geologic storage facilities are borne by geologic storage operators in the form of stewardship fees.

The act creates the geologic storage stewardship enterprise board (enterprise board) to administer the enterprise.

The act requires each geologic storage operator to pay an annual stewardship fee for each ton of injection carbon dioxide that the geologic storage operator injects in the state. The commission collects the stewardship fee on the enterprise's behalf. All money collected as stewardship fees is credited to the geologic storage stewardship enterprise cash fund (fund), which is created in the act. Money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the enterprise. The enterprise shall adopt rules as necessary to implement the act and the commission may adopt rules to implement its collection of stewardship fees on behalf of the enterprise.

The willful violation of a commission rule, regulation, permit, or order concerning class VI injection wells used for injecting carbon dioxide for underground storage is a misdemeanor subject to a fine of $5,000 to $7,000 per day for each act of violation.

To approve a geologic storage operator's request to close a site, the commission must first determine that the geologic storage operator has contributed money to the fund. Upon the commission's approval of a site closure:

- Ownership of the injection carbon dioxide and ownership of any remaining facilities transfer to the state without payment of additional compensation;

- Except in specified circumstances, the geologic storage operator is released from all regulatory liability associated with the continued storage of the injection carbon dioxide and the long-term stewardship of the associated geologic storage facility; and

- The enterprise undertakes long-term stewardship of the injection carbon dioxide and any associated geologic storage facility.

The act makes several updates to laws concerning the administration of underground geothermal resources, including:

- Clarifying that "nontributary groundwater" does not include "designated groundwater", as these terms are defined in current law;

- Exempting certain geothermal operations from needing a well permit from the state engineer;

- Requiring the state engineer to notify the operator of a prior geothermal

operation of an application for a proposed well, and allowing the operator the opportunity to request a hearing if the application causes concern for material injury to the prior geothermal operation;

- Renaming the state board of examiners of water well construction and pump installation contractors as the "state board of examiners of water well and ground heat exchanger contractors" (state board of examiners);

- Establishing that the authority to regulate shallow geothermal operations is shared by the state engineer and the state board of examiners; and

- Regulating ground heat exchanger contractors in the same manner that currently exists for water well construction contractors and pump installation contractors.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 27, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1318 Conservation of native species - species conservation trust fund - species conservation projects - appropriation.** For state fiscal year 2025-26, the act appropriates $5,000,000 from the species conservation trust fund in the state treasury for various wildlife conservation programs directed at conserving candidate native species that have been listed as threatened or endangered under state or federal law or are species that are likely to become candidate species, as determined by the United States fish and wildlife service, as follows:

- $2,480,000 for the upper Colorado river endangered fish recovery program;

- $20,000 for selenium management, research, monitoring, evaluation, and control;

- $1,250,000 for native terrestrial wildlife conservation; and

- $1,250,000 for native aquatic wildlife conservation.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

**H.B. 25-1332 State board of land commissioners - state trust lands - conservation and recreation opportunities - creation of a work group - appropriation.** The state board of land commissioners (state board) serves as the trustee for lands granted to the state in public trust for the support of public schools (state trust lands). The state board is responsible for the management and protection of the state trust lands, including by protecting and enhancing the natural features, open space, and wildlife

habitat of the state trust lands.

The act requires various appointing authorities to appoint members to a state trust lands conservation and recreation work group (work group) to study opportunities to advance conservation and recreation activities on state trust lands as part of the state board's long-term stewardship of the state trust lands while maintaining the state board's fiduciary responsibilities regarding its management of the state trust lands. On or before September 1, 2026, the work group is required to make recommendations to the state board, the governor, the committees of the general assembly with jurisdiction over natural resources matters, and the executive director of the department of natural resources (department) based on the study.

On or before February 15, 2027, the state board must take into consideration the work group's recommendations and adopt an administrative policy or rules to establish:

- A process governing the implementation of conservation leases and related instruments on state trust lands;

- A process to substantiate how the state board balances revenue generation with conserving the long-term value of state trust lands;

- A schedule to review and update by December 2028, if necessary, all existing stewardship trust management plans or other applicable plans; and

- Any other policies or rules the state board deems necessary to implement section 10 of article IX of the state constitution.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $393,506 from the state land board trust administration fund to the department for use by the state board.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 13, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

**S.B. 25-146 Fingerprint-based criminal history record checks - federal bureau of investigation requirements.** The act allows regulators of the following professions and occupations to require an applicant for a license, certification, or registration to submit to a fingerprint-based criminal history record check (fingerprint-based record check):

- Audiologists;
- Certified midwives;
- Cremationists;
- Dental hygienists;
- Dentists;
- Embalmers;
- Funeral directors;
- Licensed professional counselors;
- Mortuary science practitioners;
- Natural reductionists;
- Occupational therapists;
- Occupational therapy assistants;
- Physician assistants;
- Social workers; and
- Speech-language pathologists.

An applicant submitting to a fingerprint-based record check must pay the costs associated with the fingerprint-based record check.

If an applicant's fingerprint-based record check reveals a record of arrest without a disposition, the applicant must submit to a name-based judicial record check.

A local government entity is authorized to perform a fingerprint-based record check when an ordinance or resolution requires an individual to submit to a fingerprint-based

record check.

The act also clarifies who is eligible to submit to, who is eligible to receive records from, and the type of records an entity may receive from a fingerprint-based record check and aligns state law with federal bureau of investigation requirements.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 2, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 2, 2025

**S.B. 25-152 Health-care practitioners - advertisement of services - deceptive or misleading information prohibited - required badging and identification of health-care practitioner's state-issued license, certificate, or registration - fine imposed for violation.** The act creates the "Know Your Health-Care Practitioner Act" that applies to certain health-care practitioners (practitioner) practicing in a health-care profession or occupation specified in the "Michael Skolnik Medical Transparency Act of 2010". The act does not apply to practitioners who work in a non-patient-care setting or do not have any direct patient care interactions, or when clinically not feasible.

On and after June 1, 2026:

- In advertising health-care services using the practitioner's name, a practitioner must identify the type of state-issued license, certificate, or registration held by the practitioner and ensure that the advertisement is free from deceptive or misleading information;

- Except in certain circumstances, for practitioners providing services in a general hospital, urgent care center, ambulatory surgical center, or freestanding emergency department, the practitioner must affirmatively display an identification name tag or similar worn display that is visible during patient encounters.

- Except when emergent circumstances make it impracticable, while establishing a practitioner-patient relationship during the practitioner's first encounter with a patient, a practitioner must verbally communicate to the patient the practitioner's specific state-issued license, certificate, or registration or verbally identify themselves by a title or abbreviation authorized in statute to facilitate patient understanding.

A practitioner does not have to display their name when interacting with a patient if the practitioner is concerned for their safety or if the patient is exhibiting signs of irrationality or violence.

A practitioner may also use supplemental descriptors in advertising or identification, in the manner specified in the act.

The director of the division of occupations and professions in the department of

regulatory agencies may impose a fine of up to $500 if a practitioner violates the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 5, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-165 Division of professions and occupations - state electrical board - journeyman electrician's license - residential wireman's license - license requirements - photovoltaic systems installation - photovoltaic installer registration - authority to regulate photovoltaic electrical work - supervision of photovoltaic installations - registration fee.** The act amends a definition and adds new definitions under the electricians' practice act.

Existing law requires an applicant for a journeyman electrician's license or a residential wireman's license to provide evidence of having certain minimum years of apprenticeship experience, accredited training, or practical experience. For the purpose of these requirements, the act allows an applicant for a journeyman electrician's license to have a minimum of 8,000 hours over a period of at least 4 years of certain apprenticeship or practical experience and an applicant for a residential wireman's license to have a minimum of 4,000 hours over a period of at least 2 years of certain practical experience. The act also changes the time frame for which an applicant for a journeyman electrician's license must complete at least 288 hours of training in safety, the national electrical code and its applications, and any other training required by the state electrical board (board) from the last 4 years to the last 8 years of the applicant's training, apprenticeship, or practical experience.

Existing law allows an applicant for a journeyman electrician's license or a residential wireman's license to substitute for required practical experience evidence of academic training or practical experience in the electrical field. The act allows an applicant to also substitute evidence of training in photovoltaic systems installation. However, the act also states that the board may, but is no longer required to, provide work experience credit for academic training, military training, photovoltaic systems installation training, or substantially similar training.

A contractor that is operating as of September 1, 2025, and that performs work as a photovoltaic installer pursuant with at least one North American Board of Certified Energy Practitioners (NABCEP) certified employee is required to register as a photovoltaic installer with the board on or before December 31, 2026.

Existing law requires that, for all applicants seeking work experience credit toward licensure, the board give credit for electrical work that is not required to be performed by or under the supervision of a licensed electrician if the applicant can show that the experience or supervision is adequate. The act allows the board to give the credit, but it is not required to do so.

Existing law allows for photovoltaic installations with a direct current design capacity of less than 300 kilowatts, the performance of all photovoltaic electrical work, the installation of photovoltaic modules, and the installation of photovoltaic module mounting equipment to be subject to on-site supervision by a certified photovoltaic energy practitioner designated by the NABCEP. The act requires that the photovoltaic energy practitioner is also working for a contractor that is not a registered electrical contractor; is registered with the department of regulatory agencies as a photovoltaic installer no later than December 31, 2026; is a business in good standing with the state; and employs a NABCEP PV installation professional.

The act also:

- Defines "photovoltaic electrical work" as electrical work performed on a photovoltaic system that is covered electrical work in accordance with the national electrical code;

- Grants the board authority to regulate photovoltaic electrical work for installations of less than three hundred kilowatts and specifies that only an electrical contractor or a photovoltaic installer may perform or offer to perform such work; and

- Authorizes the board to charge a fee for photovoltaic installer registration.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-174 Regulation of outfitters and guides - continuation under sunset law.** The act implements the recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies (DORA) in its sunset review and report concerning the regulation of outfitters and guides by the division of professions and occupations (division) within DORA. Specifically, the act:

- Continues the regulation of outfitters and guides for 9 years, until 2034;

- Allows the director of the division to take disciplinary action against an owner of an outfitter entity regardless of the owner's ownership share percentage;

- Credits one-half of the money that is collected as fines to the general fund rather than to the division;

- Exempts motor carriers and third-party booking agencies from regulation under the outfitters act;

- Adds provisions prohibiting an individual from working as a guide or receiving

or renewing a registration as an outfitter if the individual has a license or registration suspended or revoked by the division of parks and wildlife or by an agency of any member state of the "Wildlife Violator Compact" for a violation of a law concerning wildlife; and

- Repeals certain language concerning the punishment for a person that engages or offers or attempts to engage in activities as an outfitter without an active registration.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-194 Dental Practice Act - dentists - dental hygienists - dental assistants - dental therapists - regulation - dental board - disciplinary action - examinations and education - scope of practice - electronic prescribing - peer assistance program - rules - continuation under sunset law.** The act makes changes to the "Dental Practice Act" (act) by:

- Continuing the act for 9 years, until 2034;

- Updating and adding definitions;

- Changing the membership of the Colorado dental board (board);

- Adding to and updating the grounds for which the board may take disciplinary action against an applicant for licensure or a licensee;

- Allowing a licensee's submission to a mental or physical examination to satisfy the requirement to notify the board of a condition that may impair the licensee's ability to practice;

- Adding as exemptions to the act the volunteer practice of dental therapy and dental hygiene under specific conditions;

- Subjecting dentistry practiced by a professional service corporation to certain limits and requirements;

- Repealing exceptions that allow a dental therapist, dental hygienist, or dental assistant to perform certain dentistry practices and including additional tasks in the practice of dentistry;

- Clarifying that a dental assistant, dental hygienist, or dental therapist may perform tasks consistent with rules adopted by the board;

- Requiring a provider who performs itinerant surgery to develop and maintain protocols for emergency follow-up care;

- Clarifying the authority of a licensed dentist to prescribe orders electronically;

- Requiring a peer health assistance program selected as a designated provider for the dentist peer health assistance program to provide training to dentists who practice monitoring services;

- Authorizing a dentist to self-refer to participate in a peer health assistance program or be referred by the board;

- Removing a requirement that dental therapy education schools and programs must be accredited or approved by a specific entity;

- Requiring the board to adopt rules that allow for expedited, temporary licensure during a declared disaster emergency;

- Regulating anesthesia inspectors and requiring the board to design and implement expedited permitting of dentists with certain anesthesia or sedation training;

- Updating the business information a licensee must provide to the board and the circumstances under which providing the information is required;

- Repealing specific tasks that are currently authorized to be performed by a dental hygienist;

- Updating procedures for the construction of dental devices by an unlicensed technician;

- Updating the list of practices that are considered to be the practice of unsupervised dental hygiene;

- Repealing the specific dosages of certain drugs that a dental hygienist may prescribe;

- Authorizing the board to adopt rules that identify safe prescribing alternatives to silver diamine fluoride as a treatment for strengthening teeth and preventing tooth decay;

- Identifying tasks that constitute practicing supervised dental hygiene;

- Requiring a dental hygienist performing an interim therapeutic restoration to confirm a referral for follow-up care with a dentist;

- Limiting the number of dental hygienists or dental therapists that a dentist may

supervise; and

- Authorizing a dental therapist to perform specific tasks.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 5, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-289 Prescription drugs - facilities' use of unused medicine - Colorado drug donation program - creation.** The act amends statutory provisions relating to unused medication in facilities, including correctional facilities, nursing care facilities, assisted living residences, hospice, and other facilities, to change the defined term "medication" to "medicine" and specifies the types of unused medicines that may be redispensed to patients or donated to another entity that has legal authority to possess the medicine.

The act creates the Colorado drug donation program (donation program). The donation program allows a person legally authorized to possess medicine, including an individual donor who is a member of the public and other donors, including a pharmacy, a long-term care facility, a surgical center, a prescriber or other health-care professional or facility, a wholesaler, a distributor, a third-party logistics provider, and others (donor), to donate certain unused medicine (donated medicine), as specified in the act. The act prohibits the donation of prescription drugs that are subject to risk evaluation and mitigation strategies (REMS), unless all of the required guidelines are followed, or REMS drugs that were initially dispensed by a pharmacy pursuant to a restricted distribution channel.

A donor or an individual donor may donate unused medicine to a donation recipient that is authorized to possess medicine and that has a credential in good standing in the state in which the donation recipient is located. A donation recipient includes a hospital, pharmacy, clinic, health-care provider, or prescriber office, and may include a wholesaler, distributor, third-party logistics provider, reverse distributor, or repackager if the entity is a nonprofit entity or is directly or indirectly owned, controlled, or could be controlled by a nonprofit entity.

The act requires the donation recipient to keep a record of the donated medicine, separate the donated medicine from regular stock, and have donated medicine inspected by a licensed pharmacist. The donation recipient may transfer the donated medicine to another donation recipient or entity, repackage the donated medicine, or, if the donation recipient is a prescription drug outlet or other outlet, replace medicine of the same drug name and strength. The act requires donated medicine to first be dispensed to an eligible patient who is an individual who is indigent, uninsured, or underinsured. Donated medicine must not be resold; except that a donation recipient may charge a handling or dispensing fee for the donated medicine.

When acting in good faith, the participants in the donation program are not subject to civil or criminal liability or professional disciplinary action. The act also shields drug manufacturers from liability for donated medicine that is subject to REMS under federal law.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1016 Occupational therapists - authority to prescribe durable medical equipment.** The act authorizes an occupational therapist to directly recommend or prescribe durable medical equipment to a patient without requesting the prescription from a licensed physician and requires that the occupational therapist consult with the patient concerning payment options.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1075 Speech-language pathology assistants - authorization to practice under direction and supervision of speech-language pathologists - title protection.** A speech language pathology assistant (SLPA) is defined in the act as an individual who has a bachelor's degree or higher in speech-language pathology, communications disorders and speech sciences, or any other field that includes at least 24 semester hours in speech-language hearing sciences granted by an accredited institution of higher education. Only an individual who practices as an SLPA in accordance with statute or who is a school speech-language pathology assistant (school SLPA) authorized by the department of education may use the title "speech-language pathology assistant" or other terms that indicate that the individual is an SLPA or a school SLPA.

