



2026 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 5/26/2026

Health and Human Services

Staff: Kevin Neimond

Legislation	Authority	Mandate	Effective Date
<p>HB26-1033, Expanding the Colorado Cottage Foods Act</p>	<p>County, district, and regional health agencies may request from producers a list of food products requiring time and temperature controls for safety that are being produced and sold under the Cottage Foods Act [C.R.S. 25-4-1614(2)(a)(II)].</p> <p>County, district, and regional health agencies may conduct food sampling and inspections of cottage food products when a product is suspected of being misbranded, linked to a consumer complaint, or connected to a food-borne illness outbreak [C.R.S. 25-4-1614(4)(a)].</p> <p>County, district, and regional health agencies may implement local response procedures, including corrective action plans, additional food sampling tests, and additional training requirements for producers following complaints or suspected outbreaks [C.R.S. 25-4-1614(4)(b)].</p> <p>County, district, and regional health agencies may impose fines of up to \$100 per violation and recover investigation or inspection costs of up to \$1,000 if a producer violates applicable cottage food requirements [C.R.S. 25-4-1614(4)(c)].</p>	<p>County and district public health agencies must receive and have access to the state-maintained electronic registry of cottage food producers, which the department must update monthly [C.R.S. 25-4-1614(8)(b)].</p>	<p>Upon Governor's signature and portions on January 1, 2027</p>

	County, district, and regional health agencies may prohibit a producer from continuing to sell foods requiring time and temperature controls for safety after repeated violations within a twelve-month period [C.R.S. 25-4-1614(4)(d)].		
HB26-1103 , Report Child Sexual Assault & Courtroom Testimony	Local law enforcement agencies and peace officers may determine whether a forensic interview is necessary and appropriate following a minimal facts interview [C.R.S. 19-3-308.7(4)].	<p>When a local law enforcement agency or peace officer takes a report alleging an offense listed in [C.R.S. 18-3-411(1)] and conducts a minimal facts interview with the alleged child victim, the law enforcement entity or peace officer must notify an appropriate child advocacy center within one week after the interview [C.R.S. 19-3-308.7(1)].</p> <p>Local law enforcement agencies or peace officers making a notification to a child advocacy center must provide specified information, including the child's name, guardian contact information, alleged offender name, approximate offense date, and summary of the alleged incident [C.R.S. 19-3-308.7(2)].</p> <p>Local law enforcement agencies and peace officers must collaborate with the notified child advocacy center to coordinate a forensic interview if the officer or agency determines that a forensic interview is necessary and appropriate [C.R.S. 19-3-308.7(4)].</p>	May 4, 2026
HB26-1110 , Vulnerable Adult Financial Exploitation Banking	<p>County agencies handling adult protective services may receive notifications from financial institutions or qualified financial institution employees when they reasonably believe an eligible adult is being financially exploited [C.R.S. 11-113-103(1)].</p> <p>County agencies handling adult protective services may receive records or copies of records from</p>		August 12, 2026

	<p>financial institutions relevant to suspected financial exploitation investigations [C.R.S. 11-113-107(1)].</p> <p>County agencies handling adult protective services may conduct investigations that determine whether delayed financial disbursements should continue or end [C.R.S. 11-113-105(2)(a)(II)].</p> <p>County adult protective services agencies may investigate reports of suspected financial exploitation received from financial institutions [C.R.S. 11-113-105(2)(a)(II)].</p>		
<p>HB26-1142, Child Advocacy Centers</p>	<p>County departments may share information relevant to the protection of a child involved in a child maltreatment case with a child advocacy center multidisciplinary team working on behalf of the child [C.R.S. 19-3-319(2)(a)].</p> <p>County departments may receive information shared by child advocacy center multidisciplinary team members regarding child maltreatment cases [C.R.S. 19-3-319(2)(b)].</p> <p>County departments may participate in multidisciplinary child advocacy center coordination and information-sharing efforts related to child maltreatment investigations and services [C.R.S. 19-3-319(2)].</p>		August 12, 2026
<p>HB26-1227, Minors' Rights in Dependency & Neglect Proceedings</p>	<p>County departments may still seek dismissal of dependency and neglect petitions prior to adjudication, subject to judicial review if challenged by the child or youth [C.R.S. 19-3-502(4.7)(a)].</p>	<p>If a county department of human or social services seeks dismissal of a dependency and neglect petition before adjudication and the child or youth objects through counsel or a guardian ad litem, the county department must demonstrate to the court that there is a reasonable basis for dismissal or the case must proceed [C.R.S. 19-3-502(4.7)(a)].</p>	August 12, 2026

