



2025 State Legislation: New Authorities & Mandates for Counties

The following table is designed to serve as a brief general reference guide. Commissioners & county staff should always seek the advice and counsel of their county attorney concerning specific implementation requirements.

Historic Authorities & Mandates Tables can be found at: <https://ccionline.org/advocacy/legislative-sessions>

* = CCI Legislative Priority Bill

Updated 6/10/2025

General Government
CCI Staff: Meghan MacKillop

2025 Legislation	Local Option(s)	Local Requirement(s)	Effective Date
HB25-1030 , Accessibility Standards in Building Codes		When adopting new building codes or substantially updating existing building codes, a county must adopt one of the two most recent accessibility codes found in the international building codes, as adopted by the International Code Council. Substantially updating the code does not include adoption of energy codes as required by state law. [C.R.S. 30-28-204 (2), (3)]	January 1, 2026
HB25-1061 , Community Schoolyards Grant Program	Allows a county to partner with a local school district or community organization to apply for grant funding to create park-like environments at schools that provide hands-on programming to students, enhance well-being of students and community members, and address inequities in underserved communities, specifically those affected by minerals and mineral fuels subject to severance tax. [C.R.S. 30-28-204]		August 6, 2025
HB25-1300 , Workers' Compensation Benefits Proof of Benefits		Eliminates the current system where employers, including county employers, offer a choice of up to four designated physicians and instead allows injured employees to select any Level I or Level II physician accredited by the state within 70 miles of their home or workplace. [C.R.S. 8-43-404 (5)(a), (10)(b)]	January 1, 2028
HB25-1315 , Vacancies in the General Assembly		Modifies requirements for vacancy selections for the state Senate and House of Representatives and requires that county commissioners serve on a vacancy committee to fill a vacant seat in the General Assembly. [C.R.S. 1-3-103 (15)] & [C.R.S. 1-12-203]	August 6, 2025

HB25-1319 , County Commissioner Vacancies		Modifies requirements for vacancy selections for vacant county commissioner positions and requires counties to hold vacancy elections for vacancies occurring after July 31 of an even-numbered year, and before July 31 of an odd-numbered year. [C.R.S. 1-12-206]	May 28, 2025
SB25-020 , Tenant and Landlord Law Enforcement	Beginning January 1, 2026, allows counties and municipalities to independently initiate enforcement actions to regulate tenant and landlord laws regarding the enforcement of housing protections for victims of unlawful sexual behavior, stalking, or domestic violence, documentation requirements for housing agreements, and regulations regarding bed bugs in residential premises. In commencing a civil action, a county may confer with a housing authority. [C.R.S. 30-11-101 (1)(m), (3) & [C.R.S. 38-12-513]		August 6, 2025

Health & Human Services

CCI Staff: Kevin Neimond

2025 Legislation	Local Option(s)	Local Requirement(s)	Effective Date
HB25-1017 , Community Integration Plan Individuals with Disabilities		<p>Each public and governmental entity shall administer case management-based services, programs, and activities in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of a qualified individual with a disability. [C.R.S. 25.5-1-1103]</p> <p>Each public and governmental entity shall provide community-based services to a qualified individual with a disability when the services are appropriate, as determined by the treating professionals, the affected individual does not oppose receiving community-based services, and the community-based services can be reasonably accommodated, taking into account the resources available to the public or governmental entity and the needs of other qualified individuals with disabilities. [C.R.S. 25.5-1-1104 (1)]</p> <p>If the public or governmental entity cuts services, it shall assess whether the service cuts increase the risk of institutionalization for those individuals who are receiving services. [C.R.S. 25.5-1-1104 (2)]</p>	August 6, 2025
HB25-1035 , Collaborative Management Program Updates	<p>Allows Collaborative Management Programs (CMPs) to enter into agreements with any Medicaid managed care entities. [C.R.S. 24-1.9-102 (1)(a)(IX)]</p> <p>A CMP may provide access to a current service and support plan created by an individualized service and support team to a court with jurisdiction to hear the case at issue. [C.R.S. 24-1.9-102.3 (6)]</p>		March 26, 2025