An SLPA shall practice speech-language pathology only in collaboration with and under the direction and supervision of a certified speech-language pathologist (SLP). The act establishes requirements and guidelines for an SLP supervising an SLPA. The act prohibits an SLPA from engaging in certain speech-language pathology tasks, such as the diagnosis of patients and preparation of a treatment plan. An SLP may be disciplined for failing to properly direct and supervise an SLPA.

The act repeals the regulation of SLPAs on September 1, 2033, subject to sunset

review by the department of regulatory agencies.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 5, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1077 Plumbers - licenses - cross-connection control services - cross-connection control technician certifications - exemptions - backflow prevention devices.** Backflow is the reverse flow of water, fluid, or gas caused by back pressure or back siphonage. Under current law, individuals who are engaged in the business of installing, removing, inspecting, testing, or repairing backflow prevention devices are subject to the licensure requirements for plumbers, except when the individuals are installing or testing a stand-alone fire suppression sprinkler system.

The act exempts individuals engaged in the business of inspecting, testing, or repairing backflow prevention devices from licensure requirements but retains the licensure requirements for individuals engaged in the installation or removal of the devices; except that individuals who install or replace a backflow prevention device on a stand-alone fire suppression system remain exempted from the licensure requirements.

The act requires that, on and after July 1, 2025, a licensed plumber who installs, tests, inspects, repairs, or reinstalls a backflow prevention device and a certified cross-connection control technician or a licensed plumber with a cross-connection control technician certification who tests or repairs a backflow prevention device must affix a tag on the backflow prevention device that contains certain information about the licensed plumber, the certified cross-connection control technician, or the licensed plumber with a cross-connection control technician certification, as applicable, and the service that was provided.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 28, 2025

**H.B. 25-1087 Health care professions and occupations - peer support team members - disclosure of confidential communications - exceptions - civil liability.** The act prohibits a peer support team member from disclosing, without the consent of the recipient of peer support (recipient), the confidential communications made by the recipient during a peer support interaction, with specified exceptions. With respect to an exception for which disclosure is permissible, a peer support team member who discloses or does not disclose a communication with a recipient is not liable for damages in a civil action for disclosing or not disclosing the communication.

The act expands an exception allowing specified mental health professionals to disclose confidential information when a recipient makes a threat against an individual or themself or makes a threat that, if carried out, would result in harm to an individual

or themself. In addition, a peer support team member is exempted from the prohibition on disclosure established by the act if:

- The peer support team member was a witness or a party to the incident that prompted the delivery of peer support services;

- A recipient admits to committing a crime or provides information pertaining to the recipient or another individual that is indicative of criminal conduct;

- Criteria related to an individual's participation as a witness in a court proceeding are met; or

- A recipient makes a threat involving damage or destruction of private or public property.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1176 Medical practice - applications for license - disclosure of personal medical or health information - disclosure required only for current condition - peer health assistance program.** The act requires the following regarding the application for a license to practice medicine in Colorado (application) and the questionnaire accompanying the form for a license renewal (questionnaire):

- The Colorado medical board (board) must consider the recommendations of the Federation of State Medical Boards and the requirements of the federal "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990" when developing the application questions;

- The application and questionnaire must not require the disclosure of personal medical or health information that is not relevant to the applicant's ability to provide safe, competent, and ethical patient care at the time of application;

- The application and questionnaire must not include questions seeking information about past health-related conditions that do not impact an applicant's ability to practice safe, competent, and ethical patient care at the time of application; and

- The board shall include information in the application about the board's peer health assistance program, the applicant's ability to self-refer to the peer health assistance program at any time, and the applicant's ability to self-refer in lieu of disclosure to the board.

The act clarifies that an individual subject to the licensing requirements of the

"Colorado Medical Practice Act" is not required to disclose a physical illness, physical condition, behavioral health disorder, mental health disorder, or substance use disorder that no longer impacts the individual's ability to practice the applicable health-care profession or occupation with reasonable skill and safety to patients or clients.

Current law requires that if a health-care professional has a physical illness, physical condition, or behavioral or mental health disorder that renders the person unable to practice the applicable health-care profession or occupation with reasonable skill and safety to patients or clients, the licensee, registrant, or certificate holder shall notify the regulator that regulates the person's profession or occupation of the physical illness, physical condition, or behavioral or mental health disorder. The act requires that a health-care professional must additionally provide notice of a substance use disorder and specifies that the health-care professional is required only to provide notice of a current physical illness, physical condition, behavioral health disorder, mental health disorder, or substance use disorder.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1220 Division of professions and occupations - health-care professions and occupations - regulation of dietitians and nutritionists - license requirements - temporary waiver of examination requirement - prohibition on engaging in or offering to provide medical nutrition therapy unless licensed - discipline - provisional license - exemptions - dietetics and nutrition advisory committee - rules - subject to sunset review - repeal - appropriation.** The act authorizes the director (director) of the division of professions and occupations in the department of regulatory agencies (division) to license dietitians and nutritionists if they meet the requirements specified by the act and the rules adopted by the director pursuant to the act. On and after September 1, 2026, an individual is prohibited from engaging in or offering to provide medical nutrition therapy unless the individual is licensed by the director.

The act creates the dietetics and nutrition advisory committee in the division, which is responsible for advising the director in the regulation of medical nutrition therapy and the implementation of the act.

An individual who desires to practice as a dietitian must file with the director:

- An application for a license;
- Proof of completion of educational requirements and supervised practice experience; and
- Proof of compliance with examination requirements or proof of holding a valid,

current registration with the Commission on Dietetic Registration.

An individual who desires to practice as a nutritionist must file with the director:

- An application for a license;
- Proof of completion of educational requirements and supervised practice experience; and
- Proof of compliance with examination requirements.

Until September 1, 2028, the director may waive the examination requirement and may grant a nutritionist license to an applicant who meets specified criteria.

The director may deny or refuse to renew a license, suspend or revoke a license, or impose probationary conditions on a license. The director may also issue warnings to or seek injunctive relief against a licensee or applicant for licensure who has engaged in specified grounds for discipline or unprofessional conduct.

The director may issue a provisional license to practice as a dietitian or a nutritionist upon the filing of an application with the appropriate fees, submission of evidence of successful completion of the educational and supervised practice requirements, and submission of evidence that the individual has applied to take the required licensing examination.

The act exempts specified individuals from the licensing requirements established by the act.

An individual who practices or offers or attempts to practice as a dietitian or nutritionist without being licensed pursuant to the act and who is not exempted from licensure commits a class 2 misdemeanor.

The director shall adopt rules as necessary to implement the act.

The act is scheduled for repeal on September 1, 2035. Before the repeal, the functions of the director in regulating dietitians and nutritionists are scheduled for review in accordance with the sunset law.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $100,584 from the division of professions and occupations cash fund to the department of regulatory agencies to implement the act.

**VETOED** by Governor May 23, 2025

**H.B. 25-1222 Pharmacy benefit managers - rural independent pharmacies - reimbursement rate - dispensing fee - audit requirements - method for delivery of**

**a prescription drug - exception to requirement for supervision by a licensed pharmacist.** The act prevents a pharmacy benefit manager (PBM) from prohibiting a rural independent pharmacy from using a private courier or a delivery service to deliver a prescription drug to a patient.

A PBM is required to reimburse a rural independent pharmacy for a prescription drug in an amount not less than the national average drug acquisition cost for the dispensed prescription drug ingredients, plus pay a dispensing fee.

When a PBM conducts an audit of a rural independent pharmacy and the audit results in a recoupment of more than $1,000 or a penalty of more than $1,000, the PBM must:

- Electronically notify the rural independent pharmacy of the rural independent pharmacy's rights to appeal at least 30 days before the recoupment of funds;

- If the rural independent pharmacy does not respond to the electronic notification within 30 days after the electronic notification, again electronically notify the rural independent pharmacy of the rural independent pharmacy's rights to appeal at least 30 days before the recoupment of funds; and

- If the rural independent pharmacy does not respond to the second electronic notification within 30 days after the second electronic notification, serve process on the rural independent pharmacy notifying of the rural independent pharmacy's rights to appeal at least 30 days before the recoupment of funds.

The act allows a rural independent pharmacy to operate without being under the direct charge of a pharmacist if the initial interpretation and final evaluation of the prescription is done by a state-licensed pharmacist in person or remotely.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 27, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1284 Department of regulatory agencies - apprenticeships - state electrical board - state plumbing board - registration of apprentices - eligibility for registration - data-sharing agreements - noncompliance.** Starting January 1, 2027, the act prohibits an electrical employer or plumbing employer that employs an apprentice in the state (employer) from registering an apprentice with the employer's respective governing board (board) unless the apprentice is enrolled in an apprenticeship program training the apprentice for an occupation officially recognized by the United States department of labor as an electrical occupation for an electrical apprenticeship or a plumbing occupation for a plumbing apprenticeship.

On or before July 1, 2027, if existing resources are available or if the department of regulatory agencies (DORA) receives sufficient gifts, grants, or donations, the act

requires the state apprenticeship agency and DORA to establish data-sharing agreements and policies to enable the entities to determine if there are apprentices registered with a board who are enrolled to be trained for occupations other than electrical or plumbing occupations and who are therefore ineligible for registration with the board. If the board cannot verify that an apprentice is eligible to be registered as an apprentice within 60 days after notice of noncompliance, the board shall remove the apprentice's registration with the board, and the noncompliant apprentice shall not perform work as a plumbing or electrical apprentice in the state.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2027

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1285 Practice of veterinary medicine - veterinarians - veterinary professional associates - veterinary professional associate qualifications - registration of veterinary professional associates - supervision of veterinary professional associates by licensed veterinarian.** The act establishes and modifies requirements related to the practice of veterinary medicine by a veterinary professional associate (VPA). In November 2024, voters in Colorado approved Proposition 129, which established the role of VPAs and permits VPAs, starting on January 1, 2026, to practice veterinary medicine under certain circumstances. The act specifies how an individual can register as a VPA in Colorado and clarifies the circumstances under which a VPA can practice veterinary medicine.

The act clarifies that a VPA is only permitted to practice veterinary medicine under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian. A licensed veterinarian shall supervise no more than 3 VPAs who are practicing veterinary medicine at any one time.

The act requires a licensed veterinarian and a VPA to enter into a mutual supervisory agreement before the licensed veterinarian and the VPA begin working together. The supervising licensed veterinarian may delegate the practice of veterinary medicine to the VPA if:

- The aspects of the practice are within the training, experience, and competency of the VPA;
- The practice of veterinary medicine delegated to the VPA is permitted under requirements of state law and board of veterinary medicine (board) rules; and
- The supervising licensed veterinarian and VPA are located at the same veterinary premises while practicing veterinary medicine, unless the VPA meets certain indirect supervision requirements.

The act instructs the board to adopt rules regarding the practice of veterinary medicine by VPAs, including rules that:

- Require a VPA to practice veterinary medicine under an appropriate level of supervision by a licensed veterinarian;

- Determine clinical benchmarks that a VPA must meet in order to practice veterinary medicine under indirect supervision by a licensed veterinarian;

- Approve a nationally recognized VPA credentialing organization that requires a VPA to complete a university-approved VPA program that is approved by the board or a university-approved VPA program that is accredited by the nationally recognized credentialing organization, pass a VPA examination, and complete continuing education requirements;

- Provide guidance to supervising licensed veterinarians in their delegation of tasks to and supervision of VPAs;

- Determine a scope of practice for VPAs;

- Establish a registration fee for the registration of VPAs; and

- Determine continuing education requirements for VPAs.

The board may also adopt rules establishing an equivalent registration pathway for a veterinary technician specialist to register as a VPA, which pathway considers the veterinary technician specialist's experience, education, and training as a substitute for the education requirements needed to register as a VPA and requires the veterinarian technician specialist to pass the same national credentialing exam as a VPA.

The act requires a VPA to identify themself as a VPA to a client before practicing veterinary medicine on a patient.

The act requires a licensed veterinarian to comply with certain restrictions when prescribing opioids and benzodiazepines.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1316 Pharmacists, pharmacy businesses, and pharmaceuticals - electronic monitoring of prescription drugs - definitions.** The act repeals a definition of drug abuse from, and adds a definition of substance use disorder to, the state laws

regulating electronic monitoring of prescription drugs.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# PROPERTY

**S.B. 25-016 Real property - real property conveyances - closing and settlement services - disbursement of funds - immediately available funds.** The act modifies the types of funds that are available for immediate withdrawal as a matter of right in real estate transactions by:

- Limiting wire transfer funds to only those funds that are wired through a funds-transfer system operated by the federal reserve or the Clearing House Payments Company; and

- Adding a real-time or an instant payment made through a funds-transfer service operated by the federal reserve or the Clearing House Payments Company's real-time payments system.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 26, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-019 State plane coordinate system - use of most recent version permitted.** Current law allows the use of the Colorado coordinate system of 1927 and the Colorado coordinate system of 1983 established by the national geodetic survey to state the geographic positions or locations of points on the surface of the earth within the state. The act allows the use of the most recent or a prior version of the state plane coordinate system for the same purpose.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 14, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-020 Tenants and landlords - warranty of habitability - civil and criminal actions - receivership - appointment - termination - access to suppressed court records on behalf of attorney general.** Section 1 of the act allows a person to access a suppressed court record if that person affirms that they are accessing the record on behalf of the attorney general for the purpose of investigating any violation of state law that the attorney general may enforce.

Section 2 clarifies that the attorney general has the power to initiate and bring civil and criminal actions to enforce certain state landlord-tenant laws and that these actions must be initiated and brought within existing appropriations.

Sections 4 and 5 grant counties, cities and counties, and municipalities the power to

initiate and bring civil actions to enforce certain state landlord-tenant laws. Sections 4 and 5 also create requirements related to a county, city and county, or municipality retaining a private attorney to initiate or bring these civil actions.

Section 6 establishes a receivership mechanism that is available as a remedy for violations of applicable laws and regulations by the landlord of multifamily residential property. The attorney general, a county, a city and county, and a municipality may all apply to a district court for the appointment of a receiver to operate a multifamily residential property if there is reasonable cause to believe that the landlord has engaged in a pattern of neglect, as defined in the Act, in connection with the property. The act establishes the process for a district court appointing a receiver, including requiring a hearing and an order of appointment that specifies the duties of a receiver, and the criteria for qualifying as a receiver. No sooner than 90 days after the district court appoints a receiver, the landlord of the relevant property, a lessee of the entire relevant property, the attorney general, or a county, city and county, or municipality may submit an application to the district court to terminate the receivership. As with the appointing of a receiver, section 6 establishes the process by which a district court may terminate a receivership.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-133 Financial transactions - voidable transactions - uniform law - Colorado Voidable Transactions Act.** Under current law, fraudulent transactions are controlled by the "Colorado Uniform Fraudulent Transfers Act". The act makes updates to the "Colorado Uniform Fraudulent Transfers Act" and renames it as the "Colorado Voidable Transactions Act". The act changes references in current statute from "fraudulent transfers" to "voidable transactions".

The act changes Colorado law to align with uniform law regarding voidable transactions and updates some of the definitions and terminology used in current statute.

The act establishes burdens of proof and evidentiary requirements for various claims related to voidable transactions. The act also establishes which jurisdictional laws control certain types of claims based on the location of a debtor.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-184 HOA information and resource center - continuation under sunset law.**

The act implements the recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies (department) in its sunset review and report on the HOA information and resource center (center). The center was scheduled to repeal on September 1, 2025.