<p>HB26-1234, Access to Records of Child Abuse or Neglect</p>	<p>County departments may release child abuse or neglect records to a designated representative acting on behalf of a person named in the report or record, if the release is authorized and includes protections for the identity of persons named in the records [C.R.S. 19-1-307(2)(d)(III)].</p> <p>County departments may share records with an alleged abused or neglected child, including adult former clients, and those individuals may subsequently disclose or use the records for litigation or treatment purposes [C.R.S. 19-1-307(2.2)(a)].</p>	<p>County departments must establish a process that clients and former clients may use to obtain access to their case records and must submit the process to the state department upon completion. If the county department later updates the process, it must submit the updated process to the state department [C.R.S. 19-1-307(2.2)(b)].</p>	<p>August 12, 2026</p>
<p>HB26-1235, Updates to Medicaid</p>	<p>Licensed providers operating in county jails may now receive Medicaid reimbursement for prescribing, dispensing, compounding, or administering medication-assisted treatment in jail settings, replacing the prior limitation that reimbursement only apply to opioid treatment programs [C.R.S. 25.5-4-505.5(5)(a)].</p> <p>County jails may utilize a broader range of licensed providers to administer medication-assisted treatment services eligible for reimbursement under the Medicaid program [C.R.S. 25.5-4-505.5(5)(a)].</p>		<p>August 12, 2026</p>
<p>HB26-1259, Department of Early Childhood Clean-Up</p>	<p>A county may conduct a pre-eligibility determination for child care assistance to help facilitate the determination process for families seeking assistance [C.R.S. 26.5-4-111(10)].</p> <p>A county may provide services to a family prior to final determination of eligibility for child care assistance if a pre-eligibility determination has been conducted [C.R.S. 26.5-4-111(10)].</p>	<p>A county providing child care assistance for a family transitioning off the Colorado Works program due to employment or job training must redetermine the family's eligibility within twelve months after the transition [C.R.S. 26.5-4-111(3)(a)].</p> <p>If a county or early care and education provider conducts a pre-eligibility determination for child care assistance and the family is later found</p>	<p>May 5, 2026 and portions on July 1, 2027</p>

		<p>ineligible, the county may not recover money paid to the provider or family for services provided during the period between the pre-eligibility determination and the county's final determination [C.R.S. 26.5-4-111(10)].</p> <p>The bill clarifies that county departments administering child care assistance must confirm eligibility requirements under part 1 of article 4 of title 26.5 rather than referencing a repealed statute [C.R.S. 26.5-4-106(2)(b)].</p>	
<p>HB26-1260, Updates to Child Care Assistance Programs</p>	<p>Counties may continue using up to twelve months of income information when one month of income does not accurately reflect anticipated income for purposes of determining CCCAP copayment obligations [C.R.S. 26.5-4-111(4)(b)].</p>	<p>County departments must continue implementing provider payment reforms, including advance weekly payments based on enrollment and grants and contracts for underserved populations, by August 1, 2028 instead of August 1, 2026 [C.R.S. 26.5-4-111(12)(a)].</p> <p>County spending information related to CCCAP allocations must be included in the department's annual CCCAP report beginning November 1, 2026, including county administrative expenses, indirect expenses, program implementation costs, and direct service expenses [C.R.S. 26.5-4-114(1)(k)].</p> <p>The bill delays the requirement that family copayments under CCCAP be capped at no more than seven percent of gross monthly income from August 1, 2026 to August 1, 2028 [C.R.S. 26.5-4-111(4)(b)].</p> <p>The bill delays implementation of requirements that counties pay providers weekly in advance based on enrollment and utilize grants and</p>	<p>August 1, 2026</p>