HB25-1085 , Public Hospital Boards of Trustees	Allows an elected or appointed state, county, or city official to serve on a public hospital board. [C.R.S. 25-3-302 (1)]		August 6, 2025
HB25-1097 , Placement Transition Plans for Children	<p>When creating a placement transition plan for a child, a county child welfare caseworker must seek input from involved parties, providers, and the child (if appropriate). This input may be gathered during a meeting. [C.R.S. 19-3-213.5 (2)(a)(II)]</p> <p>If a sibling group is moved from a placement together, the county department child welfare caseworker may develop one individualized placement transition plan for the sibling group as long as the plan takes into account the individualized needs of each child. [C.R.S. 19-3-213.5 (2)(a)(III)]</p> <p>All county department child welfare caseworkers may complete state-created training on the importance of placement transition plans every three years. [C.R.S. 19-3-213.5 (4)(b)(II)]</p>	<p>Beginning July 1, 2026, absent an emergency placement change, a county department child welfare caseworker shall create an individualized placement transition 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 to another or is moved from any placement back to the child's home. An individualized placement transition 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 these needs relate to the care of the child. The county department child welfare caseworker shall document the individualized placement transition plan in the state automated case management system. [C.R.S. 19-3-213.5]</p>	May 28, 2025
HB25-1146 , Juvenile Detention Bed Cap	<p>A court may determine that a case management plan is necessary for a juvenile deemed incompetent to proceed who cannot be restored to competency in the reasonably foreseeable future. If the juvenile's parent or legal guardian, the court may alter the case management plan may take other actions, including referring the juvenile to a Collaborative Management Program (CMP) or filing a dependency and neglect petition if there is current information that the juvenile has suffered abuse and the best interests of the juvenile require that the juvenile is protected from risk of further abuse. [C.R.S. 19-2.5-704 (3)(d)]</p>		July 1, 2025

HB25-1159 , Child Support Commission Recommendations	<p>Beginning February 1, 2026, a court or delegate child support enforcement unit, like a county, has the discretion to enter an order directing the obligor to pay a reasonable amount of retroactive child support for a time period that occurred prior to the month the child support obligation begins.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 19-4-116 (6)]</p>	<p>A delegate child support enforcement unit, like a county, shall issue a notice of financial responsibility to the Administrative Process Action (APA)-respondent that advises the APA-respondent that, in the absence of reliable information concerning the parents' income, the delegate child support enforcement unit shall set the monthly support obligation in accordance with the parents' potential income, as determined pursuant to C.R.S. 14-10-115 (5)(b.5).</p> <p>[C.R.S. 26-13.5-103 (1)(h)]</p>	<p>Local Option Effective February 1, 2026, Local Requirement Effective May 31, 2025</p>
HB25-1188 , Mandatory Reporter Task Force Recommendations	<p>An entity, like a county, that employs a person defined as a mandatory reporter of known or suspected child abuse or neglect, such as an employee of a county department of human or social services, may develop protocols regarding the process for making such a report.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 19-3-304 (3.3)(b)]</p> <p>If a person required to submit a report of known or suspected child abuse or neglect contacts the child abuse reporting hotline system or a county about an incident or situation for which the child abuse reporting hotline system or county has already received a report, the child abuse reporting hotline system or county may, after confirming that the report does not require a new referral, provide the person with the referral identification number from the earlier child abuse reporting hotline system or county report.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 19-3-307 (1)(b)]</p>	<p>Mandatory reporters of known or suspected child abuse or neglect, which includes employees of a county department of human or social services, shall not make a report due to a family's or child's race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or disability status.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 19-3-304 (3.2)]</p> <p>A mandatory reporter shall not delegate the duty to make the report to another person who does not have firsthand knowledge of the suspected child abuse or neglect.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 19-3-304 (3.3)(a)]</p> <p>Reports of known or suspected child abuse or neglect must be made as soon as practicable, but no later than twenty-four hours after receiving the information.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 19-3-307 (1)(a)]</p>	<p>September 1, 2025</p>
HB25-1204 , Colorado Indian Child Welfare Act		<p>Codifies the federal "Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978" into state law as the "Colorado Indian Child Welfare Act" and provides additional protections for Indian children and children known to be Indian children under state law.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 19-1.2-101 through 132]</p>	<p>August 6, 2025</p>