The act:

- Continues the center until September 1, 2030;

- Clarifies that the director of the division of real estate in the department is the appointing authority for the HOA information officer who is the head of the center; and

- Makes a technical change to refer to the HOA information officer by title, rather than by "he or she", to reflect gender-neutral language in statute.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 24, 2025

**H.B. 25-1004 Tenants and landlords - determination of rent amount - sale, distribution, and use of algorithmic devices prohibited - illegal restraint of trade or commerce.** The act prohibits the sale or distribution for consideration of an algorithmic device if:

- The algorithmic device is sold or distributed with the intent that it will be used by 2 or more landlords in the same market or a related market to set or recommend the amount of rent, level of occupancy, or other commercial term associated with the occupancy of a residential premises; and

- The device sets or recommends the amount of rent, level of occupancy, or other commercial term associated with the occupancy of a residential premises based on data or a formula that is similar for each landlord.

The act also prohibits the use of an algorithmic device by a person to set or recommend the amount of rent, level of occupancy, or other commercial term associated with the occupancy of a residential premises if:

- The person knew or should have known that another person used the algorithmic device to set or recommend the amount of rent, level of occupancy, or other commercial term associated with the occupancy of a residential premises; and

- The circumstances suggest that the person adhered to or participated in a scheme to fix the amount of rent, level of occupancy, or other commercial term associated with the occupancy of a residential premises.

The act also prohibits a person engaged in the business of providing algorithmic device services or products that are used to set or recommend the amount of rent, level of

occupancy, or other commercial term associated with the occupancy of a residential premises from using nonpublic competitor data pertaining to residential properties in Colorado in setting or recommending the amount of rent, level of occupancy, or other commercial term associated with the occupancy of a residential premises for residential properties in Colorado.

A violation is deemed to be an illegal restraint of trade or commerce and is punishable in accordance with the "Colorado State Antitrust Act of 2023".

**VETOED** by Governor May 29, 2025

**H.B. 25-1043 Homeowners association (HOA) - compliance with lien and foreclosure laws required - notice required prior to HOA initiation of legal action - stay of foreclosure proceedings to allow unit owner to list home for sale - data collection at time of HOA registration.** Prior to taking enforcement actions to recover money owed to a unit owners' association (HOA) and related collection costs or attorney fees through the foreclosure of an association lien, the act requires the HOA to be in compliance with HOA lien or foreclosure laws (lien or foreclosure laws) and applicable lien or foreclosure provisions of the HOA's declaration, bylaws, articles, and rules and regulations (governing documents). If the HOA is not in compliance with the lien or foreclosure laws or the governing documents, the court may stay the foreclosure proceedings to grant the HOA reasonable time to come into compliance and shall consider the effect of the HOA's noncompliance if awarding the HOA attorney fees.

For purposes of sending notices to unit owners relating to delinquent assessments or foreclosure actions, the HOA shall periodically request from a unit owner or the unit owner's designated contact an email address, a telephone number, and a cellular number for texts.

An HOA's written policy concerning the collection of unpaid assessments must require the notice of deficiency that the HOA sends to a unit owner to include the following:

- An advisement that the unit owner may request a copy of the HOA's ledger verifying the amount owed, which copy of the ledger shall be sent to the unit owner no later than 7 business days after the request;

- An advisement that failure to pay a delinquent assessment could result in the HOA filing a lien and instituting foreclosure of the lien (foreclosure action) and that a foreclosure action could result in the sale of the unit at auction and the unit owner losing some or all of the unit owner's equity in the unit; and

- An advisement that free information relating to the HOA's collection of assessments and the HOA's ability to file a foreclosure action and a link to credit counseling information is available online through the HOA information and resource center (recourse center).

At least 30 days prior to initiating a foreclosure action, the HOA must send notice of the HOA's intent to foreclose the association lien, including notice that the foreclosure of the lien will result in the sale of the unit at auction, which could result in the unit owner losing all or some equity in the unit; the unit owner may obtain credit counseling prior to foreclosure; and free online information relating to foreclosure by an HOA is available through the resource center.

No later than 5 business days after the HOA initiates legal action to foreclose a lien and sell a unit at auction, the HOA shall provide the unit owner with notice that the unit owner has a right to cure the delinquency and to file a motion with the court to stay the sale of the property at auction.

At any time after an HOA files an action for foreclosure of the HOA's lien on a unit, but prior to the date of auction, the unit owner may file a motion with the court to stay the auction of the unit to allow the unit owner to list the unit for sale at fair market value or at an alternate amount determined by the court. The court's order is in effect for 9 months after the date of the order. The court may extend the 9-month stay for good cause or upon proof that the sale of the unit is imminent. Proceeds from the sale will be held in escrow for the court to determine the distribution of the sale proceeds.

As part of an HOA's annual registration (annual registration) with the director of the division of real estate in the department of regulatory agencies (director), an HOA shall submit the following information, which aggregated data must be included in the resource center's annual report:

- The number of unit owners 6 or more months delinquent in the payment of assessments during the preceding 12 month period;
- The number of judgments obtained against unit owners;
- The number of payment plans entered into with unit owners; and
- The number of foreclosure actions filed by the HOA and other information requested by the director.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** October 1, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1053 Property owners - immunity from civil liability - entry and exit in connection with emergency.** The act provides immunity from civil liability for damage or injury to persons or property, other than that which arises from gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct, to a landowner who, in good faith and without compensation, allows access to the landowner's property for entry and exit in connection with an emergency. An emergency is a fire, a rescue call, a hazardous materials incident, a natural or human-caused disaster, or an incident reasonably

determined to be an emergency by a first responder.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1060 Industrial and commercial safety - buildings and equipment - alarm systems - electronic fence detection systems - local government permitting process and requirements.** The act defines an electronic fence detection system, which is a security system that is used in conjunction with a fence and is not located on real property that has been designated by a local government as exclusively for residential use. An electronic fence detection system includes a detector that, when contacted, causes an alarm system to transmit a signal to the business, a monitoring company authorized by the business owner, or law enforcement.

The act allows a local government to impose installation or operational requirements for an electronic fence detection system within the local government's adopted process for the permitting of alarm systems. In addition, the act allows a local government to require a permit for the installation or use of an electronic fence detection system if the permit is not in addition to any permit generally required for the installation or use of any other alarm system. Lastly, the act allows a local government to inspect an electronic fence detection system.

A local government may impose less stringent or more stringent requirements for or prohibit the installation or operation of an electronic fence detection system that is located in a residential area.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1108 Landlord-tenant - early termination of rental agreement due to death of tenant - prohibition on damages - landlord possession without eviction action.** The act prohibits residential rental agreements, in relation to a tenant's death, from requiring acceleration of rent beyond the end of the month or more than 10 business days after the dwelling unit is vacated after notice to the landlord of the tenant's death, whichever is later. Further, the act prohibits the enforcement of terms in rental agreements that authorize liquidated damages or other penalties if the rental agreement is terminated before the end of its term due to the death of a tenant.

The act authorizes a landlord to take possession of the dwelling unit without filing an eviction action or otherwise obtaining a court order if the personal representative of the tenant's estate notifies the landlord of the surrender of the premises or,30 days

after the death of the tenant, rent remains unpaid or substantially all of the tenant's property has been removed. In addition, a landlord may retain a security or damages deposit sufficient to cover costs of damages caused by the death of the tenant.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** September 1, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1168 Housing protections for victim-survivors.** As it relates to unlawful detention of real property, the act expands current exceptions and protections for tenants who are victims of domestic violence and domestic abuse to include victims of unlawful sexual behavior and stalking (victim-survivor).

If domestic violence or domestic abuse was the cause of an alleged unlawful detention of real property, current law requires the tenant to document the domestic violence or domestic abuse through a police report or a valid civil or emergency protection order (required documentation). The act expands the required documentation to include a valid criminal protection order, a self-attestation affidavit or a letter signed by a qualified third party from whom the tenant sought assistance. If a tenant has been alleged to have committed unlawful detention of real property due to nonpayment or late payment of rent and the tenant has provided the landlord with the required documentation, the act requires the landlord to offer the tenant a repayment plan no later than 3 business days after serving a demand for unpaid rent or no later than 3 business days after receiving the required documentation. Within 7 days after receipt of the repayment plan, the act requires the tenant to accept the landlord's repayment plan or propose an alternative.

If a landlord has written or actual notice that a tenant is a victim-survivor, the act requires the landlord to make all reasonable efforts to perfect service through personal service to the tenant.

The act requires the court to suppress, or continue suppressing, any related court records upon receiving the victim-survivor's motion or petition to suppress the record, the required documentation, and an assertion that public access to the records poses a risk to the defendant's safety or the safety of a family member of the defendant's household. The act makes changes to certain court procedures as the procedures relate to victim-survivors.

If a tenant who is a victim-survivor terminates a lease and provides the required documentation, the tenant is not liable for damage to the dwelling unit caused by the responsible party or during the course of an incident of unlawful sexual behavior, stalking, domestic violence, or domestic abuse. The act requires the tenant to pay no more than one month's rent after vacating the premises only if the landlord has incurred economic damages as a direct result of the early termination and the landlord has provided documentation of the economic damages to the tenant within 30 days after termination of the rental or lease agreement.

The act prohibits a landlord from assigning a debt allegedly owed by a tenant who is a victim-survivor to a third-party debt collector unless the landlord provides the tenant with documentation of the economic damages incurred by the landlord and provides at least 90 days' written notice to the tenant.

If a tenant provides notice to the landlord that the tenant is a victim-survivor and provides the required documentation, the act prohibits the landlord from preventing the tenant from changing the locks and prohibits the landlord from imposing fees on, taking any adverse action against, or otherwise retaliating against the tenant for changing the locks or taking other reasonable safety precautions. The act authorizes a tenant to bring a civil action against a landlord for violating provisions related to housing protections for victim-survivors.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 22, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** May 22, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**H.B. 25-1224 Unclaimed property- Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act - modification of.** The act modifies the "Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act" (RUUPA) as follows:

- Sections 1, 2, 6, and 7 clarify the treatment under RUUPA of legacy preneed contracts, which are preneed contracts for funeral services entered into before August 10, 2022;

- Sections 2, 3, and 8:

    - Modify the definition of virtual currency;

    - Specify that virtual currency is presumed abandoned 3 years after the latest indication of interest by its apparent owner;

    - Require a holder of unclaimed property (holder) that is reporting unclaimed virtual currency to the state treasurer (administrator) to liquidate the virtual currency within 30 days of filing the report and remit the liquidation proceeds to the administrator unless the virtual currency cannot be liquidated, in which case the administrator may require the holder to transfer the virtual currency to an administrator-selected custodian or continue to hold the virtual currency until it can be liquidated or until an apparent owner expresses interest in it; and

    - Specify that the owner of the virtual currency has no recourse against either the holder or the administrator for any gain in value of the virtual currency after liquidation;

- Section 4 modifies the circumstances under which a tax-deferred retirement account is presumed abandoned so that abandonment is presumed if the

account is unclaimed by the apparent owner 3 years after it becomes payable or distributable if the owner has not accepted the distribution, corresponded in writing concerning the distribution, or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file with the fiduciary of the trust or custodial fund or the administrator of the plan under which the trust or fund is established;

- Section 5 shortens the period for which a holder required to file a report regarding property that is presumed abandoned must retain records from 10 to 6 years;

- Section 9 requires a holder that pays money to the administrator to file a claim for reimbursement from the administrator of the amount paid within 2 years of remitting and reporting the money paid;

- Section 10 reduces the amount of time after a duty of a holder arises that the administrator has to commence an action, proceeding, or examination with respect to the duty from 10 years to 6 years;

- Section 11 clarifies the authority of the administrator with respect to the sale or other disposition of unclaimed thinly traded securities;

- If the administrator determines that a county or a municipality owns unclaimed property in the possession of the administrator, section 12 authorizes the administrator to issue a warrant to or transfer the property to an operating account of the county or the municipality;

- Section 13 acknowledges that the administrator may require a person making a claim for unclaimed property to supply any documents, including nonpublic and nonredacted documents, that are necessary to prove ownership of the property;

- Section 14 reduces the maximum amount of compensation allowed to be paid under an agreement to recover or assist in recovering an unclaimed overbid transferred to the administrator from either 30% or 20% of the amount of the overbid depending on when the agreement is entered into to 10% of the amount of overbid without regard to when the agreement was entered into;

- Section 15 clarifies that unless another provision of RUUPA provides otherwise, all records, documents, and information submitted by a claimant to the administrator or the administrator's agent to enable the administrator or agent to determine whether the claimant is the owner of the property are confidential and exempt from public inspection or disclosure; and

- Section 16 repeals a statutory exemption from RUUPA for a local government that is a holder of property and satisfies specified conditions because few local

governments have met the specified conditions.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**H.B. 25-1236 Prospective tenants - portable tenant screening reports.** The act amends the definition of a "portable tenant screening report" (screening report) to specify that a prospective tenant using a housing subsidy is not required to include a credit history report, a credit score, or an adverse credit event with the tenant's screening report.

The act also repeals language allowing a landlord to require a tenant to make a screening report directly available to the landlord through a consumer reporting agency or third-party website.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause.

**H.B. 25-1240 Tenants and landlords - protections for tenants of subsidized housing - unfair housing practices.** The act requires a landlord who initiates an eviction proceeding for nonpayment of rent against a tenant to comply with certain notice requirements set forth in federal law for tenants who use housing subsidies.

Under current law, if a tenant proves as an affirmative defense to an eviction proceeding that the landlord violated the warranty of habitability, the court must order a reduction in the fair rental value of the dwelling unit and order the landlord to reimburse the tenant any difference in rent between the reduced fair rental value and any greater amount of rent that the tenant paid. The act states that the landlord must reimburse this amount regardless of whether part or all of the rent was paid by the tenant or by a housing subsidy issued to the tenant.

The act states that a landlord commits an unfair housing practice if the landlord fails to:

- Make reasonable efforts to timely respond to requests for information and documentation necessary for a rental assistance application process; or

- Cooperate with a tenant who is applying for rental assistance in good faith.

Current law allows a person to pursue relief for damages resulting from a landlord's commission of an unfair housing practice. The act states that, if a court awards damages to a plaintiff who prevails in such an action, and the violation concerns discrimination on the basis of an individual's use of a housing subsidy, the court shall award the plaintiff at least $5,000 in damages. The act also states that a calculation of actual damages must include consideration of losses that a tenant may incur as a

result of the tenant forfeiting their housing subsidy as a result of the landlord discriminating against the tenant based on the tenant's source or amount of income.

Current law provides that, in addition to relief awarded to a tenant in a private action, the Colorado civil rights commission may order a respondent who has been found to have engaged in an unfair housing practice to pay a civil penalty in an amount that varies based on whether the respondent has previously committed discriminatory housing practices. The act establishes a minimum penalty amount of $5,000 if a person commits any of certain unfair housing violations and the violation concerns discrimination on the basis of an individual's use of a housing subsidy.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 29, 2025

**H.B. 25-1249 Tenants and landlords - security deposits.** The act amends and makes additions to existing law concerning security deposits that tenants submit to landlords and the conditions under which a landlord may retain all or part of a security deposit.

For the purposes of security deposits, the act expands the definition of "normal wear and tear".

Under current law, a landlord may not retain a security deposit to cover normal wear and tear and, if actual cause exists for retaining any portion of a security deposit, the landlord must provide the tenant:

- A written statement listing the exact reasons for the retention (written statement); and

- The difference between any sum deposited and the amount retained.

The act states that a landlord may not retain a security deposit to cover any damage or defective condition that preexisted the tenancy and, if the landlord delivers the written statement within fourteen days after a written request by the tenant, the landlord must also deliver any relevant documentation in the landlord's possession or control.

Upon a landlord's or tenant's request, if reasonable and practicable, the act requires a landlord and tenant to conduct a walk-through inspection, either in person or via a telecommunication-assisted interactive walk-through, of the dwelling unit to identify in writing any damage or defective conditions that are beyond normal wear and tear and that did not preexist the tenancy. The landlord must provide a walk-through inspection at a time that is mutually convenient to the parties, before the termination of the lease or the surrender of the premises, and after the tenant has had the opportunity to remove furniture.

A landlord wrongfully withholds a security deposit or any portion of it if the landlord:

- Fails to timely provide the written statement and any required documentation;
- Provides a written statement that fails to list the exact reasons for retaining any portion of the security deposit;
- Fails to timely return the difference between any sum deposited and the amount retained; or
- Retains a security deposit or any portion of it in bad faith.