		<p>contracts for underserved populations from August 1, 2026 to August 1, 2028 [C.R.S. 26.5-4-111(12)(a)].</p> <p>The bill requires the department’s annual CCCAP report to include estimates of unmet need in each county based on likely eligible families not enrolled in CCCAP [C.R.S. 26.5-4-114(1)(i)].</p> <p>The bill requires annual statewide reporting on county CCCAP expenditures, including administrative expenses, county indirect expenses, program implementation costs, and direct service expenses [C.R.S. 26.5-4-114(1)(k)].</p>	
<p>HB26-1298, Background Checks for Child Welfare Placements</p>	<p>County departments are expressly authorized to receive records obtained through fingerprint-based criminal history record checks conducted through the Colorado Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for foster care and kinship foster care certification purposes [C.R.S. 26-6-910(5.3)(a)].</p> <p>County departments may require an applicant to submit to a name-based judicial record check when a fingerprint-based criminal history check reveals an arrest without a disposition [C.R.S. 26-6-910(5)(e)].</p> <p>County departments may pay the costs associated with fingerprint-based criminal history record checks for kinship foster care home applicants [C.R.S. 26-6-910(5.5)].</p> <p>County departments may continue certifying foster care homes and kinship foster care homes in lieu of state licensure under the statutory certification</p>	<p>County departments must conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks through both the Colorado Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Bureau of Investigation before issuing or renewing certificates for foster care homes and kinship foster care homes [C.R.S. 26-6-910(5)(a); C.R.S. 26-6-910(5)(f)].</p> <p>County departments must comply with federal Criminal Justice Information Services security policies and FBI handling requirements when using criminal history record check information [C.R.S. 26-6-910(5.3)(a)].</p> <p>County departments may disclose only eligibility status, ineligibility status, or inconclusive investigation status to facility, agency, or county staff not authorized to receive criminal history information [C.R.S. 26-6-910(5.3)(a)].</p> <p>County departments must not issue or renew</p>	<p>Upon Governor’s signature</p>

	<p>framework [C.R.S. 26-6-910(2); C.R.S. 26-6-905(1)(b)].</p>	<p>certificates for foster care homes or kinship foster care homes when applicants, household members, or employees have disqualifying convictions identified in the bill [C.R.S. 26-6-910(6)(a); C.R.S. 26-6-910(8)(b)-(c)].</p> <p>County departments must require fingerprint-based criminal history record checks for every adult age eighteen or older residing in a foster care or kinship foster care home [C.R.S. 26-6-912(1)(c)(I)].</p> <p>County departments must collect five years of address history from foster care and kinship foster care applicants and adult household members [C.R.S. 26-6-912(1)(c)(I)].</p>	
<p>HB26-1314, Family Stability & Kinship Care</p>	<p>County departments may place a child or youth with a capable and willing relative or kin without a court hearing if the guardian ad litem concurs that the placement is in the child's or youth's best interests [C.R.S. 19-3-403(3.6)(a)(V)(B)].</p> <p>County departments may continue to seek kinship placements for children and youth in dependency and neglect proceedings, with those placements now benefiting from a statutory presumption that they are in the child's best interests [C.R.S. 19-3-403(3.6)(a)(V)(A)].</p>	<p>County departments must exercise due diligence and document their diligent efforts to contact all grandparents, adult relatives, and identified kin within thirty days after a child or youth is removed from the home [C.R.S. 19-3-403(3.6)(a)(IV)].</p> <p>If a county department places a child or youth with a relative or kin without a hearing, the county department must fully inform the court of the placement details on the record at the next hearing [C.R.S. 19-3-403(3.6)(a)(V)(B)].</p>	<p>Upon Governor's signature</p>
<p>HB26-1347, Federal Disability Benefits for Foster Care Youth</p>	<p>County departments may apply for federal Supplemental Security Income on behalf of a child or youth in foster care if the county department determines the child or youth may be eligible and the county department is the most appropriate representative payee or fiduciary under federal law [C.R.S. 19-7-105(3)(d)].</p>	<p>Beginning on or before July 1, 2028, county departments must refer children under six years old who enter out-of-home placement for developmental screening within forty-five days after placement [C.R.S. 19-7-105(3)(a.5)(I)].</p> <p>For children six years old or older entering out-of-home placement, the initial medical intake must</p>	<p>August 12, 2026</p>