HB25-1271 , Federal Benefits for Youth in Foster Care		<p>Beginning July 1, 2027, a county department of human services must continually determine whether children and youth in foster care may be eligible for federal survivor benefits administered by the Railroad Retirement Board, Social Security Administration, or Veterans Administration. If eligibility is identified, the county must apply for those benefits on behalf of the child.</p> <p>If no payee or fiduciary is available, the county must assume the role but cannot use any of the federal benefits to pay for county costs related to providing child welfare services to the foster child. The county department must create a trust account for the federal benefits, which must be saved for the future needs of the child. The county department must also provide an annual accounting of the accumulation of the child's federal survivor benefits to the child and the legal representative of the child.</p> <p>When a child leaves foster care, any remaining money in the account must be released to the youth.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 19-7-105]</p>	May 28, 2025
HB25-1279 , State-Level Data for Colorado Works Program	<p>Any information on the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) that is required by this bill and is in addition to what is currently reported to the Colorado Department of Human Services by each county that cannot be reported through existing structures and processes may be reported on a quarterly basis until a reporting structure and collection process is established for that information.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 26-2-727 (1)(c)]</p>	<p>By October 1, 2025, each county shall provide to the Colorado Department of Human Services information about the TANF program regarding expenditures for the program and changes to TANF caseload. Additionally, counties shall provide information needed by the Colorado Department of Human Services regarding standardized outcome measures for third-party contracted services funded by TANF, as well as required levels of effectiveness for these services.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 26-2-727 (9)]</p>	August 6, 2025

<p><u>SB25-151</u>, Measures to Prevent Youth from Running Away</p>		<p>The Colorado Department of Human Services must consult with counties to develop rules by July 1, 2026 for the policies that outline how residential child care facilities respond to a child or youth who threatens or attempts to run away from care, including the use of physical restraints. [C.R.S. 26-6-924 (2)(c)(V)]</p> <p>When a residential childcare facility discovers that a child or youth is missing from its care, the residential child care facility shall notify the child's or youth's parent, legal guardian, or custodian (including a county) and guardian ad litem or counsel for youth within four hours after the discovery of the missing child or youth. [C.R.S. 26-6-924 (3)]</p>	<p>April 10, 2025</p>
<p><u>SB25-285</u>, Updating Food Establishment Inspection Fees</p>	<p>The City and County of Denver may establish retail food establishment fees by ordinance. [C.R.S. 25-4-1607 (1.1)(d)(I)(A)]</p> <p>A county or district board of health may establish retail food establishment fees that are lower than the fees set in this bill if the county or district board of health is in compliance with all relevant state statutes in the Food Protection Act. [C.R.S. 25-4-1607 (1.1)(d)(I)(B)]</p>	<p>For calendar years 2026, 2027, and 2028 and for each subsequent calendar year thereafter, each retail food establishment must be assessed an annual license fee as set forth in this bill. [C.R.S. 25-4-1607 (1.1)(a)]</p> <p>A county or district public health agency shall establish the license fees for a retail food establishment at a special event. [C.R.S. 25-4-1607 (1.1)(b)(II)]</p> <p>The 2026 fee amounts set forth in this bill apply to, and shall be assessed for, a retail food establishment that commences operations or is newly licensed on or after September 1, 2025. [C.R.S. 25-4-1607 (1.1)(c)(I)]</p> <p>By ordinance of the City and County of Denver must be the only annual license fees charged by the state or by a county, district, local, or regional inspection authority and cover all inspections required for a retail food establishment throughout an annual license period. [C.R.S. 25-4-1607 (1.1)(d)(II)]</p>	<p>August 6, 2025</p>