A landlord retains a security deposit or any portion of it in bad faith if the amount retained:

- Unreasonably exceeds the amount of actual damages;
- Is retained without actual cause;
- Is an amount the landlord knew or should have known exceeded the actual damages; or
- Is retained solely or in part for an unlawful, retaliatory, or discriminatory purpose.

A landlord is presumed to have retained an unreasonable amount of a security deposit if the amount retained is 125% or greater than the amount of the actual damages.

In any court action brought by a tenant under the act, the landlord bears the burden of proving the amount of actual damages the landlord incurred.

Under current law, upon cessation of a landlord's interest in a dwelling unit, the person in possession of a tenant's security deposit must either transfer the security deposit to the landlord's successor in interest or return the security deposit to the tenant within a reasonable time. The act states that this must be done within 60 days after cessation of the landlord's interest in the dwelling unit.

If a landlord's payment refunding a tenant's security deposit or any portion of it is returned to the landlord, the landlord must hold the payment for at least one year after receiving it and must disburse the payment to the tenant within 15 calendar days upon the tenant's request.

A landlord does not have actual cause to retain any amount from a security deposit for the replacement of carpet or painting unless there is substantial and irreparable damage to the carpet, or substantial damage to the paint, that exceeds normal wear and tear and did not preexist the tenancy. If a landlord has actual cause, the landlord may retain only the minimum amount necessary to replace the carpet or to repaint in the area that is damaged. A landlord may not deem carpet substantially and irreparably damaged if it has not been replaced with new carpet within the 10 years

preceding the termination of the lease or surrender of the premises.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause. Section 3 of the act and 38-12-103 (1), as amended in section 2 of the act, are contingent of whether or not House Bill 25-1168 becomes law. House Bill 25-1168 was signed by the governor May 22, 2025

**H.B. 25-1272 Construction defect claims - multifamily construction incentive program - requirements for program claims - duty to mitigate - mandatory disclosures - liability insurance policies - statute of limitations - unit owners associations - state affordable housing fund.** For construction of multifamily, attached housing of 2 or more units, the act creates the multifamily construction incentive program (program). A builder may chose to participate in the program by:

- Providing a warranty that covers any defect and damage at no cost to the homeowner for specified periods;

- Having a third-party inspection performed on the property; and

- Recording a notice of election to participate in the program in the real property records before the property is offered for sale.

For construction defect claims brought for the construction of housing for which the builder is a participant in the program, the act:

- Requires a claimant to file a certificate of review with the complaint, if the complaint is against an architect or engineer;

- Limits actions to claims that have resulted in: Actual damage to real or personal property; actual loss of the use of real or personal property; actual bodily injury or wrongful death; an unreasonable reduction in the capability of, or an actual failure of, a building component to perform an intended function or purpose; or an unreasonable risk of bodily injury or death to, or a threat to the life, health, or safety of, the occupants of the residential property; and

- Requires that a construction professional must send or deliver to the claimant an offer to settle the claim or a written response that identifies the standards that apply to the claim and explains why the defect does not require repair.

For all construction defect claims, the act:

- Establishes a claimant's duty to mitigate an alleged construction defect and specifies how a claimant may satisfy this duty and the consequences to a claimant that fails to satisfy this duty;

- Requires a construction professional who is the defendant in a construction defect action to submit specified information to the claimant;

- Prohibits an insurer from cancelling, denying, or reducing coverage based on any claim for benefits covered by an existing liability insurance policy issued to a construction professional based on the construction professional's offer to repair or settle a construction defect claim;

- Tolls the statute of limitations or repose during a claimant's mitigation of an alleged construction defect;

- Increases the percentage of owners that an executive board of a unit owners' association (executive board) must obtain approval from before initiating a construction defect claim on behalf of the owners from a majority to 65%; and

- Requires an executive board that is successful in a construction defect claim or settlement to first use the net monetary damages or net proceeds received as a result of the claim to repair the construction defect.

The act requires a local government to establish a fast-track approval process for an application for for-sale multifamily condominium projects in order to qualify for assistance from the state affordable housing fund.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 12, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# PUBLIC UTILITIES

**S.B. 25-052 Railroads - investigations - confidentiality.** The act repeals a requirement that investigative reports be kept confidential and replaces it with a grant of rule-making authority to make ongoing investigations and security information confidential. The confidentiality rules must not make final reports of investigations confidential and must require the timely release of information if public knowledge of the information would protect the public safety, health, or welfare.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-068 Utility bill payment assistance - contributions from unclaimed utility deposits - voluntary participation by municipally owned utilities.** The unclaimed utility deposits program (program) helps finance electric and gas utility bill payment assistance for income-qualified households. The program is partially funded by electric and gas utilities' contributions of money that are owed to utility ratepayers but that have remained unclaimed by the ratepayers for more than 2 years. The act clarifies that a municipally owned electric or gas utility may elect to participate in the program or develop a similar mechanism for utilizing unclaimed utility deposits for utility bill payment assistance.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-162 Railroad safety - public utilities commission - office of rail safety - authority to regulate - covered railroads - annual fee - notification of emergency involving a train - communication with first responders - information gathering and assessment - civil liability - report.** The act requires that, immediately after a railroad notifies the state's watch center in the department of public safety (watch center) of an emergency involving a train, the watch center must notify the public utilities commission (commission) and the office of rail safety (office) of the incident. The commission is required to submit a report to specified committees of the general assembly on the information reported by railroads regarding an emergency involving a train.

A crew member of a train operated by a railroad may communicate with first responders during an emergency situation after notifying the railroad dispatch. A crew member has discretion in determining the appropriate response to the emergency situation, including cutting the railroad crossing. A railroad employee or a crew

member is immune from civil liability and is not liable in civil damages for actions taken in good faith in the course of a response to an emergency situation involving a train.

The act eliminates the shared authority that the commission, the department of public safety, and the department of transportation had to inspect and investigate railroads and grants the commission alone the authority to engage in inspection, investigation, and enforcement activities regarding the following railroads:

- A class I railroad;
- A railroad operating on any line that was used by class I railroads as of July 1, 2024; and
- A passenger railroad.

The act requires the office to gather, analyze, and assess information, including:

- Data to create a more comprehensive understanding of railroad safety;
- Wayside detector information;
- Information regarding blocked public crossing locations;
- Information regarding railroad maintenance activity;
- An assessment of the state's ability to respond to a large-scale release of hazardous materials from railroad transportation;
- The best practices for ensuring financial responsibility for response, cleanup, and damages from major rail events, including reviewing best practices from other states; and
- Communication issues impacting railroad lines in the state.

Beginning on or before July 1, 2027, a railroad regulated by the commission is required to pay a fee to cover the costs incurred by the commission and the office in relation to the act. The commission shall determine a methodology for calculating the fee by rule, and the commission may include specified criteria in the calculation. The total amount collected pursuant to the annual fee must not exceed $2,900,000 in a calendar year. A railroad regulated by the commission must pay the fee in equal quarterly installments and is subject to penalties and interest if they fail to timely pay the fee.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**S.B. 25-175 Towing carriers - towing task force - continuation under sunset law.** The sunset law requires that new advisory committees and task forces be repealed and

undergo a review before the repeal. The act changes the towing task force's scheduled repeal from September 1, 2025, to September 1, 2035.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1040 Nuclear energy - included in definition of clean energy - excluded from definition of clean energy resource applicable to property valuations for tax purposes.** The statutory definition of "clean energy" determines which energy projects are eligible for clean energy project financing at the county and city and county level. The statutory definition of "clean energy resource" determines which energy resources may be used by a qualifying retail utility to meet the 2050 clean energy target. The act updates the 2 statutory definitions to include nuclear energy; except that, for property valuations made for tax purposes, the act exempts from the definition of "clean energy resource" nuclear energy.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 31, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1080 Wireless communications - broadband communications - property tax relief - sales tax refund.** The act authorizes a county, special district, or school district to negotiate property tax relief with a taxpayer that establishes or expands a "qualified communication services facility", which is a facility or other real or personal property used in the provision of fixed broadband or mobile broadband internet access service, if the facility will serve an unserved or underserved area of the county, special district, or school district. The act sets limits and standards for the tax relief.

The act also amends the legislative declaration for the statute establishing a sales tax refund for rural broadband service providers by:

- Stating that requirements to pay sales and use tax on federal-funded and state-funded broadband deployment reduce the efficacy and impact of the federal and state deployment grant money;

- Noting that wireless telecommunications technologies rely on forms of broadband infrastructure like fiber and landline networks and are, therefore, interconnected to broadband; and

- Including a tax preference performance statement for the sales tax refund indicating that a purpose of the sales tax refund is to incentivize private sector

investment in broadband infrastructure.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1110 Public utilities commission - railroad crossings - maintenance costs apportionment - local government.** The act requires the public utilities commission (commission) to adopt rules requiring that, unless the applicable road authority is a local government, the total costs to maintain an existing railroad crossing (total costs) are shared equally between the railroad, railroad corporation, rail fixed guideway, transit agency, or owner of the track (railroad) and the applicable road authority. If the applicable road authority is a local government, the commission must adopt rules that require the total costs to be apportioned as follows:

- The railroad is responsible for the costs to maintain the portion of the existing railroad crossing that is between the ends of the railroad ties; and

- The local government is responsible for the costs to maintain the portion of the existing railroad crossing that is outside of the ends of the railroad ties.

The act applies to costs accrued on or after the effective date of the act unless the costs accrue pursuant to an agreement entered into by the parties before the effective date of the act, which agreement provides for the distribution of the costs to be shared between the parties.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 10, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1117 Motor carriers - regulation of vehicle immobilization companies.** The act amends the statutes that require a person to possess a permit in order to boot a vehicle to apply any application, without the appropriate consent, of a device intended to prevent the normal operation of a motor vehicle.

The act allows the public utilities commission (commission) to suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a permit to immobilize a vehicle for felonies and immobilization-related offenses. An applicant must disclose each person that is an owner, a principal, an officer, a member, a partner, or a director of the vehicle immobilization company (company) in an application. The commission is authorized to deny an application for or suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a permit of a company based on a determination that it is not in the public interest for the company to possess a permit. The determination is subject to appeal. Possession of a permit is

rebuttably presumed to be not in the public interest if a company has willfully and repeatedly failed to comply with the relevant law.

The act adds the following new duties for companies:

- Before immobilizing a vehicle, the company must document the vehicle's condition and the reason for the immobilization. Standards are set for the documentation, including taking photographs.

- Upon demand by an authorized or interested person, the company must provide copies of the photographs, and if the company does not provide the photographs and a vehicle is damaged, it creates a rebuttable presumption that the company damaged the vehicle or did not have authority to immobilize the vehicle;

- A company shall display its name, the permit number, and a phone number of the company on each company vehicle used in immobilization. Standards are set for the display.

- The representative of a company must have business identification visibly worn at all times while immobilizing a vehicle or accepting payment;

- If a vehicle has been immobilized by a company, another company must not immobilize the vehicle;

- If a company applies more than one immobilization device to a vehicle, the company may not charge more than once for the removal of all the immobilization devices;

- A company must provide, upon request, evidence of the company's commercial liability insurance coverage;

- A company must immediately accept payment and release the vehicle if offered in cash or by valid major credit card;

- Upon request, a company must disclose accepted forms of payment;

- A company must provide an itemized act showing each charge and the rate for each fee incurred as a result of an immobilization and any fee that caused the immobilization; and

- A company may not pay money or provide other valuable consideration for the privilege of immobilizing vehicles.

A company is prohibited from immobilizing a vehicle on private property unless:

- The immobilization is ordered or authorized by a court order, an administrative

order, or a peace officer or by operation of law; or

- The company has received permission for each individual immobilization, within the 24 hours immediately preceding the immobilization, from a specified person. The company must retain the permission for 3 years.

A property owner with tenants must give each tenant adequate notice of parking regulations as outlined in the act. A company may not immobilize a vehicle in a parking space or common parking area without the company or property owner giving 24 hours' written notice at least 24 hours before immobilizing the vehicle, unless the vehicle owner or operator has received a previous notice for parking inappropriately in the same manner. Standards are set for the notice.

The company or property owner need not give the notice if one of the following apply but must place a notice on the immobilized vehicle that contains the phone number of the company, the normal operating hours of the company, and the phone number to contact the company outside of normal operating hours if:

- The vehicle is parked a second or subsequent time in the same inappropriate manner;

- The vehicle is parked in a designated and marked fire zone or is effectively obstructing a fire hydrant;

- The vehicle is inappropriately using reserved parking for people with disabilities;

- The immobilization is ordered or authorized by a court order, an administrative order, or a peace officer or by operation of law;

- The vehicle blocks a driveway or roadway enough to effectively obstruct a person's access to the driveway or roadway;

- The vehicle is parked in a designated, rented, or purchased parking space of a resident; or

- The vehicle is parked in a parking lot marked for the exclusive use of residents.

To immobilize a vehicle on private property normally used for parking, the following must be provided upon entering the private property:

- Notice of the parking regulations; and

- Notice that a violation of the regulations subjects the vehicle to immobilization at the vehicle owner's expense.

Unless the immobilization is based on an order given by a peace officer, a company may not immobilize a vehicle on private property because the vehicle's registration has

expired.

For a company to immobilize a vehicle, the property owner must have posted signage that meets the size, visibility, and placement standards of the act and contains the following information:

- The restriction or prohibition on parking;
- The times of the day and days that the restriction is applicable, but, if the restriction applies 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, the sign must say "Authorized Parking Only";
- Notice that violating the regulation subjects the violating vehicle to be immobilized at the vehicle owner's expense; and
- The name and telephone number of the company authorized to perform immobilization on the private property.

A company may not patrol or monitor property to enforce parking restrictions on behalf of a property owner. A company may not immobilize a vehicle because the vehicle is inoperable if the vehicle is owned by a resident and is parked in the resident's designated, rented, or purchased parking space or driveway or in a mobile home lot that is leased or owned by the resident.

If a company has immobilized a vehicle on private property, the company must give a written notice of the person's ability to make a complaint to the commission in accordance with the standards of the act.

A company must release a motor vehicle either within 120 minutes after being contacted outside the company's normal business hours or within 90 minutes during the company's normal business hours. A company must immediately release a vehicle without charge to a towing carrier when evidence is presented that the towing carrier has authorization to conduct a nonconsensual tow or law-enforcement-directed tow. A company must immediately release an immobilized vehicle if the person retrieving the vehicle pays $60 and the person signs a form affirming that the authorized or interested person owes the company payment for the appropriate fees. A company may remotely release an immobilization device from a vehicle. The company shall retrieve the immobilization device within 120 minutes after releasing it. The driver must move the immobilization device from the road so that it is not a hazard to vehicles or pedestrians unless the driver has a physical limitation that makes moving the device unreasonably difficult or impossible. The driver need not return the device to the company or a location specified by the company.

A company must charge a reduced release charge set by the commission and immediately release the vehicle if the vehicle is released after an employee of or agent of the company starts to immobilize the vehicle but before the agent or employee leaves the private property.

A company must retain evidence of giving the notices and disclosures required in the act for 3 years and provide the evidence to the commission or an enforcement official upon request.

Generally, the act does not apply to an immobilization that is:

- Ordered by a peace officer or technician directed by a peace officer;
- In a parking space that serves a business if the parking space is on commercial real estate;
- Ordered by a municipality, county, or city and county; or
- On federally leased land used for commercial parking purposes.

A violation of the act is generally a deceptive trade practice and is subject to enforcement by the attorney general's office or a district attorney.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**H.B. 25-1175 Public utilities commission - investor-owned retail utility - advanced metering infrastructure - smart meters - customer communication plan - customer notice.** Under current law, an investor-owned qualifying retail utility serving more than 500,000 customers (utility) may install advanced metering infrastructure (smart meter) at a customer's residential property without the property owner's permission unless the customer opts out of having the smart meter installed.