	<p>County departments may appeal a denial or adverse determination regarding federal survivor benefits or Supplemental Security Income if the county department was the original applicant and determines there are grounds for appeal [C.R.S. 19-7-105(3)(e)].</p> <p>County departments may establish and maintain accounts on behalf of children or youth receiving federal survivor benefits or Supplemental Security Income if the county department serves as representative payee or fiduciary [C.R.S. 19-7-105(5)].</p> <p>County departments may provide noncertified kinship caregivers with information regarding how to apply for federal survivor benefits or SSI on behalf of a child or youth [C.R.S. 19-7-105(3)(f)].</p>	<p>include an evaluation of potential developmental, physical, behavioral health, and related conditions relevant to SSI eligibility [C.R.S. 19-7-105(3)(a.5)(I)].</p> <p>If a county department determines a child or youth may be eligible for SSI, the county department must initiate the SSI application process within forty-five days after receiving the relevant screening information and documentation necessary to complete the application [C.R.S. 19-7-105(3)(a.5)(II)].</p> <p>County departments must annually review cases, and also review cases when new relevant information is received, to determine whether children or youth may be eligible for federal survivor benefits or SSI [C.R.S. 19-7-105(3)(b)].</p> <p>County departments must document why a child or youth is not reasonably expected to meet SSI eligibility criteria if the county identifies the child or youth as having a disability for state or federal reporting purposes but determines the child or youth is unlikely to qualify for SSI [C.R.S. 19-7-105(3)(c.5)(I)].</p> <p>If a county department determines that a child or youth is likely eligible for SSI, the county department must identify the child or youth as having a disability for applicable state and federal reporting requirements [C.R.S. 19-7-105(3)(c.5)(II)].</p> <p>If serving as representative payee or fiduciary, county departments must annually reassess</p>	
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		<p>whether another individual would be a preferable representative payee or fiduciary and must reassess representative payee status when legal custody transfers from the county department [C.R.S. 19-7-105(4)].</p> <p>If a county department serves as representative payee or fiduciary for SSI benefits, the county department must document expenditures made on behalf of the child or youth by need type and funding source in the state automated case management system [C.R.S. 19-7-105(5)(a)(II.5)].</p> <p>County departments must provide annual accounting information regarding survivor benefits or SSI to the child or youth and the child’s legal representative, including balances, expenditures, and account information [C.R.S. 19-7-105(5)(a)(III)].</p> <p>County departments must provide timely, developmentally appropriate notice regarding applications, representative payee requests, and federal benefit decisions to required parties unless prohibited by court order [C.R.S. 19-7-105(6)(a)].</p>	
<p>HB26-1373, Subsidy Limits in Assistance Programs for Children</p>	<p>Counties may add jurisdiction-specific information to the standardized notice created by the state department regarding reimbursement changes for affected families [C.R.S. 26-5-104(1)(b)(IV)(C)].</p>	<p>Each county department must provide the state-created standardized notice regarding reimbursement changes to all families currently receiving reimbursable services no later than June 15, 2026 [C.R.S. 26-5-104(1)(b)(IV)(C)].</p> <p>County departments must comply with new maximum reimbursement limits for adoption assistance and relative guardianship assistance contracts taking effect July 1, 2026, or later [C.R.S. 26-5-104(1)(b)(II)-(III)].</p>	<p>Upon Governor’s signature</p>

		<p>For adoption assistance, monthly subsidy payments may not exceed fifty percent of foster care rates for youth under nine years old, fifty-five percent for youth between nine and thirteen years old, and sixty percent for youth fourteen years old or older [C.R.S. 26-5-104(1)(b)(II)].</p> <p>For relative guardianship assistance, monthly subsidy payments may not exceed sixty percent of foster care rates for youth under nine years old, sixty-five percent for youth between nine and thirteen years old, and seventy percent for youth fourteen years old or older [C.R.S. 26-5-104(1)(b)(III)].</p> <p>Beginning July 1, 2026, child welfare “services,” as defined in [C.R.S. 26-7-102(10)], are no longer reimbursable except for nonrecurring adoption expenses [C.R.S. 26-5-104(1)(b)(IV)(A)].</p> <p>The bill prohibits renegotiation of contracts solely because of the reimbursement changes [C.R.S. 26-5-104(1)(b)(IV)(B)].</p>	
<p>HB26-1374, Kinship Care Funding Provisions</p>	<p>A county department is not required to provide financial assistance and supports for non-certified kinship care except as otherwise required by federal law or specified state statutes [C.R.S. 26-6-904.5(3)(c)].</p> <p>County departments may provide information regarding provisional certification as part of notices to relatives and kin regarding placement opportunities and kinship foster care certification [C.R.S. 19-3-403(3.6)(a)(IV)(B)].</p>	<p>Each county department of human or social services must provide a standardized notice regarding discontinuation of non-certified kinship care assistance to all non-certified kinship foster care homes currently receiving monthly payments no later than June 15, 2026 [C.R.S. 26-6-904.5(8)].</p> <p>County departments must continue exercising due diligence to contact relatives and identified kin within thirty days after a child or youth is removed from the home and provide information regarding</p>	<p>Upon Governor’s signature and portions on July 1, 2026</p>