		<p>Increases the fees paid by retail food establishments to a county or district board of health for the application and review of preopening or remodeling conditions, as well as for potential retail food establishment sites.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 25-4-1607 (2), (5)]</p> <p>Increases the amount a county health department or a district board of health must submit to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment from an annual license fee paid by a retail food establishment from \$43 to \$45.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 25-4-1608 (2)]</p>	
<p>SB25-294, Behavioral Health Services for Medicaid Members</p>		<p>The services delivered in a qualified residential treatment program or in a psychiatric residential treatment facility to children and youth Medicaid members who are in the care and custody of a county department of human or social services are funded under the fee-for-service system until July 1, 2026. After this date, the services must be funded under the Medicaid managed care system.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 25.5-5-402 (2)(c)(I)]</p>	May 31, 2025

Justice & Public Safety
CCI Staff: Kevin Neimond

2025 Legislation	Local Option(s)	Local Requirement(s)	Effective Date
HB25-1031 , Law Enforcement Whistleblower Protection		<p>A law enforcement agency must create an alternative internal reporting procedure, if one does not exist, for a whistleblowing peace officer to report unlawful retaliatory actions committed against them if the peace officer reports to the individual who committed the retaliatory violation(s).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[C.R.S. 24-31-906 (9)(a)]</p> <p>No later than January 1, 2026, all law enforcement agencies that employ P.O.S.T. certified peace officers shall provide a training to employees or a workplace posting, or both, on a peace officer's rights when their employer retaliates against them for disclosing a danger to public health or safety, or an alleged violation of law committed by another officer, as well as what actions against a whistleblower are unlawful.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[C.R.S. 24-31-906 (10)]</p>	June 3, 2025
HB25-1049 , Communication Rights for Persons in Custody		<p>In addition to in-person visits, peace officers or correctional staff at a county jail must allow attorneys or their authorized representatives to communicate with confined individuals through phone calls, video conferencing, or other reasonable electronic methods. This communication must be private, unrecorded, and free of charge for both the attorney and the confined person. It must be provided promptly, following reasonable facility procedures.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[C.R.S. 16-3-404 (1.5)]</p>	August 6, 2025

HB25-1050 , Regional County Jail Approach	A county that maintains an intergovernmental agreement or any other contract with at least one other county for the safekeeping or confinement of persons or prisoners lawfully committed is not required to maintain a county jail within the jurisdictional physical boundaries of such county. [C.R.S. 17-26-101 (2)]		March 14, 2025
HB25-1088 , Costs for Ground Ambulance Services	A county or an ambulance service designated or contracted to provide ambulance services on behalf of the county may submit to the Division of Insurance annually the rates for emergency ambulance services adopted by the county. [C.R.S. 10-16-171 (1)(a)]	If a county or an ambulance service designated or contracted to provide ambulance services on behalf of the county submits its rates for emergency ambulance services to the Division of Insurance, it must resubmit the rates to the Division if the rates change. [C.R.S. 10-16-171 (1)(a)]	August 6, 2025
HB25-1195 , First Responder Voter Registration Record Confidentiality	A peace officer, firefighter, volunteer firefighter, emergency medical service provider, or other individual who responds to a public safety emergency may request that their address be kept confidential in voter registration records. [C.R.S. 24-72-204 (3.5)(b)(I)]	A county clerk must provide address confidentiality application forms, receive completed requests in a variety delivered by a variety of means, and not impose a fee for processing the applications. [C.R.S. 24-72-204 (3.5)(b)(III)]	August 6, 2025
SB25-003 , Semiautomatic Firearms & Rapid-Fire Devices	A sheriff may deny or revoke an application for a firearms safety course eligibility card if the sheriff has a reasonable belief that documented previous behavior by the cardholder makes it likely the cardholder will present a danger to themselves or others if the cardholder continues holding a firearms safety course eligibility card. [C.R.S. 18-12-116 (5)(b)] A sheriff may establish a processing fee for a firearms safety course eligibility card. The amount of the fee must reflect the actual direct and indirect costs to the sheriff. [C.R.S. 18-12-116 (5)(b)(V)]	After conducting a mandatory review of required elements, a sheriff must issue or deny a firearms safety course eligibility card that is valid for five years after the date of issuance. A sheriff shall report information required by the Division of Parks and Wildlife about the card to the Firearms Training and Safety Course Record System. A sheriff must deny or revoke an application for a firearms safety course eligibility card if the applicant cannot lawfully possess a firearm under state or federal law. Upon a denial or revocation of a firearms safety course eligibility card, a sheriff must provide an applicant with a written explanation. [C.R.S. 18-12-116 (5)(b)]	April 10, 2025