The act requires a utility that deploys smart meters on or after September 1, 2025, to submit a customer communication plan to the public utilities commission on or before December 31, 2025. The customer communication plan must include the information related to the utility's plan for:

- The deployment of smart meters;
- Communicating with residential customers before the installation of smart meters on the customer's property, which communication must be sent 90, 60, and 30 days before the smart meter is installed;
- Communicating with residential customers regarding the customer's right to not have a smart meter installed and to receive a noncommunicating meter instead; and
- Communicating with a new residential customer about whether the property already has a smart meter installed and the customer's right to have a noncommunicating meter installed instead.

A utility that plans to install a smart meter at a residential customer's property shall make reasonable efforts to notify the customer before arriving at the customer's property.

A utility that installs or plans to install smart meters shall:

- Maintain a phone line and public website with information regarding the customer's right to not have the smart meter installed and have a noncommunicating meter installed instead, if requested;

- Only install smart meters that comply with federal communications commission requirements for radio frequency; and

- Establish and maintain a public website that includes information regarding customer data privacy and radio frequency communications in relation to smart meters.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1177 Public utilities commission - investor-owned electric utility rates - commercial and industrial utility customers - economic development rate.** Under current law, an investor-owned electric utility (utility) may apply to the public utilities commission (commission) for approval to charge certain commercial or industrial customers of the utility an economic development rate (economic development rate), which is a reduced rate offered to a commercial or industrial customer that locates or expands their operations in Colorado, that adds at least 3 megawatts of new load at a single location within the utility's service territory, and that demonstrates certain other requirements to the satisfaction of the utility (qualifying commercial or industrial customer).

The act makes adjustments to the requirements for an economic development rate by:

- Requiring that an approved economic development rate not increase costs of electric service for other customers;

- Clarifying that an approved economic development rate does not relieve a utility of its obligation to achieve compliance with greenhouse gas emission reduction requirements;

- Authorizing a utility to apply to the commission for an expansion of the maximum duration of the economic development rate from 10 years to 25 years;

- Expanding the maximum load at a single location of a qualifying commercial or

industrial customer for an individual project that does not require commission approval from 20 megawatts to 40 megawatts; and

- Updating the application process required for seeking approval of an economic development rate by requiring that the commission:

    - Approve or deny an application within 120 days after a notice period of 14 business days after the application was filed; except that, if the load is more than 150 megawatts, the commission shall approve or deny the application within 210 days after the notice period; and

    - Consider the broader economic benefits associated with the application for other classes of utility customers and for the surrounding community.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 19, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 19, 2025

**H.B. 25-1234 Department of human services - low-income home energy assistance program - application - citizenship and immigration status of applicants - customer eligibility - utility service disconnection hold.** The act prohibits the department of human services (department) from requiring an applicant for the low-income home energy assistance program (program) to provide their citizenship or immigration status on an application for assistance under the program, unless that information is required as a condition of eligibility for the program. The department is also prohibited from sharing the citizenship or immigration status of an applicant for or recipient of assistance under the program with any federal law enforcement agency, unless disclosure is required by law or court order.

If an individual applies for assistance under the program and the individual's application is denied due to insufficient or incomplete documentation, the department must provide notice to the applicant that their application has been denied and provide the applicant at least 60 days to correct or complete the application. The investor-owned public utility of which the applicant is a customer must place a disconnection hold on the applicant's utility service for no more than 60 days while the customer's application is pending review.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**H.B. 25-1280 Public utilities commission - gas - gas pipeline safety and repair - advanced leak detection technology - rules.** In 2021, Senate Bill 21-108 "Concerning gas pipeline safety" was enacted, requiring the public utilities commission (commission) to adopt rules related to gas pipeline safety and repair, including rules related to advanced leak detection technology. The act requires the commission to adopt the rules regarding advanced leak detection technology on or before November

1, 2025.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 30, 2025

**H.B. 25-1291 Public utilities commission - transportation network companies - criminal history record checks - deactivation of driver - enforcement - civil penalties - appeals - driver contracts - audio and video recording - policies - driver and rider ratings - report - rules.** Current law requires that, before an individual is permitted to act as a transportation network company (TNC) driver through the use of a TNC's digital network, the individual shall obtain a criminal history record check. The act requires that the TNC procure a privately administered criminal history record check for the individual before the individual is permitted to act as a driver, at least once every 6 months after the initial criminal history record check, and if a person files a complaint against a driver with the TNC or the public utilities commission (commission) regarding specified allegations. The TNC shall pay the costs of the criminal history record checks.

A TNC shall initiate a review of a driver for deactivation if the TNC is notified through a complaint filed with the TNC or the commission or is contacted by the commission, the office of the attorney general, a district attorney's office, or a law enforcement agency regarding certain allegations against the driver. If the TNC determines that the allegation is more than likely to have occurred through a review of the available evidence, the TNC shall deactivate the driver from the TNC's digital platform in accordance with the TNC's deactivation and suspension policy. A driver who has been deactivated may challenge the deactivation through the TNC's deactivation and suspension policy. A TNC's resolution of a driver's challenge to a deactivation must include a written statement that the TNC sends to the driver and the party that filed a complaint. The act requires the commission to create a process by rule for sharing information between TNCs regarding deactivation of riders and drivers.

If a person files a complaint against a TNC or a driver, the TNC shall respond to a subpoena or search warrant for information related to the complaint from a court, the office of the attorney general, a district attorney's office, the commission, or a law enforcement agency no later than 2 business days after the request is made.

In addition to enforcement by the commission, the act authorizes the attorney general or a person injured or harmed by an alleged violation of the act that results in injury or harm to a minor to initiate a civil proceeding in a district court against a TNC, a driver, or a rider that violates the act. A person injured or harmed by an alleged violation of the act committed by a TNC, a driver, or a rider that results in death, sexual assault, kidnapping, or personal injury to an individual who is not a minor may initiate a civil proceeding in a district court against the TNC, the driver, or the rider.

A TNC shall ensure that a driver or rider may opt in to audio and video recording of each prearranged ride in accordance with rules adopted by the commission. On or before November 1, 2025, the commission shall also adopt rules regarding:

- The requirements, procedures, and the deadline for implementation of audio and video recording policies;

- Access to, storage of, and encryption of audio and video recording, including measures to promote victim-survivor privacy and choice;

- Transferring audio and video recording and related data between a TNC and the driver or rider;

- Notification by a TNC company to a driver and rider that a prearranged ride is continuously audio and video recorded;

- Education provided by a TNC to a driver and rider regarding the safety benefits of audio and video recording of a prearranged ride;

- Technology failures related to audio and video recording, including rules that hold harmless a TNC for a technological failure outside of the control of the TNC if the TNC is otherwise acting in good faith to conduct audio and video recording of a prearranged ride; and

- Ensuring that a driver does not suffer an undue burden from purchasing technology to enable audio and video recording.

The act requires a TNC to maintain clear policies prohibiting drivers or riders from offering, selling, or providing food or beverage to another driver or rider.

A provision in a contract between a TNC and a rider is declared void as against public policy if the provision attempts or purports to waive specified rights.

The act requires a TNC to develop policies to:

- Prevent imposter accounts, account sharing, and account renting;

- Prevent sexual assault, physical assault, and homicide against or committed by the TNC's drivers;

- Prohibit the transportation of an unaccompanied youth unless the youth is part of a duly authorized family account;

- Allow a driver to refuse a prearranged ride to an individual who is not authorized to use the account requesting the prearranged ride;

- Establish procedures for deactivation of a driver if the TNC is notified of a specified allegation against a driver;

- Notify and train drivers and riders of any updates to TNC safety policies;

- Prohibit drivers from offering or selling food or beverage to riders;
- Require drivers to report information regarding a conviction of or a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to specified offenses; and
- Prevent crimes committed against drivers by riders.

A TNC is prohibited from:

- Altering the rating a rider assigned to a driver or the rating a driver assigned to a rider on a TNC's digital platform;
- Assigning an automatic or default driver rating that the rider did not assign; or
- Assigning an automatic or default rider rating that the driver did not assign.

A TNC may delete ratings or reviews that are motivated by bias or fraud. A TNC shall not consider negative ratings or reviews that are motivated by bias or fraud in a review of a driver for deactivation or an internal deactivation reconsideration.

A TNC is prohibited from collecting biometric data or biometric identifiers from a driver or rider without first obtaining the consent of the driver or rider. If a TNC collects biometric data or biometric identifiers from a driver or rider, the TNC shall comply with specified provisions of the "Colorado Privacy Act" regarding biometric data and biometric identifiers.

A TNC that violates the act may be assessed a civil penalty as determined by the commission by rule.

The act requires that, on or before February 1, 2026, and on or before February 1 each year thereafter, a TNC shall submit to the commission, the attorney general, and each member of the general assembly, specified data related to incidents involving safety and discrimination.

**VETOED** by Governor May 23, 2025

# REVENUE - ACTIVITIES REGULATION

**S.B. 25-033 Liquor-licensed drugstore licenses - prohibition on issuance of new licenses.** On and after April 10, 2025, the act prohibits the state and local licensing authorities (licensing authorities) from issuing a new liquor-licensed drugstore license (license). Licensing authorities may continue to renew existing licenses.

On and after April 10, 2025, a person holding a license (licensee) is prohibited from changing the location of, merging, selling, converting, or transferring a license; except that a licensee that holds a license that was issued to an independent pharmacy before January 1, 2025, may change the location of or sell or transfer the license to another licensee that is an independent pharmacy that holds a license or to a person that does not already have a license.

The act defines an independent pharmacy as a prescription drug outlet privately owned by at least one licensed pharmacist with no ownership interest by or affiliation with a chain or publicly owned pharmacy.

The act prohibits an owner, part owner, shareholder, or person interested directly or indirectly in a liquor-licensed drugstore from having an interest in more than 8 licenses.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 10, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 10, 2025

**S.B. 25-072 Kratom products - requirements for manufacturing, selling, distributing, and advertising - deceptive trade practice.** The act prohibits a person from:

- Knowingly preparing, distributing, advertising, selling, or offering to sell a kratom product: To a person who is under 21 years of age; that is adulterated; that contains more than a specified level of 7-hydroxymitragynine; that is a confection, mimics candy, or is presented in a form that appeals to children; or that is combustible or intended for vaporization;

- Preparing, distributing, advertising, selling, or offering to sell a kratom product that does not clearly and conspicuously set forth specified information on the kratom product's label;

- Displaying or storing kratom products in a retail location in a manner that will allow the products to be accessed by individuals under 21 years of age; or

- Manufacturing, packaging, labeling, or distributing a kratom product that contains synthesized or semi-synthesized kratom alkaloids or has a level of 7-hydroxymitragynine in the alkaloid fraction that is greater than 2% of the alkaloid composition of the product.

A person that conducts these prohibited activities engages in a deceptive trade practice and is subject to penalties and other enforcement specified under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act".

**APPROVED** by Governor May 29, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 29, 2025

**S.B. 25-075 Motor vehicle dealer board - licensing - consideration of criminal record.** The act changes the time period for which a licensee's or applicant's prior conviction of or plea of no contest to specific crimes requires the motor vehicle dealer board (board) to revoke or deny a license to the licensee or applicant from a 10-year period to a 3-year period beginning on the date of conviction or the end of incarceration, whichever date is later, if the applicant or licensee has not been convicted of any other criminal offense during the 3-year period. After the 3-year period, the board may only consider the individual's application or license; except that the board may consider a conviction for a crime that is directly related to the auto industry at any time.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-274 Vinous liquors - alcohol beverage shipper license - amend requirements for delivery.** For vinous liquor alcohol shipper licenses, once those licenses are issued by the state, the act removes the requirement that a driver delivering vinous liquors on behalf of an alcohol beverage shipper licensee ensure that the individual accepting delivery is the individual intended to receive the product and instead requires only that the driver delivering the vinous liquor ensure that the individual accepting delivery is not under twenty-one years of age or visibly intoxicated.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-297 Department of public health and environment - department of revenue - department of regulatory agencies - natural medicine - regulated natural medicine - data collection on use of natural medicine - database - owner and employee licenses - product labels for regulated natural medicine and regulated natural medicine products - governor pardons - rules - appropriation.** The act directs the Colorado department of public health and environment (CDPHE), in coordination with the department of revenue (DOR) and the department of regulatory agencies (DORA), to collect information and data related to the use of natural medicine and natural medicine products, including data on the following topics:

- Law enforcement incidents involving the use of natural medicine and natural medicine products;

- Adverse health events involving the use of natural medicine and natural medicine products;

- Impacts on health-care facilities, hospitals, and health-care systems related to the use of natural medicine and natural medicine products;

- Consumer protection claims related to natural medicine and natural medicine products; and

- Behavioral health impacts related to the use of natural medicine and natural medicine products.

CDPHE and other relevant state departments shall also request and collect relevant data and information related to the health effects of the use of natural medicine from sources that may include all-payer claims data, hospital discharge data, peer-reviewed research studies, and other sources as determined by CDPHE.

The data and information collected by CDPHE must be de-identified and not include the personal identifying information of any individual. CDPHE must provide the data and information collected to DOR for use in DOR's annual report concerning the implementation and administration of Colorado's natural medicine program.

The act establishes the pilot data collection program, which requires CDPHE to create and maintain a database consisting of data and information collected by from facilitators and healing centers (database). Facilitators must provide data and information to CDPHE regarding health outcome data, demographic information, information related to the outcome of a participant's administration session, information concerning natural medicine services provided by the facilitator, and other relevant information as determined by DORA. Healing centers must provide data and information to CDPHE concerning demographic information of individuals who use regulated natural medicine services, outcome data related to an individual's participation in regulated natural medicine services, and any other information as determined by DOR. All data collected from facilitators and healing centers must be de-identified and not include the personal identifying information of individuals and is not subject to the "Colorado Open Records Act", subpoena, or discovery and is not admissible as evidence in any private civil action.

The collection of data and information by CDPHE, DOR, and DORA and the maintenance of the database is subject to the acceptance of gifts, grants, or donations by CDPHE, and CDPHE is not required to collect the data and information or maintain the database as required by the act if there is not sufficient funding.

The act requires CDPHE, in consultation with the natural medicine advisory board, DOR, and DORA, to conduct a review to determine whether there is sufficient funding

available for the collection of data and information and the maintenance of the database prior to the repeal of the statute on September 1, 2030, and submit that determination to the general assembly.

The act clarifies certain statutory provisions related to the issuance of owner licenses and employee licenses for natural medicine businesses. The act removes the fingerprinting requirement to obtain a license, but requires an applicant for a license to complete a name-based judicial record check.

The act permits the state licensing authority to adopt rules regarding the types of regulated natural medicine products that can be manufactured and requires the state licensing authority to adopt rules related to product labels for regulated natural medicine and regulated natural medicine products, including rules prohibiting:

- Labels that are attractive to individuals under 21 years of age;
- The use of colors, pictures, and cartoon images on a label;
- The use of the word "candy" or "candies" on a label; and
- A label that is likely to cause confusion as to whether the regulated natural medicine or regulated natural medicine product is a trademarked food product.

The act permits the governor to grant pardons to a class of defendants who were convicted of the possession of natural medicine.

The money appropriated to the regulated natural medicines division cash fund made in the general appropriation act for the 2025-2026 state fiscal year to the department of revenue is decreased by $78,287.

$208,240 is appropriated to the office of the governor for use by the office of information technology. The appropriation is from money received from gifts, grants, and donations received by the department of public health and environment.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**H.B. 25-1209 Marijuana business regulation - administration - streamlining - record keeping - fingerprint-based criminal history record checks - R-and-D unit testing, labeling, packing, and tracking - appropriation.** Current law states that rules adopted by the marijuana enforcement division (division) may include certain subjects. The act states that:

- Rules concerning record keeping may include certain information and must include certain other information; and
- The rules may require medical marijuana products manufacturers or retail

marijuana products manufacturers to use an approved licensed premises and approved equipment to manufacture and prepare products not infused with regulated marijuana for the purpose of quality control and research and development in the formulation of regulated marijuana products.