		<p>kinship placement options and supports. [C.R.S. 19-3-403(3.6)(a)(IV)].</p>	
<p>HB26-1429, County Administration Public Assistance Programs</p>	<p>A single county department selected by the state departments may administer the statewide centralized member integrity service and may subcontract with other counties to fulfill its obligations [C.R.S. 25.5-1-210(1)].</p> <p>County departments may participate in cohorts that coordinate and distribute eligibility and case processing work through shared workflows and pooled resources [C.R.S. 26-1-802(1); C.R.S. 26-1-803(1)].</p> <p>County departments within a cohort may enter into intergovernmental agreements governing shared work and responsibilities under the public benefits delivery model [C.R.S. 26-1-803(7)].</p> <p>County departments may participate in shared services models within cohorts, including shared call centers, quality assurance services, and security administration services [C.R.S. 26-1-802(6)].</p> <p>County departments may submit minority reports with alternative recommendations through implementation work group members participating in development of the transition plan [C.R.S. 26-1-806(5)(a)].</p> <p>County departments may collaborate with other counties to fulfill centralized member integrity service obligations through subcontracting</p>	<p>County departments must transition fraud and program integrity functions to the centralized member integrity service pursuant to a phased transition plan, with all functions transferred by July 1, 2028 [C.R.S. 25.5-1-210(4)(c)-(d)].</p> <p>County departments must continue conducting fraud and program integrity functions until formally transitioned into the centralized member integrity service [C.R.S. 25.5-1-210(4)(d)].</p> <p>County departments must participate in performance-based contracts with the state departments governing administration of public assistance programs [C.R.S. 26-1-119.5(4); C.R.S. 26-1-804(1)].</p> <p>County departments must comply with minimum requirements, measurable performance metrics, corrective action protocols, management evaluation thresholds, quality assurance review thresholds, training requirements, and reporting requirements established in performance-based contracts [C.R.S. 26-1-119.5(4)(b)].</p> <p>County departments must provide required county-level performance information to the state departments beginning in September 2026 for inclusion in statewide public dashboards [C.R.S. 25.5-1-138(4)].</p>	<p>Upon Governor's signature</p>

	<p>arrangements [C.R.S. 25.5-1-210(1)].</p>	<p>County departments must participate in continuous quality improvement processes established by the state departments [C.R.S. 26-1-144(1); C.R.S. 26-1-807(3)(b)(VI)].</p> <p>If a county department receives notice of a performance concern, the county department has ten business days to dispute the findings or submit a corrective action plan if required [C.R.S. 26-1-119.5(5)(e); C.R.S. 26-1-119.5(6)(a)].</p> <p>Corrective action plans submitted by county departments must include specified corrective measures, timelines, measurable indicators, reporting schedules, and compliance targets [C.R.S. 26-1-119.5(6)(b)].</p> <p>County departments must cooperate with reasonable information requests from the third-party contractor assisting with development of the transition plan and cohort model [C.R.S. 26-1-805(5)].</p> <p>County departments participating in cohorts must participate in centralized member integrity services, continuous quality improvement processes, state-provided training and technical assistance, state-provided technology implementation, corrective action protocols, and standardized eligibility and enrollment processes [C.R.S. 26-1-807(3)(b)].</p>	
<p>SB26-019, Early Childhood Local System Consolidation</p>	<p>Boards of county commissioners may appoint a new convening entity if the Department of Early Childhood terminates an early childhood council agreement due to performance issues [C.R.S. 26.5-2-208.5(2)].</p>	<p>County departments must coordinate with Early Childhood Councils and community organizations to integrate outreach for early childhood and family support programs with other services, including food, cash assistance, and health care [C.R.S. 26.5-</p>	<p>May 5, 2026 and portions on July 1, 2026</p>