		<p>A sheriff must charge on behalf of (and remit to) the Division of Parks and Wildlife a firearms safety course eligibility card fee that includes a sheriff's processing fee (if one is charged) and the firearms training and safety course record fee established by the state.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 18-12-116 (5)(b)(V)]</p> <p>A sheriff must verify that an instructor is eligible to teach a basic firearms safety course and an extended firearms safety course.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 18-12-116 (5)(a)(I)]</p>	
SB25-015 , Wildfire Information & Resource Center Website	<p>The state Division of Fire Prevention and Control shall coordinate with counties to include hyperlinks on the Division's wildfire information and resource center website to county websites that display emergency information and wildfire updates.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 24-33.5-1230 (5)]</p>		August 6, 2025
SB25-024 , Judicial Officers	<p>Subject to available appropriations, the bill increases the number of district court judges in 4th, 7th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 23rd judicial districts.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 13-5-various]</p> <p>Subject to available appropriations the bill increases the number of county judges in Jefferson, El Paso, Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Pueblo, Larimer, Douglas, La Plata, Mesa, Weld, and Eagle Counties.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 13-6-202]</p> <p>District court judges assigned to Arapahoe County may maintain offices outside of the county seat.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 13-5-119 (2)(e)]</p>	<p>One of the county judges in Boulder county shall maintain a courtroom in the City of Longmont at least three days per week.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 13-6-202 (2)(a)]</p> <p>A judge of the Eagle County court shall conduct court business in that portion of Eagle County lying in the Roaring Fork River drainage area in a manner sufficient to deal with the business before the court.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 13-6-202 (2)(b)]</p>	March 24, 2025

<p><u>SB25-031</u>, Single Point of Contact Wireless Services</p>	<p>An alerting authority may disseminate emergency alerts by using preloaded resident data and voluntary registrations. [C.R.S. 24-33.5-719 (1)(b)]</p> <p>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. [C.R.S. 24-33.5-719 (2)]</p> <p>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. [C.R.S. 24-33.5-719 (3)(b)]</p> <p>Alerting authorities that are required to send emergency alerts in a predominant minority language pursuant to this bill may meet the requirements by any available method, including technology, employees, or vendors. [C.R.S. 24-33.5-719 (3)(b)]</p>	<p>Beginning July 1, 2027, an alerting authority shall disseminate emergency alerts in English and in a predominant minority language if the alerting authority covers a county or city in which at 2,000 or 2.5% percent of residents who are 18 years of age or older speak the predominant minority language and speak English less than very well. [C.R.S. 24-33.5-719 (1)(a)]</p> <p>An emergency alert must be sent in the timeliest manner possible when using emergency messaging and notification systems and emergency notification systems, and an alerting authority shall comply with federal emergency alert requirements. [C.R.S. 24-33.5-719 (1)(b)]</p> <p>Emergency alerts must be in plain language. [C.R.S. 24-33.5-719 (1)(c)]</p> <p>Emergency alerts sent in English via an emergency messaging system must also be sent in predominate minority languages that the system supports. [C.R.S. 24-33.5-719 (1)(c)]</p> <p>Existing emergency notification systems installed or subscribed to by an alerting authority must adhere to the provisions of this bill as the alerting application allows and in the timeliest manner. [C.R.S. 24-33.5-719 (3)(b)]</p>	<p>August 6, 2025</p>
<p><u>SB25-081</u>, Treasurer's Office</p>	<p>Counties may enter into a contract with the Building Urgent Infrastructure and Leveraging Dollars (BUILD) Authority to leverage capital and offer innovative financing for critical infrastructure projects, including county courthouse construction projects. [C.R.S. 29-117-105 (1)(i)]</p>	<p>A representative of a statewide organization representing counties shall serve on the Building Urgent Infrastructure and Leveraging Dollars (BUILD) Authority. [C.R.S. 24-117-104 (2)(a)(V)]</p>	<p>August 6, 2025</p>
<p><u>SB25-142</u>, Changes to Wildfire Resiliency Code Board</p>	<p>An adopting governing body, like a county, that adopts local building codes and standards that meet or exceed those developed by the Wildfire</p>	<p>An adopting governing body, like a county, with jurisdiction over an area within a wildland urban interface (WUI) has 9 months to adopt local building</p>	<p>June 3, 2025</p>