If a license holder is required to maintain books and records in the seed-to-sale inventory tracking system, the license holder need not maintain duplicate copies of the books and records. If a license holder violates regulatory requirements, the division may require the license holder to maintain additional records.

The act states that the division may adopt rules concerning identification cards for controlling beneficial owners, passive beneficial owners, or individuals who handle or transport regulated marijuana on behalf of license holders.

Current law requires all applicants for an employee identification card to obtain a fingerprint-based criminal history check. The act requires only controlling beneficial owners and passive beneficial owners to obtain a fingerprint-based criminal history record check, and other employees must merely obtain a name-based judicial record check.

The act requires that rules adopted by the division concerning video recording requirements must include rules to address specific aspects of such surveillance.

The act authorizes the division to notify license holders by digital communication of their license expiration date.

Current law authorizes marijuana cultivation facilities and marijuana products manufacturers to provide research and development units (R-and-D units) to managers and sets standards for the practice. The act reforms these standards with regard to labeling, testing, packaging, and tracking. The act also prohibits a facility or manufacturer from committing certain acts involving R-and-D units and requires the division to adopt rules concerning the issuance of R-and-D units to occupational licensees.

The act repeals provisions that prohibit a person from:

- Having a controlling beneficial ownership, passive beneficial ownership, or indirect financial interest in a license that was not disclosed;

- Having day-to-day operational control over the business if the person isn't a Colorado resident; and

- Engaging in transfer of ownership without prior approval.

The act authorizes the division to set and collect a fee to fulfill requests for copies of a license application.

Current law requires a person that accepts a court appointment as a receiver, personal representative, executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, trustee, or any other similarly situated person for a medical marijuana business to notify the state and local licensing authorities of the appointment and apply for a finding of suitability. Current law also prohibits a person from possessing, operating, managing, or controlling a medical marijuana business on behalf of another except by court appointment. The act applies these laws to retail marijuana businesses.

The act provides that on July 1, 2025, and July 1, 2026, the state treasurer will transfer $300,000 from the general fund to the marijuana entrepreneur fund.

The appropriation to the division from the marijuana cash fund in the annual general appropriation act for the 2025-26 state fiscal year is decreased by $25,883 if certain conditions apply. The appropriation to the Colorado bureau of investigation from the Colorado bureau of investigation identification unit fund made in the annual general appropriation act for the 2025-26 state fiscal year is decreased by $252,645 if certain conditions apply.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025

**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** January 5, 2026

**Note:** Sections 19, 21, and 22 of the act take effect June 3, 2025. Section 20 of the act is contingent on Senate Bill 25-206 becoming law. Senate Bill 25-206 was signed by the governor, and section 20 takes effect January 5, 2026.

**S.B. 25-061 Rules of construction - Southern Ute Indian Tribe - Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.** Current Colorado laws do not always expressly provide whether the laws apply to the Southern Ute Indian Tribe or the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (Tribes). The act creates a rule of construction that a law does not apply to the Tribes unless the law clearly and expressly states that the law applies to the Tribes.

The act further clarifies that if the general assembly enacts a new law or materially amends an existing law that is silent as to its application to the Tribes or to tribally controlled entities; purports to apply statewide; or grants a governmental agency or entity civil, criminal, or regulatory authority, it is presumed that the law does not apply within the exterior boundaries of the reservations to the Tribes, including the Tribes' officials and employees acting in their official capacities, to a tribally controlled entity, or to Tribal lands.

The act reinforces that these rules of construction do not:

- Preclude or limit the authority of the Tribes' governing bodies from requesting inclusion in legislation pending before the general assembly;
- Abrogate the sovereign immunity of the state or the Tribes; or
- Affect the rights of the state, the Tribes, or other persons to pursue legal remedies that may be available to contest the application of laws passed by the general assembly.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 28, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-082 Enactment of Colorado Revised Statutes 2024.** The bill enacts the softbound volumes of the Colorado Revised Statutes 2024, the subsequent changes approved by the voters at the statewide election on November 5, 2024, and the 2024 Colorado Second Extraordinary Session Supplement as the positive and statutory law of the state of Colorado and establishes the effective date of said publication.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 14, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** March 14, 2025

**S.B. 25-275 Colorado Revised Statutes - definition sections - create - streamline.** In the Colorado Revised Statutes, the act moves existing definitions into existing or new definition sections so that a reader may easily locate the definitions applicable to the relevant law. The act makes the changes without making substantive changes to

the law.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** March 1, 2026

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that, section 1-7-1001.3, Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended in section 8 of the act, takes effect March 1, 2026.

**S.B. 25-300 Revisor's Bill.** To improve the clarity and certainty of the statutes, the act amends, repeals, and reconstructs various statutory provisions of law that are obsolete, imperfect, or inoperative. The specific reasons for each amendment or repeal are set forth in the appendix to the act. The amendments made by the act are not intended to change the meaning or intent of the statutes.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# TAXATION

**S.B. 25-006 Bonds for affordable housing issued by quasi-governmental authorities - authorized investment for state money.** The act authorizes the state treasurer to invest up to $50 million of state money in bonds, which may have below-market interest rates, that are issued by a quasi-governmental authority to create or finance new affordable, income-restricted for-sale housing that would not be made available at similar rates and terms without the state's investment. The housing must remain affordable long-term and be available to borrowers earning no more than 140% of the statewide area median income. The bonds may have a term of up to 45 years and must have at least 2 credit ratings at or above A- or A3 or its equivalent from nationally recognized rating organizations. Money from principal proceeds of such bonds must be reinvested by the state treasurer for the same purpose once the state treasurer has received repayment of 50% of the principal amount invested. The quasi-governmental authority issuing the bonds shall provide an annual report to the treasurer and the general assembly that includes specified information about the affordable housing created with bond proceeds.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 15, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 15, 2025

**S.B. 25-018 Sales and use tax - tax exemption certificate - searchable.** The act requires the executive director of the department of revenue to allow a sales and use tax license and a sales and use tax exemption certificate to be searchable by the name and identification number of the sales and use tax licensee or the sales and use tax exemption certificate holder.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-026 Income tax - extensions - credits and deductions - sales and use tax - exemptions - purposes of taxation - appropriation.** The act adjusts several tax expenditures and adds purpose statements to other tax expenditures as follows:

- Section 1 of the act disallows the income tax credit for unsalable alcohol after December 31, 2025, and repeals the credit on December 31, 2030;

- Section 2 extends the 10% of purchase price income tax credit for income tax years commencing before January 1, 2025, for a purchaser who installs an energy storage system in a residential dwelling to include subsequent income tax years commencing before January 1, 2027, and extends the repeal of the credit from January 1, 2028, to January 1, 2030.

- By amending a definition of "agricultural compounds" that is incorporated into the definition of "wholesale sale" used for purposes of the sales and use tax statutes, section 3 exempts from sales and use tax soil conditioners, plant amendments, plant growth regulators, mulches, compost, soil used for aboveground production of agricultural commodities, manure, fish for non-stocking purposes, fish embryos, and fish eggs beginning January 1, 2026;

- Section 4 states that the purpose of the insolvency assessments paid insurance premium tax credit is to offset the cost for an insurer paying required assessments into the life and health insurance protection association and that the credit's effectiveness is measured by how many eligible insurers claim the credit and the amount claimed relative to payments into the life and health insurance protection association;

- Sections 5 and 6 state that the purpose of the state refund income tax subtraction is to avoid re-taxing a taxpayer's state income tax refund when a state refund is required to be included as income on the taxpayer's federal return pursuant to the internal revenue code and that the effectiveness of the deduction is measured by the number of taxpayers claiming the deduction and the total amount of state refunds claimed as substractions from Colorado taxable income;

- Section 7 states that the purpose of the dyed special fuels and off-road fuel tax excise tax exemption is to entirely exclude dyed diesel or kerosene from the special fuels excise tax where the dyed fuel is used for specified off-road purposes or by governmental entities and that the effectiveness of the exemption is measured by the number of taxpayers claiming the exemption and the amount of tax that would have been paid without the exemption;

- Section 8 states that the purpose of the off-road fuel use refund is to compensate taxpayers who buy and pay the tax on otherwise taxable fuels for the purpose of using the fuels for specified non-taxable purposes under federal law and that the effectiveness of the refund is measured by the number of taxpayers claiming a refund and the amount of tax that was already collected and is refunded;

- Section 9 states that the purpose of the wholesale sale exemption from sales tax is to ensure that sales tax is levied and collected only on a final end sale to a retail consumer and not on wholesale sales and that the effectiveness of the wholesale exemption from sales tax is measured by the number of taxpayers claiming the wholesale exemption from tax and the amount of tax liability not paid;

- Section 10 extends the availability of the biotechnology sales and use tax refund by 1 year to include calendar years beginning before January 1, 2027; and

- Section 11 clarifies that the temporary property tax valuation for assessment

reduction for qualified-senior primary residence real property is available whether or not the state has sufficient excess revenues to pay for it.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $13,137 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of revenue for implementation of the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-040 Severance taxes - water funding - creation of task force - updates to severance tax credits - appropriation.** The act creates the future of severance taxes and water funding task force (task force).

The department of natural resources is required to contract with a third party to conduct a study on severance taxes and water funding and develop recommendations for ways to continue funding water needs and energy impact grants in the face of decreasing severance tax revenue (study). The study must focus on identifying ways to alleviate the need to transfer revenues derived from severance taxes to the general fund and to replace severance tax revenue that was previously transferred to the general fund. The purpose of the task force is to work with the third party to conduct the study and develop recommendations.

No later than January 15, 2026, the third party must submit a draft report, detailing the results of the study and any recommendations, to the department of natural resources and the task force for review. The task force is required to provide input on the draft report. No later than July 15, 2026, the third party must submit a final report, which incorporates the input of the task force, to the water resources and agriculture review committee (committee). The task force must present the final report to the committee during the 2026 legislative interim.

The act changes the manner in which a credit allowed against severance tax in taxable years commencing January 1, 2026, but prior to January 1, 2028, is calculated.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $198,592 is appropriated from the severance tax operational fund to the department of natural resources to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 15, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-046 Sales and use taxation - third-party auditor - confidentiality - disclosure - misdemeanor.** The act establishes uniform confidentiality standards for

the protection of taxpayer information used or obtained in connection with a sales or use tax investigation performed by a third-party auditor on behalf of a local taxing jurisdiction. Except for certain limited circumstances, the act prohibits third-party auditors from divulging or making known in any way to any person information that is obtained from a sales or use tax investigation on behalf of a local taxing jurisdiction or disclosed in any document, report, or return filed in connection with local sales or use taxes. Third-party auditors may disclose taxpayer information in certain limited circumstances, including disclosure to:

- An official, employee, hearing officer, attorney, or other public agent of the local taxing jurisdiction who is authorized to receive such information in connection with the local taxing jurisdiction's sales or use tax investigation performed by the third-party auditor;

- A requesting taxpayer, or the taxpayer's authorized agent, of the taxpayer's own tax filings;

- The department of revenue (department) for purposes of statistical analysis and publication as authorized by current law; and

- The department and the federal internal revenue service as necessary and pertinent to a taxpayer's compliance or failure to comply with state or federal tax law.

A taxpayer may waive the confidentiality requirements for the taxpayer's own filings. A violation of the confidentiality provisions is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 per violation.

The act also clarifies the scope of the authority of the executive director of the department to share taxpayer information with statutory local governments, special districts, and requesting home rule jurisdictions as necessary to facilitate dispute resolution, coordination, intergovernmental agreements, and information sharing between the department and such local governments consistent with law, which prohibits the disclosure of any such shared information to any third party.

**APPROVED** by Governor March 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-259 Program for state reimbursement of property tax paid on destroyed property - repeal.** Effective January 1, 2025, the act terminates a program that has allowed the owner of real or business personal property that was destroyed by a natural cause to be reimbursed by the state for the amount of property tax levied on the destroyed property in the property tax year in which it was destroyed. The program statute is repealed, effective July 1, 2025.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 25, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** April 25, 2025

**S.B. 25-261 Property tax deferral program - eligibility - administration - appropriation.** The act modifies the state property tax deferral program (program) under which the state makes a secured loan to a qualified taxpayer to pay property taxes owed for the taxpayer's homestead by:

- Again limiting eligibility for the program to seniors and persons called into active military service, who, until a 2021 program expansion also allowed otherwise nonqualifying taxpayers whose property tax had increased by at least a specified percentage to participate, had been the only eligible individuals; and

- Shifting portions of the responsibility for the administration of the program that had been shifted from the county treasurers to the state treasurer in 2022 back to the county treasurers.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $160,826 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of the treasury for operating expenses related to the implementation of the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

**S.B. 25-268 Marijuana tax cash fund - distribution of money - apportionment of proceeds from retail marijuana sales tax between the state and local governments.** For state fiscal years commencing on or after July 1, 2025, the act repeals the requirement that the general assembly annually appropriate $3 million from the marijuana tax cash fund (fund) to the board of regents of the university of Colorado for the implementation of the medication-assisted treatment expansion pilot program (program) but allows the general assembly to choose to appropriate money for the implementation of the program. Accordingly, the cash funds appropriation from the fund made in the general appropriation act for the 2025-26 state fiscal year for this purpose is decreased by $3 million.

The act also repeals the requirement that the state treasurer transfer $20 million from the fund to the public school capital construction assistance fund on June 1, 2026.

Finally, beginning July 1, 2025, the act changes the apportionment of the proceeds collected from the retail marijuana sales tax (tax revenue) between the state and local governments so that local governments receive 3.5% rather than 10% of the tax revenue and the state retains 96.5% rather than 90% of the tax revenue. The 6.5% increase of the tax revenue that the state retains is apportioned to the fund. On or after November 1, 2027, but before April 1, 2028, the joint budget committee is required to review the percentage of the tax revenue that is allocated to local governments to determine whether the percentage continues to be appropriate and recommend any necessary modifications to the general assembly.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**S.B. 25-272 Sales and use tax exemption - regional transportation authority - employee housing.** The act establishes a sales and use tax exemption for contractors and subcontractors that purchase, store, use, or consume construction and building materials for use in the building, erection, alteration, or repair of structures owned and used by a regional transportation authority (authority) to house authority employees or contractors. The act authorizes an authority or an authority's board to build, erect, alter, or repair such structures for the purpose of housing employees or contractors of an authority.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2025

**S.B. 25-302 Achieving a better life experience state income tax deduction - extension - clarification of purpose.** The act extends the achieving a better life experience state income tax deduction (ABLE deduction) until December 31, 2030.

The act specifies that the purposes of the ABLE deduction are to provide support to individuals with disabilities and their families and to provide an incentive for individuals with disabilities and their families to set aside money in an account to cover future disability-related expenses.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-319 Income tax incentive for higher education tuition and fees - clarification of administration - appropriation.** The state allows a student pursuing higher education who satisfies statutorily specified eligibility criteria to claim an income tax incentive for amounts paid for tuition and fees for qualifying academic semesters or terms that the student completes. The act clarifies the statute that provides for the income tax incentive to improve the administration, including data tracking and reporting, of the incentive.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $135,446 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of revenue for use by the taxation business group to implement the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**H.B. 25-1005 Income tax - office of economic development - film festival incentive tax credit.** The act creates a new refundable tax credit only if at least one qualified film festival entity with a multi-decade operating history and a verifiable track record of attracting 100,000 or more in-person ticket sales and over 10,000 out-of-state and

international attendees (global film festival entity) commences the relocation of the festival to Colorado by January 1, 2026. Upon relocation, for calendar years commencing on or after January 1, 2027, but before January 1, 2037, the maximum aggregate amount of refundable tax credits that any qualified global film festival entity is eligible to receive is $34 million and the maximum aggregate amount that all existing or small Colorado festival entities collectively may receive is $5 million. A film festival entity is allowed a tax credit for each tax year in which the film festival entity hosts a film festival in Colorado, and may be allowed an additional tax credit in the subsequent tax year with respect to any qualified expenditures incurred in the year the film festival entity hosted the film festival in Colorado.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 8, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1021 Office of economic development - employee-owned business tax subtraction - employee-owned business tax credit - conversion, expansion, and support costs.** The act creates 2 income tax subtractions for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2027, but before January 1, 2038. The first subtraction is for an amount equal to state capital gains that are realized by a taxpayer, who is the owner of a qualified business, during the taxable year for the conversion by an increment of at least 20% ownership to a qualified employee-owned business. The taxpayers that are eligible for this subtraction are the same taxpayers that would be eligible for the tax credit for conversion costs for employee business ownership. The total amount of capital gains that a taxpayer may subtract is set by and may be annually adjusted by the Colorado office of economic development (office), and is required to be posted on the office's website. The second subtraction is allowed to worker-owned cooperatives in an amount equal to the worker-owned cooperative's federal taxable income for the tax year not to exceed $1 million.