	<p>Counties may use CCCAP allocations to provide enrollment contracts or grants to early care and education providers to support implementation of an applicable Early Childhood Council community strategic plan [C.R.S. 26.5-4-111(12)(d)].</p> <p>County departments may collaborate with Early Childhood Councils to recruit providers and support mixed delivery systems under CCCAP [C.R.S. 26.5-4-109(4)].</p> <p>County departments may partner with Early Childhood Councils and providers to help families submit CCCAP applications [C.R.S. 26.5-4-111(11)].</p> <p>Counties may participate in coordinated local planning efforts related to workforce recruitment, provider access, and holistic family services under council community strategic plans [C.R.S. 26.5-2-204(4.5)].</p>	<p>2-206(4)(e)].</p> <p>County departments are among the entities from which the Department of Early Childhood must solicit input during periodic reviews of council performance [C.R.S. 26.5-2-208.5(1)(a)(II)].</p> <p>County departments are included as stakeholders in statewide data collection, sharing, and evaluation systems concerning early childhood and family support programs [C.R.S. 26.5-1-111].</p>	
<p>SB26-110, Revised Public Assistance Final Disposition Expense Terms</p>	<p>County departments may continue paying funeral or final disposition benefits directly to providers after determining that estate resources, legally responsible persons, and contributions are insufficient to cover eligible expenses [C.R.S. 26-2-129(3)].</p> <p>County departments may reimburse providers directly for appropriate funeral or final disposition costs not otherwise covered by the decedent's estate, legally responsible persons, or contributions from nonresponsible persons [C.R.S. 26-2-129(8)].</p> <p>County departments may pay funeral or final</p>	<p>County departments must ensure that combined reasonable charges from all providers do not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars before payment of a death benefit [C.R.S. 26-2-129(4)].</p> <p>County departments must count contributions from nonresponsible persons as an offset against the maximum combined reasonable charges payable under the statute [C.R.S. 26-2-129(4)].</p> <p>County departments must pay providers directly based upon the statement of agreement after provision of all services [C.R.S. 26-2-129(8)].</p>	<p>August 12, 2026</p>

	<p>disposition benefits covering either funeral expenses, reasonable final disposition expenses, or a combination of both [C.R.S. 26-2-129(3)].</p>		
<p>SB26-149, Pathways for Individuals with Mental Health Disorder</p>	<p>County attorneys may participate in or initiate civil proceedings connected to competency and restoration matters, including certification proceedings for short-term treatment and protective placement proceedings [C.R.S. 16-8.5-101(2); C.R.S. 16-8.5-105(5)(f)].</p> <p>County attorneys may receive court notifications and participate in coordinated planning regarding defendants potentially eligible for civil commitment, intellectual and developmental disability services, or protective placement [C.R.S. 16-8.5-105(6)].</p> <p>Counties may seek reimbursement from the committing county for reasonable costs incurred in involuntary medication proceedings heard in another county [C.R.S. 16-8.5-106(3)].</p> <p>Counties with populations of fifty thousand or fewer may utilize the district attorney, or a qualified attorney acting on behalf of the district attorney, to fulfill county attorney responsibilities under the bill [C.R.S. 16-8.5-101(8)].</p> <p>County attorneys may coordinate with bridges court liaisons, CDHS, behavioral health providers, and courts to facilitate diversion, restoration, or civil placement pathways for defendants [C.R.S. 16-8.5-103(1)(b); C.R.S. 16-8.5-105(6)].</p>	<p>County sheriffs must take custody of defendants within seventy-two hours after receiving notice from CDHS that a competency evaluation has been completed and the defendant is being returned to jail custody [C.R.S. 16-8.5-105(1)(d)(II)].</p> <p>County attorneys must receive notice of competency evaluation proceedings in cases involving possible civil certification, protective placement, or related proceedings [C.R.S. 16-8.5-105(6)].</p> <p>Counties may be required to reimburse another county for reasonable costs associated with involuntary medication hearings conducted outside the committing county [C.R.S. 16-8.5-106(3)].</p>	<p>May 21, 2026</p>