	<p>Resiliency Code Board, may enforce those either in accord with the governing body's rules and regulations, or through a cooperative agreement with a third-party contractor or another governing body.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 24-33.5-1237 (2)(b)]</p>	<p>codes and standards that meet or exceed those developed by the Wildfire Resiliency Code Board.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 24-33.5-1237 (2)(a)]</p>	
<p>SB25-276, Protect Civil Rights Immigration Status</p>		<p>The custodian of a jail shall not delay a defendant's release from custody for the purpose of an immigration enforcement operation.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 16-4-102 (2)(e.5)(I)]</p> <p>A county employee shall not disclose or make accessible personal identifying information that is not publicly available information for the purpose of investigating for, participating in, cooperating with, or assisting in federal immigration enforcement except as required by federal or state law, including requirements necessary to perform state agency or political subdivision duties, or as required to comply with a court-issued subpoena, warrant, or order.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 24-74-103 (1)]</p> <p>A county employee shall not inquire into, or request information or documents to ascertain, a person's immigration status for the purpose of identifying if the person has complied with federal immigration laws, except as required by state or federal law or as necessary to perform county duties, or to verify a person's eligibility for a government-funded program for housing or economic development if verification is a necessary condition of the government funding.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 24-74-104 (1)]</p> <p>A county shall not collect the following, except as required by state or federal law or as necessary to perform county duties, or to verify a person's eligibility for a government-funded program for</p>	<p>May 23, 2025</p>

		<p>health care, housing, or economic development if verification is a necessary condition of the government funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place of birth. • Immigration or citizenship status. • Information from passports, permanent resident cards, alien registration cards, or employment authorization documents. <p>[C.R.S. 24-74-104 (2)]</p> <p>Counties must ensure that all third parties granted access to personal identifying information through a database or automated network that is not publicly available information have certified under penalty of perjury that they shall not use personal identifying information for the purpose of investigating for, participating in, cooperating with, or assisting in federal immigration enforcement unless required by federal or state law or to comply with a court-issued subpoena, warrant, or order. Additionally, counties must ensure that third parties will not disclose personal identifying information for the same purposes.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 24-74-105 (2)]</p>	
<p>SB25-310, Proposition 130 Implementation</p>		<p>A law enforcement agency, including a sheriff's office, must submit a certification with certain information to the state Department of Public Safety to receive a distribution of Proposition 130 funding.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 24-33.5-122 (3)(a), (b)]</p> <p>A law enforcement agency shall only spend, and a local government shall only budget for a law enforcement agency to spend, any money received from the state Department of Public Safety from Proposition 130 funding for the initial and continuing education and training for peace officers and the compensation of peace officers.</p>	June 2, 2025