The act also makes changes to the tax credit for conversion or expansion costs for employee business ownership (credit), which has been available through income tax year 2026. The act extends the credit through income tax years commencing in 2031. The act also specifies that the aggregate amount of credits that can be claimed for each income tax year commencing on or after January 1, 2026, but before January 1, 2032, is $3 million. The act also increases the percentage of conversion or expansion costs that are eligible to be claimed for the credit from 50% to 75% beginning in tax year 2026 while maintaining the existing dollar caps for the different methods of conversion.

Additionally, the act revises several definitions to expand eligibility for the credit and allows for qualified support entities, which are businesses or nonprofit organizations that provide services to businesses that qualify under the credit so that those businesses can convert or expand to employee ownership, to be eligible to receive the credit for up to 75% of the costs incurred for providing such support, not to exceed

$167,000, including for staff salaries and benefits, marketing and outreach, and consulting and technical assistance. Support costs exclude any costs that are considered conversion or expansion costs that can be claimed in the credit for employee business ownership.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 30, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1157 Colorado office of economic development - advanced industry tax credit - extension.** The act extends the availability of the advanced industry investment tax credit (credit), which can be claimed by a qualified investor that makes a qualified investment in a qualified small business that is in an advanced industry, from December 31, 2026, through December 31, 2031.

The act expands the definition of "qualified investment" by eliminating prohibitions against a qualified investor having more than 30% of the voting power in a qualified small business before the investor makes a qualified investment in the qualified small business and more than 49% of the voting power in a qualified small business after making a qualified investment in the qualified small business.

The act changes the definition of "qualified investor" by clarifying that an entity subject to income tax may qualify as an investor; except that a C corporation, including any limited liability or other legal entity treated as a C corporation for federal and state income tax purposes, is not a qualified investor. A qualified investor may include a partner, shareholder, or beneficiary that is allocated a credit, but does not include:

- A person that had control of a qualified small business for 6 months preceding or following the date of the investment in the qualified small business;

- A founder, employee, or contractor or a spouse of a founder, employee, or contractor of a qualified small business;

- A person that has invested more than $50,000 in the qualified small business or owns more than 10% of the qualified small business on a fully diluted basis.

The act authorizes the Colorado office of economic development (office), which administers the credit, to certify a small business as a qualified small business through October 1, 2031. A small business certified as a qualified small business must report to the office as requested to confirm the certified small business's status as a qualified small business. The office may require a qualified small business to provide information to confirm that a qualified investment has been made in the qualified small business, the intended use of the qualified investment, and the expected number of new employees that will be hired by the qualified small business as a result of the qualified investment. A qualified small business that receives a qualified investment

is required to report data relevant to the impact of the credit and development of the qualified small business annually to the office for 5 years following a qualified investment. The office may assess a penalty against a qualified small business that does not meet this reporting requirement.

The office may issue $4 million in credits per calendar year for the years through the 2026 calendar year for which the credit is currently available. The act decreases the cap to $2.5 million per calendar year beginning with the 2027 calendar year through the 2031 calendar year.

If the qualified investor receiving a credit is a trust, the qualified investor may allocate the credit between the trust and its beneficiaries in any manner determined by the trust. The office shall issue a credit certificate to a trust beneficiary and a trust beneficiary may claim the amount indicated on the credit certificate.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 19, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1247 County lodging tax - maximum rate - allowed uses of revenue.** Subject to local voter approval, the act increases the maximum allowed rate of a county lodging tax levied on the purchase price paid or charged to persons for rooms or accommodations from 2% to 6% and expands the allowed uses of lodging tax revenue to include:

- Public infrastructure maintenance or improvements; or
- Enhancing public safety measures by funding local law enforcement, fire protection services, and emergency medical services.

If a county received voter approval before January 1, 2025, to specifically allocate portions of revenue from the lodging tax to allowed uses for designated purposes, the act clarifies how those previously approved allocations are preserved and how revenue attributable to an increase in the tax rate may be allocated by the county.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 13, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 13, 2025

**H.B. 25-1289 Metropolitan districts - property tax exemptions - required disclosure of conflicts of interest.** The act requires a metropolitan district that is a party to a lease or rental agreement that was effective as of January 1, 2025, or later and was filed with the county assessor's office in support of a claim for a property tax exemption based on the use of the property for purposes of the metropolitan district to file with the county assessor's office a statement (statement) describing:

- The metropolitan district's use of the leased property;
- The metropolitan district's authority to use the leased property for the metropolitan district's purposes;
- Any use of the leased property by a private person for private purposes; and
- Any disclosure filed by a member of the board of directors of the metropolitan district in accordance with certain laws that govern disclosures of conflicts of interest.

If the statement includes a disclosure that relates to the leased property and is filed by a member of the board of directors of the metropolitan district in accordance with certain laws that govern disclosures of conflicts of interest, the county assessor shall, within 14 days of receipt of the statement, submit the statement to the metropolitan district's governing body. Within 63 days of receipt of the statement, the governing body shall issue a written decision including findings of fact and a conclusion as to whether the leased property is used for a public purpose. If the governing body concludes that the leased property is not used for a public purpose, the leased property is not exempt from taxation, and the county assessor shall implement the governing body's decision. The decision of the governing body is not subject to appeal and does not give rise to any private right of action.

The act clarifies that a leasehold interest in real or personal property that is owned by a private person and that has been leased to the state or a political subdivision of the state, the use and possession of which has been leased back to a private person for private purposes, is taxable to the owner.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1296 Income tax, property tax, and sales and use tax expenditures - changes.** The act adjusts several state tax expenditures as follows:

- Section 2 of the act allows an individual to present a copy of their federal tax return to be exempted from the medical marijuana registry application fee;
- Section 3 requires insurance companies, when submitting certain filings with the division of insurance, to submit the total annual dollar amount of premiums collected or contracted for on policies or contracts of insurance covering property or risks in Colorado during the previous calendar year from entities that are exempt from taxation;
- Section 4 ensures that the valuation for assessment for qualified-senior primary

residence real property is reduced for the property tax years commencing on January 1, 2025, and January 1, 2026;

- Section 6 adds the amount of any overtime compensation excluded or deducted from a taxpayer's federal gross income to that taxpayer's federal taxable income for purposes of determining the taxpayer's state taxable income;

- Section 7 expands the definition of local government to include counties for purposes of the alternative transportation options tax credit;

- Section 8 modifies the tax credit for qualified costs incurred in preservation of historic structures by removing the 5% increase in the percentage of rehabilitation expenses incurred in a rehabilitation in a disaster area for the rehabilitation of a commercial structure that are applicable for the tax credit;

- Section 9 extends the tax credit for monetary contributions to promote child care, so that the tax credit is available through income tax years commencing before January 1, 2030, rather than January 1, 2026;

- Section 10 limits the existing business personal property tax credit so that a taxpayer may only claim the tax deduction for income tax years commencing before January 1, 2026;

- Section 12 clarifies and modifies definitions for the qualified care worker tax credit;

- Section 13 allows the executive director of the department of revenue to direct employers who make payments of compensation other than wages to withhold an amount that approximates an employee's income tax due to the state from that employee's compensation;

- Section 14 expands the definition of agricultural commodities to include products regulated under article 10 of title 44 for purposes of the pesticides, fertilizers, and spray adjuvants wholesale sales tax exemption;

- Section 15 ensures that, beginning July 1, 2025, interstate telephone and telegraph services are subject to state sales tax;

- Section 16 exempts the sale of medical marijuana to an individual who presents a valid electronic benefits transfer card or certain other identification from sales tax; and

- Section 17 modifies the enterprise zone tax credit for income tax years beginning January 1, 2026, by limiting the total amount of the credit that may be claimed to $2 million, providing an exemption process for that limit, and

prohibiting certain taxpayers from claiming that credit.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 16, 2025 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** May 16, 2025
**PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

**H.B. 25-1299 Income taxation - voluntary contribution - animal protection fund - appropriation.** The act creates a voluntary procedure by which an individual may elect to contribute a portion of their state income tax refund as a donation to the animal protection fund (fund). For the income tax years immediately following the year in which the executive director of the department of revenue (department) files written certification with the revisor of statutes that a line on the income tax return form has become available and that the animal protection fund voluntary contribution (contribution) is next in the queue established pursuant to statute, the executive director of the department shall ensure that the Colorado state individual income tax return form contains a line by which each individual taxpayer may designate the amount of the contribution, if any, that the individual wishes to make to the fund. Money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department of agriculture.

Unlike many other types of permitted voluntary contributions, the contribution is not subject to sunset review and is not subject to repeal if the contribution generates no more than $50,000 during the period between January 1 and September 1 of a tax year.

The act requires the department to determine annually the total amount donated through the contribution and report that amount to the state treasurer and to the general assembly. The state treasurer shall credit that amount to the fund. All interest derived from the deposit and investment of money in the fund is credited to the fund. The general assembly shall appropriate annually from the fund to the department its costs of administering money designated as contributions to the fund.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $11,606 from the fund to the department for the implementation of the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 22, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1311 Sports betting - tax on net sports betting proceeds - elimination of free bet deduction - appropriation.** As approved by voters in 2019, a tax of 10% is imposed on net sports betting proceeds. For the purpose of calculating its net sports betting proceeds, a sports betting operator or internet sports betting operator (sports betting operator) has been allowed to deduct all payments to players, all federal excise taxes paid, and a certain percentage of free bets placed by players as follows:

- Between July 1, 2025, and June 30, 2026, no more than 2% of total free bets

placed each month; and

- On and after July 1, 2026, no more than 1.75% of total free bets placed each month.

The act alters the percentage of free bets that a sports betting operator is allowed to deduct so that:

- Between July 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025, no more than 2% of total free bets placed each month may be deducted; and

- Between January 1, 2026, and June 30, 2026, no more than 1% of total free bets placed each month may be deducted.

Beginning on July 1, 2026, the act removes the deduction for all free bets placed.

For the 2025-2026 state fiscal year, $17,135 is appropriated from the sports betting fund to the department of revenue for personal services and tax administration IT system support.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 15, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1324 Taxable real property - protest, appeal, and objection deadlines.** To determine objections and protests concerning valuations of taxable property, state law requires a county with a population of over 300,000 (mandatory county) to use alternate protest and appeal procedures (alternate procedures) in any general reassessment year for real property that is valued biennially and allows any other county (elective county) to use alternate procedures. Alternate procedures deadlines for county assessors and taxpayers are later than standard protest and appeal procedure deadlines. The act clarifies that the later deadlines for alternate procedures apply to all mandatory counties and elective counties that use alternate procedures.

The act also updates the deadline for an assessor to conclude all hearings for objections and protests concerning valuations of taxable real property from June 1 to June 8 to better reflect the intent of previously enacted law.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**H.B. 25-1335 Tax credits - family affordability tax credit - earned income tax credit - method of determining availability.** The availability of both the family affordability tax credit and the earned income tax credit has been determined by the compound annual growth rate between actual state revenue in state fiscal year 2024-25 and

projected state revenue for the fiscal year that begins during the relevant state income tax year. Under the act, the availability of both tax credits is determined by the compound annual growth rate between state revenue for state fiscal year 2024-25, as projected in the March 2024 office of state planning and budgeting revenue forecast, and projected state revenue for the fiscal year that begins during the relevant state income tax year.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

# TRANSPORTATION

**S.B. 25-030 Department of transportation - metropolitan planning organizations - creation of transit and active transportation project inventory - local government transit, bicycle, and pedestrian project planning - reports.** The act requires the department of transportation (department), no later than July 1, 2026, and in coordination with local governments and transit agencies, to create a transit and active transportation project inventory that identifies gaps in transit, bicycle, and pedestrian infrastructure and access on state highways and rights-of-way that are controlled and maintained by the department.

No later than July 1, 2026, metropolitan planning organizations must create a transit and active transportation project inventory that identifies gaps in transit, bicycle, and pedestrian infrastructure and access within the network of regionally significant roadways and rights-of-way that are typically subject to planning and programming by the metropolitan planning organization.

No later than October 31, 2026, the department and the metropolitan planning organizations must present a report to the transportation legislation review committee on the transit and active transportation project inventories (inventories) created, including an assessment of existing and potential funding sources for the projects listed in the inventories. The department and metropolitan planning organizations must update the inventories as part of the planning processes for the regional and statewide transportation plans and must use the inventories to inform those plans, other transit service plans, and transportation improvement programs.

No later than July 1, 2026, the department must develop clear definitions for roadway capacity investments and state-of-good-repair investments.

No later than December 31, 2025, a local government with a population of 5,000 or more that is within a metropolitan planning organization must submit to its metropolitan planning organization all planned transit, bicycle, and pedestrian projects included in any transportation, capital, or other plan. The act also allows a local government to:

- Adopt goals for the share of total trips within a specified geographic area completed using certain transportation methods;

- Submit local transportation demand management strategies to its metropolitan planning organization; and

- Collaborate with the department, its metropolitan planning organization, and transit agencies to identify unfinished transit, bicycle, and pedestrian projects in certain transit areas and to prioritize such projects based on each project's potential to increase transportation mode choice, project vulnerable road users, reduce vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas emissions, and improve

access to nondriving transportation options in disproportionately impacted communities.

The act also clarifies that the Moffat tunnel improvement district is controlled and managed by the department of transportation rather than the department of local affairs.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 13, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-069 Motor vehicles and highways - winter weather - chain law - permits for installation or removal of traction devices.** The act creates a permit that is issued by the department of transportation (department). The permit authorizes the holder to, for a fee, install or remove tire chains or alternate traction devices at a location designated in the permit.

The department may place conditions on the permit concerning the safe and orderly movement of traffic. The department is instructed to avoid issuing permits in a manner that creates a monopoly-type situation for a permit holder at a specific location.

The department may charge a fee to issue a permit to an applicant. The fee must be set in an amount to offset the direct and indirect costs of issuing these permits.

The department will adopt rules to implement the act. The rules must include:

- The procedures for issuing a permit, the procedures for revoking a permit, and the qualifications to be issued a permit; and

- A requirement that the individuals installing tire chains or alternate traction devices wear reflective clothing and use appropriate signs and traffic control devices.

A rental car company is required to notify its car renters of the requirements of and penalties for violating the chain law.

Colorado law already authorizes the department to close roads during winter weather conditions unless a motor vehicle meets traction equipment requirements. The act also authorizes a 4-wheel-drive vehicle with tires that are imprinted by a manufacturer with a mountain-snowflake, "M&S", "M+S", or "M/S" symbol or that are all-weather rated by the manufacturer to travel on roads that the department restricts for winter weather conditions.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 15, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-161 Regional transportation district - planning and reporting - regional transportation district accountability committee - prohibition on write-in candidates to regional transportation district board of directors - local transit operations cash fund grants - appropriation.** The act makes the following changes for the purpose of improving the performance of the regional transportation district (RTD):

- Authorizes RTD to enter into a service partnership agreement with a local government, institution of higher education, business or housing entity, or special district to expand services within RTD's service territory or beyond the boundaries of RTD as authorized by law;

- Requires RTD, in discharging its responsibilities, to:

    - Align with statewide greenhouse gas reduction targets, "Transportation Vision 2035" goals, and mode choice targets;

    - Create worker retention goals;

    - Adhere to the requirements of "General Directive 24-1: Required Actions Regarding Assaults on Transit Workers", issued on September 25, 2024, by the federal transit administration of the United States department of transportation; and

    - Develop performance measures to evaluate its progress in aligning with state climate goals and achieving its worker retention goals;

- Requires RTD to report to the transportation legislation review committee (TLRC) on or before December 15, 2025, on RTD's 5-year financial forecast, debt capacity, and use of agency reserve accounts;

- Requires RTD, in coordination with the department of transportation, the Denver regional council of governments, and local governments within RTD's service territory, to create a 10-year strategic plan no later than September 30, 2026, and a comprehensive operational analysis no less frequently than every 5 years beginning on April 10, 2026, and to report quarterly to the RTD board of directors regarding the plan and analysis. RTD is also required to annually report to the TLRC on its progress in delivering the projects identified in the 10-year strategic plan and the comprehensive operational analysis.