<p>SB26-181, Works Program Reserves & Cost of Living Adjustment</p>	<p>Counties are expressly permitted through statewide rules to offer extensions beyond the sixty-month lifetime maximum for Colorado Works assistance for households demonstrating good cause [C.R.S. 26-2-706.5(4)(a)].</p> <p>Counties may offer Colorado Works time-limit extensions for households demonstrating good cause, including child-only cases, single-parent households with a child less than one year old, and households experiencing hardship as defined in state board rules [C.R.S. 26-2-706.5(4)(a)].</p>		<p>Upon Governor's signature</p>
<p>SB26-188, Residential Treatment for Members in Colorado Department of Human Services Custody</p>	<p>County departments may participate in consultation and policy development processes regarding discharge planning, placement stability, continuity of care, and managed care implementation through the steering committee structure [C.R.S. 25.5-1-137(1)(c)].</p>	<p>County departments of human or social services must participate on the steering committee established to support the transition of QRTP and PRTF services into the statewide managed care system [C.R.S. 25.5-1-137(1)(a)(IV)].</p> <p>County departments must participate in development and implementation of policies related to medical necessity determinations, placement decisions, discharge planning, care coordination, and payment responsibilities associated with the managed care transition [C.R.S. 25.5-1-137(2)(a)].</p> <p>County departments must participate in statewide standards and processes related to utilization management, authorization reviews, discharge planning, and crisis coordination for youth involved in the child welfare system [C.R.S. 25.5-1-137(2)(b)-(c)].</p> <p>County departments must participate in training and technical assistance processes related to</p>	<p>Upon Governor's signature</p>

		<p>consistent application of medical necessity criteria, documentation expectations, authorization processes, and timelines [C.R.S. 25.5-1-137(2)(d)].</p> <p>County departments must participate in care coordination expectations and processes governing communication, continuity of care, detention-related behavioral health coordination, and family integration into treatment planning [C.R.S. 25.5-1-137(2)(e)].</p>	
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Justice & Public Safety

Staff: Kevin Neimond

Legislation	Authority	Mandate	Effective Date
<p>HB26-1069, Availability of Emergency Medical Services</p>	<p>Counties that operate or contract for ambulance or out-of-hospital services may now be eligible for Medicaid reimbursement for treatment provided on scene without transport and for certain telemedicine-supported evaluations intended to avoid hospital transport. The bill does not require counties to provide these services [C.R.S. 25.5-4-436(1)(b)-(c)].</p>		<p>Upon Governor's signature</p>
<p>HB26-1123, Preventing Sexual Abuse in Jails</p>	<p>Sheriffs are expressly authorized to coordinate with their body-worn camera vendor to implement strip-search-specific tagging within the body-worn camera system [C.R.S. 30-10-511(2)(a)].</p> <p>Local detention facilities may authorize strip searches under documented high-risk circumstances if the facility adopts a written policy permitting such searches [C.R.S. 17-26-103.5(2)(c)].</p>	<p>Local detention facility personnel may only conduct strip searches under specified circumstances, including intake, reasonable belief of concealed contraband, or documented high-risk circumstances authorized by written policy [C.R.S. 17-26-103.5(2)].</p> <p>Personnel conducting certain strip searches must document the reason for and results of the strip search [C.R.S. 17-26-103.5(3)].</p> <p>Personnel conducting strip searches must record the search using body-worn cameras and notify the person being searched that the search is being recorded [C.R.S. 17-26-103.5(4)].</p> <p>Local detention facilities must annually report strip-search data to the Jail Standards Advisory Committee and the Attorney General [C.R.S. 17-</p>	<p>Upon Governor's signature</p>