		<p>[C.R.S. 24-33.5-122 (3)(c)(I)(A)]</p> <p>A law enforcement agency shall not spend, and a local government shall not budget for a law enforcement agency to spend money received from Proposition 130 funding to supplant other money that would, in the absence of the money received, be made available from other state and local sources for a permissible purpose.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 24-33.5-122 (3)(c)(I)(B)]</p> <p>If a local government receives money from Proposition 130 funding, its audit report must show how much funding was received, how much was spent by the law enforcement agency, and the purposes for which the funds were used.</p> <p>[C.R.S. 29-1-603 (6)(a)]</p>	
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Land Use & Natural Resources

CCI Staff: Reagan Shane

2025 Legislation	Local Option(s)	Local Requirement(s)	Effective Date
HB25-1023 , Local Government Review of Fencing Projects	A county with Sangre de Cristo land grant lands may opt in to require applications for certain large fencing projects on or after July 1, 2025. If it opts in, the county must review applications based on specified criteria and may waive the requirement if no significant environmental impacts are found. Applications must be approved or rejected within 60 days of receipt. [C.R.S. 29-20-112]		May 27, 2025
HB25-1060 , Electronic Fence Detection Systems	A county may regulate electronic fence detection systems through its existing alarm system permitting process. Counties may impose stricter or more lenient requirements in residential areas. [C.R.S. 9-5.8-101 & 102]	A county that regulates electronic fence detection systems must impose requirements that are not in addition to what is generally required for other alarm systems. [C.R.S. 9-5.8-101]	August 6, 2025
HB25-1093 , Limitations on Local Anti-Growth Land Use Policies		A county in a census urban area may only adopt an ordinance that lowers housing density after July 1, 2025, if it simultaneously designates equal or greater residential zoning capacity elsewhere in the county. This does not apply to property that contains or is directly adjacent to a mapped wildlife-crossing structure. [C.R.S. 29-20-104.2]	August 6, 2025
HB25-1113 , Limit Turf in New Residential Development		Under current law, beginning January 1, 2026, local governments may not allow nonfunctional turf, artificial turf, or invasive plants on new or redeveloped commercial, multifamily, or transportation property. This prohibition must be extended to multifamily common areas beginning January 1, 2028. [C.R.S. 37-99-103(5)(a)]	August 6, 2025

		By January 1, 2028, counties must enact or amend ordinances concerning new development and redevelopment projects to (a) regulate installation of nonfunctional turf to reduce irrigation water demand, and (b) include consideration of applicable residential real property and all other residential real property. The standard or mechanism for regulation is up to the jurisdiction. [C.R.S. 37-99-103(5)(c)] & [C.R.S. 37-9-104]	
HB25-1269 , Building Decarbonization Measures		Under current law, owners of county buildings that are over 50,000 square feet are required to submit an annual report on energy usage to the Energy Office by June 1 each year. This bill changes the deadline to November 1 each year and requires the report to indicate whether technical assistance would be helpful. [C.R.S. 25-7-142(3)]	May 20, 2025
HB25-1295 , Food Truck Operations		Counties must accept a fire safety permit as valid if the permit was issued (a) by another local government that has adopted the most recent international fire code, and (b) after completion of an inspection by a certified fire inspector. A county may still require adherence to their own local codes and ordinances. [C.R.S. 29-11.6-103(1)] Food safety license reciprocity is established between Denver and other local governments throughout the state. [C.R.S. 29-11.6-104]	January 1, 2026
SB25-002 , Regional Building Codes for Factory-Built Structures	Counties may be certified to perform factory-built structure inspections on behalf of the Division of Housing. [C.R.S. 24-32-3304(1)(h)(II)]	Counties may not impose more restrictive standards on factory-built structures than those applying to site-built homes in the same residential zones. [C.R.S. 30-28-115(3)(b)(I.5)]	May 8, 2025