- Requires RTD, in conjunction with the creation of its 10-year strategic plan, to study or contract with a third party to study and identify opportunities to increase funding to achieve the goals, measures, and targets identified in the 10-year strategic plan;

- Requires RTD to create, maintain, and publish on its website information and dashboards related to capital projects, ridership and service information, planned service changes, workforce statistics, and transit safety;

- Requires RTD to update its service policies and standards, its equitable transit-oriented development policy, and its service buy-up policy, to create specific communication protocols, and to implement parking and transportation demand management strategies and policies;

- Requires RTD to report to the governor, general assembly, the TLRC, and the RTD board by December 2025 on its work to achieve the transportation expansion routes identified in the transportation expansion plan, including the north lines. If RTD has not completed and begun service by January 1, 2029, on the fixed guideway mass transit system proposed in the transportation expansion plan, RTD is required to report to the governor and the transportation committees of the general assembly every 6 months until service begins.

- Requires RTD to periodically notify the Denver regional council of governments and the department of local affairs of any known infrastructure gaps that exist within a transit center of a transit-oriented community within RTD's service territory;

- Requires RTD to modernize, advertise, and conduct outreach about its EcoPass programs and to report to the transportation committees of the general assembly about its efforts;

- Clarifies the powers and duties of the RTD board of directors; and

- Prohibits write-in candidates for the RTD board of directors.

The act also requires other entities to analyze opportunities for the improvement of transit services by:

- Requiring certain residential and mixed-use developments to survey their residents about their interest in having the development provide annual pre-paid RTD transit passes via the EcoPass program, if the development does not already provide bulk-purchased EcoPasses. If a majority of residents express interest in bulk-purchased EcoPasses, the development is required to enroll in the EcoPass program for its residents.

- Requiring the transportation commission, on or before March 31, 2026, to develop and publish best practices and technical assistance materials concerning the creation of regional transportation authorities to increase funding for transit and to provide additional transit services within the state; and

- Creating an RTD accountability committee within the Colorado energy office that consists of 15 appointed members, including 14 voting members and one

ex officio nonvoting member, whose work is intended to build upon the work of the previous RTD accountability committee created in 2020. On or before January 30, 2026, the committee is required to provide recommendations to the transportation committees of the general assembly concerning:

- The governance structure and compensation of the RTD board and executive leadership;
- Paratransit services within RTD;
- The representation of local governments and state agencies within RTD; and
- RTD's labor and workforce standards and workforce retention.

The act also makes changes to the information that an eligible entity is required to provide to the clean transit enterprise after being awarded money from the local transit operations cash fund.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $146,720 is appropriated from the general fund to the office of the governor for use by the Colorado energy office for program administration.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 13, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 13, 2025

**S.B. 25-257 Annual general fund transfers to state highway fund - adjustment of schedule and amounts.** The act modifies the schedule and amounts of annual transfers from the general fund to the state highway fund as follows:

- The $100 million transfer to the state highway fund scheduled for July 1, 2025, is reduced to $32.2 million;
- The $100 million transfer to the state highway fund scheduled for July 1, 2026, is reduced to $50.5 million;
- The $82.5 million transfers to the state highway fund scheduled for each July 1 from July 1, 2029, through July 1, 2031, are increased to $100 million;
- A new $64.8 million transfer to the state highway fund is scheduled for July 1, 2032; and
- The $7 million transfers to the state highway fund for the purpose of providing additional funding for the revitalizing main streets program scheduled for each July 1 from July 1, 2025, through July 1, 2031, are eliminated.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 4, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2025

**S.B. 25-320 Commercial vehicles - sales and use tax - exemption reinstatement - bridge and tunnel enterprise - impact fee increase - appropriation.** The act reinstates the sales and use tax exemption for certain low-emitting heavy-duty motor vehicles, vehicle power sources, and parts for vehicle power source conversion, which had expired as of January 1, 2025, for the period beginning on and after August 1, 2025, but prior to January 1, 2029, and clarifies the intent of the exemption.

The act increases the amount of the bridge and tunnel impact fee to be imposed per gallon of special fuel by the statewide bridge and tunnel enterprise from $0.05 per gallon to $0.07 per gallon for state fiscal year 2025-26, from $0.06 per gallon to $0.07 per gallon for state fiscal year 2026-27, and from $0.07 per gallon to $0.08 per gallon for state fiscal year 2027-28.

For state fiscal year 2025-2026, $3,959 is appropriated from the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account in the highway users tax fund to the department of revenue for implementation of the act.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2025

**H.B. 25-1007 Paratransit - emergency services - communication and service plan - report.** Beginning on January 1, 2026, any political subdivision of the state, public entity, or nonprofit corporation that provides paratransit services in the state (paratransit provider) is required to establish, in coordination with local public entities providing emergency services, a plan to communicate information and provide paratransit services during emergencies. The communication plan must include information on the number of riders who use paratransit services and the resource capacity of the paratransit provider, including the number of drivers and the number of vehicles used to provide paratransit services. Paratransit providers and public entities providing emergency services are also required to submit a report to the transportation legislation review committee on or before September 1, 2026, about the implementation of the communication and emergency services plan.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 17, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1228 Department of transportation - design-build contracts - best value - evaluation factors.** For design-build transportation contracts administered by the department of transportation (department) "best value" means the overall maximum value of a proposal to the department after considering all of the evaluation factors described in the specifications for the transportation project or the request for proposals. The act requires that those evaluation factors include:

- Project schedule;
- Innovative solutions;
- Improved quality;
- Sustainability;
- Environmental impact;
- Initial cost;
- Long-term life-cycle cost of the transportation project;
- Resilience;
- Increased scope; and
- Aesthetics.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 24, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1292 Department of transportation - state highway rights-of-way - high voltage lines.** The act allows a transmission developer to co-locate longitudinally high voltage transmission lines within a state highway right-of-way (right-of-way), according to a process developed by rule by the department of transportation (department). Upon the request of a transmission developer, the department is required to provide to the transmission developer the best available information on potential future state highway development projects that could impact the placement of a high voltage line within a right-of-way. If the department and a transmission developer agree that a site may be suitable for high voltage line development and preconstruction requirements are approved, the transmission developer is required to provide a constructability, access, and maintenance report that includes mitigation strategies for potential impacts of the proposed high voltage line.

Beginning on January 1, 2027, a transmission developer is required to make a report with the following information available on a public-facing website within 30 days of filing for a local permit for the construction or development of high voltage lines:

- A description of the analysis undertaken for route selection;
- An evaluation of the economic impacts, engineering considerations, and reliability of the electric system; and

- Information demonstrating that, in assessing potential sites for the placement of high voltage lines, a transmission developer has considered or is considering development sites in the following order of priority: First, existing utility corridors; second, rights-of-way; and last, new utility corridors.

A transmission developer is not required to select an existing utility corridor or a right-of-way for development of high voltage lines. A transmission developer seeking to locate a high voltage line within a right-of-way within the exterior boundaries of an Indian reservation is required to obtain the written consent of the applicable tribal government. A transmission developer is required to compensate the department for its co-location of high voltage lines in a right-of-way, either through a public-private initiative or by paying surcharges as established by the department by rule.

The act also requires the Colorado electric transmission authority, through a public-private partnership and in collaboration with the department, the Colorado energy office, the Colorado public utilities commission, and other state agencies, including the division of parks and wildlife, to study state highway corridors to identify potential corridors that may be suitable for high voltage transmission line development and to publish and share with specified state agencies a report on the findings of the study.

The act also aligns the definition of a real estate appraiser with federal law.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 9, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# WATER AND IRRIGATION

**S.B. 25-140 Irrigation districts - compensation of board of directors and judge of election - ratification of contracts - dollar amounts adjusted for inflation.** Under current law, each member of a board of directors of an irrigation district (board of directors) and each judge of election of an irrigation district (judge of election) receives compensation of not more than $100 per day. In addition, a contract entered into by a board of directors that involves a consideration that exceeds $250,000 but does not exceed $400,000 must be authorized and ratified in writing by no less than one-third of the electors of the irrigation district according to the number of votes cast at the last district election. A contract that exceeds $400,000 must be authorized and ratified at an election in the manner provided for the issuance of bonds.

To account for inflation, the act:

- Increases the amount of compensation for members of a board of directors and judges of election to up to $150 per day; and

- Requires that, to be binding, a contract entered into by a board of directors that exceeds $400,000 but does not exceed $650,000 must be authorized and ratified in writing by no less than one-third of the electors of the irrigation district according to the number of votes cast at the last district election, and a contract that exceeds $650,000 must be authorized and ratified at an election in the manner provided for the issuance of bonds.

The act requires that the dollar amounts related to compensation of members of a board of directors and judges of election, as well as those related to contracts entered into by a board of directors, must be increased for inflation every 5 years, beginning July 1, 2029.

**APPROVED** by Governor April 7, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**S.B. 25-283 Department of natural resources - division of water resources - Colorado water conservation board - water projects - transfers - loans - appropriations.** The act appropriates the following amounts for the 2025-26 state fiscal year from the Colorado water conservation board (CWCB) construction fund to the CWCB or the division of water resources in the department of natural resources for the following projects:

- Continuation of the satellite monitoring system, $380,000 (section 1 of the act);

- Continuation of the floodplain map modernization program, $500,000 (section

2);

- Continuation of the weather modification permitting program, $500,000 (section 3);

- Continuation of the Colorado Mesonet project, $200,000 (section 5);

- Continuation of the water forecasting partnership project, $2,000,000 (section 6);

- Continuation of the Arkansas river decision support program, $300,000 (section 7);

- Continuation of technical assistance for the federal irrigation improvement cost-sharing program, $500,000 (section 8);

- Decision support systems model enhancements to support the Colorado water plan, $1,000,000 (section 9);

- Support for the basin implementation plan analysis and updates, $4,500,000 (section 10);

- Continuation of the Colorado watershed restoration and wildfire ready watershed programs, $5,000,000 (section 11);

- Support for a statewide turf analysis, $1,400,000 (section 12);

- Support for the Yampa river and Walton creek confluence restoration project, $2,000,000 (section 14); and

- Support for the south fork focus zone irrigated acreage retirement, $6,000,000 (section 15).

Section 4 directs the state treasurer to transfer up to $2,000,000 from the CWCB construction fund to the CWCB litigation fund on July 1, 2025.

Section 13 directs the state treasurer to transfer $500,000 from the CWCB construction fund to the plant health, pest control, and environmental protection cash fund on July 1, 2025, and makes an appropriation of that amount to the department of agriculture for use by the conservation services division for the Colorado soil health program.

Section 16 authorizes the CWCB to make a loan in an amount of $12,978,500 from the severance tax perpetual base fund to the North Poudre Irrigation Company to support the park creek expansion project.

Section 17 appropriates $29,200,000 from the water plan implementation cash fund

to the CWCB to award grants that will help implement the state water plan.

Sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 eliminate the office of water conservation under the CWCB and the water efficiency grant program, transfer remaining money from the water efficiency grant program cash fund to the severance tax perpetual base fund, and make conforming amendments accordingly.

Current law authorizes the governor to appoint a director of compact negotiations. Section 22 states that the governor or the executive director of the department of natural resources shall appoint the director of compact negotiations within 30 days after a vacancy of the position.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 15, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** May 15, 2025

**H.B. 25-1014 Underground water - well permitting process - time frame for well construction - well permit expiration process - decennial abandonment process - elimination of final permitting requirements for non-Denver Basin bedrock aquifer wells.** The division of water resources in the department of natural resources (division) is responsible for administering water rights and issuing water well permits, among other duties.

Under current law, after having received a permit to appropriate designated groundwater or construct a well outside the boundaries of a designated groundwater basin, a permit holder is required to construct the well within one year after the date of issuance of the permit. If the well is not constructed within one year, the permit expires; except that the ground water commission (commission) in the division or the state engineer, as applicable, may grant a single one-year extension.

The act extends the time frame for construction of a well to 2 years, eliminating the need for the commission or the state engineer to approve a one-year extension to the initial one-year construction time frame, except for permits issued for federally authorized water projects. The act also removes the requirement that the commission or state engineer must mail a certified letter to the permit holder before a permit can be formally expired. The act allows the commission or state engineer to reinstate an expired permit if the applicant for reinstatement of the permit can show that the well was completed in a timely manner and submits a $30 fee.

Under current law, the division engineer of each water division is required to decennially present to the water court a list of water rights that meet the criteria for abandonment. The act splits this decennial abandonment process into 2 batches, grouped by water division and spaced 5 years apart, beginning with 2030 and 2035. The act maintains the requirement that the abandonment process be performed every 10 years in each water division.

The act extends certain time frames relating to the well permitting process. Lastly, the act eliminates final permitting requirements for non-Denver Basin bedrock aquifer

wells in the designated basins.

**APPROVED** by Governor June 3, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1113 Prohibition of nonfunctional turf, nonfunctional artificial turf, and invasive plant species - local entities - construction or renovation of state facilities.** In the 2024 regular legislative session, the general assembly enacted Senate Bill 24-005, concerning the conservation of water in the state through the prohibition of certain landscaping practices, which:

- Prohibits a local entity, on and after January 1, 2026, from installing, planting, or placing, or allowing any person to install, plant, or place, any nonfunctional turf, nonfunctional artificial turf, or invasive plant species, as part of a new development project or redevelopment project, on applicable property within the local entity's jurisdiction; and

- Requires a local entity, on or before January 1, 2026, to enact or amend its laws regulating new development projects and redevelopment projects on applicable property in accordance with the new requirements.

The act expands the definition of "applicable property" to include a multifamily residential housing premises property that includes more than 12 dwelling units (applicable residential real property).

The act prohibits a local entity, on and after January 1, 2028, from installing, planting, or placing, or allowing a person to install, plant, or place, any nonfunctional turf, nonfunctional artificial turf, or invasive plant species, as part of a new development project or redevelopment project, on applicable properties that include multifamily residential housing premises property.

The act also requires each local entity with land use planning and zoning authority to enact or amend, on or before January 1, 2028, its laws regulating new development projects and redevelopment projects to regulate the installation of nonfunctional turf and include consideration of applicable residential real property.

The act also requires each local entity with land use planning and zoning authority to enact or amend, on or before January 1, 2028, its laws regulating new development projects and redevelopment projects within the local entity's jurisdiction to regulate the installation of turf to reduce irrigation water demand for all residential real property that is not applicable residential real property. Local entities must also regulate the installation of turf when enacting or amending its laws on and after January 1, 2028, to reduce irrigation water demand for all residential real property that

is not applicable residential real property.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 20, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

**H.B. 25-1115 Colorado water conservation board - water supply measurement and forecasting program - appropriation.** The act authorizes the Colorado water conservation board (board) to administer a water supply measurement and forecasting program to collect and disseminate data on snowpack levels, investigate technological advances in snowpack measurement and water supply forecasting, and collect other data that the board determines will assist in those efforts.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, $104,608 is appropriated to the department of natural resources (department) from the Colorado water conservation board construction fund for the department to implement the act. Of the money appropriated, $15,960 is reappropriated to the office of the governor for use by the office of information technology to provide information technology services for the department.

**APPROVED** by Governor May 15, 2025 **EFFECTIVE** August 6, 2025

**NOTE:** This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

# SUBJECT INDEX