Taxation & Finance
CCI Staff: Dylan Peper

2025 Legislation	Local Option(s)	Local Requirement(s)	Effective Date
HB25-1208 , Local Governments Tip Offsets for Tipped Employees	Beginning on January 1, 2026, the bill allows local governments that have enacted a minimum wage that exceeds the state minimum wage to increase their tip offset amount, if the increase does not cause the local tipped minimum wage to fall below the state tipped minimum wage. [C.R.S. 8-6-101]		January 1, 2026
HB25-1289 , Metropolitan District Leases & Property Tax Exemptions		Requires local governments to assess and potentially deny property tax exemptions for leased properties owned by metropolitan districts unless specific public use criteria are met. [C.R.S. 39-3-124]	August 6, 2025
* HB25-1247 , County Lodging Tax Expansion	Allows counties, with voter approval, to increase the lodging tax rate from 2% to up to 6%. Expanded Uses: Permits the use of lodging tax revenue for additional purposes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public infrastructure maintenance and improvements • Enhancing public safety measures, such as funding local law enforcement, fire protection services, and emergency medical services. [C.R.S. 30-11-107.5]		May 14, 2025

Tourism, Resorts & Economic Development

CCI Staff: Reagan Shane

2025 Legislation	Local Option(s)	Local Requirement(s)	Effective Date
SB25-149 , Local Government Duties Equestrian Protections	A county is explicitly authorized to designate “equestrian zones” – residential neighborhoods that are equestrian centric – and to construct and maintain related infrastructure. [C.R.S. 30-28-106(9)] & [C.R.S. 30-11-133]		August 6, 2025

Transportation & Telecommunication

CCI Staff: Meghan MacKillop

2025 Legislation	Local Option(s)	Local Requirement(s)	Effective Date
HB25-1056 , Local Government Permitting Wireless Telecommunications Facilities	<p>Counties may seek judicial review of a deemed approved application within 30 days after receiving notice of such approval. [C.R.S. 29-27-403 (1)(e)]</p> <p>A county may pause (or "toll") the review period for a wireless facility application if it determines that, due to limited resources, it cannot reasonably evaluate both the application and a previously submitted land use application for affordable housing, renewable energy, public projects, or other initiatives subject to mandated review timelines. This tolling can occur only once, may not exceed 45 days, and must apply to reviewing all such pending land use applications. The local government must notify the applicant in writing within 30 days of receiving the application, stating the duration of the tolling period and the reason. However, this provision does not exempt the local government from meeting federally or state-mandated permitting deadlines for wireless facilities. [C.R.S. 29-27-403 (1)(c)]</p>	<p>Applications for new wireless facilities or substantial modifications to existing ones are automatically approved if not acted upon within specified timeframes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days for collocation applications (adding equipment to existing structures). • 150 days for siting applications (constructing new facilities). <p>The clock begins when the applicant completes the first procedural step required by the local government or submits the application if no such step is specified. Counties must provide written notice within 30 days if an application is incomplete, specifying the missing information and the regulation requiring it. Counties cannot require new applications or permits for the removal, discontinuation, or replacement of telecommunications equipment at existing facilities if the provider notifies the county of the changes and the changes do not constitute a "substantial change". [C.R.S. 29-27-403 (1)]</p>	January 1, 2026
HB25-1080 , Wireless Telephone Infrastructure Deployment Incentives	<p>Allows counties to provide incentive payments or credits to communication service providers that expand a facility in an unserved or underserved area within their jurisdiction. Incentive payments or credits may not exceed the amount of property taxes levied by the local government on the real or personal property located within the facility for the current property tax year. [C.R.S. 39-3-139]</p>		August 6, 2025

HB25-1230 , Changes Violation Driver Overtaking School Bus	Permits a county or a city and county, with approval from a school district's board of education, install and utilize automated vehicle identification systems (AVIS) 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. If an AVIS detects such a violation, the state, a county, a city and county, or a municipality may impose a civil penalty of not more than \$300 for the violation. [C.R.S. 42-4-110.5 (4.6)]		May 24, 2025
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