		<p>26-103.5(5)].</p> <p>Personnel must tag strip-search body-worn camera footage using the tagging feature [C.R.S. 17-26-141(2)].</p> <p>Local detention facility personnel may not record strip searches using overhead cameras or non-body-worn-camera devices [C.R.S. 17-26-141(3)].</p> <p>Personnel may not access strip-search footage off-premises and must obtain written approval and document access before viewing strip-search footage [C.R.S. 17-26-141(4)-(5)].</p> <p>Each local detention facility must adopt written policies governing strip searches, access to strip-search footage, and retention of strip-search footage [C.R.S. 17-26-141(7)].</p> <p>Each sheriff must implement the required written strip-search policies by August 1, 2026 [C.R.S. 17-26-141(8)].</p> <p>Each local detention facility must develop PREA-related policies and procedures regarding reporting, response protocols, prisoner rights, victim resources, and advocate access [C.R.S. 17-26-142(2)].</p> <p>Each local detention facility must designate a PREA coordinator and make the coordinator’s contact information available to staff, prisoners, and the public [C.R.S. 17-26-142(3)].</p>	
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		<p>Local detention facilities are prohibited from retaliating against staff who report suspected sexual abuse or sex-based harassment and may face a private right of action for violations [C.R.S. 17-26-143(1)-(10)].</p> <p>Sheriffs must ensure strip-search footage receives the highest level of access restriction available within the body-worn camera system [C.R.S. 30-10-511(2)(a)].</p> <p>Sheriffs must implement strip-search footage tagging by August 1, 2026 [C.R.S. 30-10-511(2)(b)].</p> <p>Sheriffs must annually report strip-search data to the Division of Criminal Justice [C.R.S. 30-10-511(3)].</p>	
<p>*HB26-1238, Designating Emergency Medical Services Essential Services</p>	<p>The bill declares emergency medical services, including ambulance and air ambulance services, to be “essential services” in Colorado [C.R.S. 25-3.5-102(5)-(6)].</p> <p>The bill clarifies that emergency medical service providers are not obligated to respond to emergencies while off duty [C.R.S. 25-3.5-203(6)].</p>		<p>August 12, 2026</p>
<p>HB26-1250, Procedures Related to Civil Asset Forfeiture</p>	<p>Local governmental bodies with authority over a seizing agency continue to receive a portion of forfeiture proceeds, though the distribution formula is modified [C.R.S. 16-13-311(3)(a)(VII)].</p> <p>A local seizing agency may continue to sell forfeited property at public sale or in another commercially reasonable manner following a successful forfeiture action [C.R.S. 16-13-311(3)(a)].</p>	<p>When criminal charges arising from the same conduct are filed, courts must stay forfeiture proceedings until disposition of the criminal case. This affects local prosecuting entities pursuing forfeiture actions [C.R.S. 16-13-307(1.5)].</p> <p>Notices served with summonses in nuisance abatement actions must include notice regarding the ability to access forfeiture defense counsel</p>	<p>July 1, 2026</p>

		<p>[C.R.S. 16-13-307(5)].</p> <p>Citations in forfeiture proceedings must advise defendants of the ability to access forfeiture defense counsel [C.R.S. 16-13-505(3)(g)].</p> <p>County-controlled forfeiture proceeds are reduced because 25% of remaining proceeds are redirected to the forfeiture defense counsel fund instead of the law enforcement community services grant program fund [C.R.S. 16-13-311(3)(a)(VII)(C)].</p>	
<p>HB26-1257, Local Regulation of Massage Facilities</p>	<p>Counties are expressly authorized to adopt ordinances or resolutions establishing business licensing requirements and regulating massage facilities to prevent illicit massage businesses and human trafficking-related offenses [C.R.S. 30-15-401.4(3)(a)].</p> <p>Counties may define “illicit massage business” to include businesses engaging in human trafficking-related offenses or other offenses defined by state law or local ordinance [C.R.S. 30-15-401.4(2)(d)].</p> <p>Counties may adopt and administer local massage facility licensing programs [C.R.S. 30-15-401.4(3)(a)].</p> <p>Counties may establish administrative licensing fees above \$500 if justified by local administrative costs and may annually adjust fees for inflation or deflation beginning January 1, 2028 [C.R.S. 30-15-401.4(4)(a)(II)].</p> <p>Counties may revoke or suspend massage facility licenses for violations of local ordinances and may</p>	<p>Counties that adopt massage facility licensing ordinances must establish a fingerprint-based criminal history background check process in accordance with federal law [C.R.S. 30-15-401.4(3.5)].</p> <p>Beginning August 13, 2026, counties adopting ordinances under the section must consider impacts on legitimate massage businesses and conduct outreach to massage therapists, massage businesses, and statewide organizations of massage therapists [C.R.S. 30-15-401.4(3)(d)].</p> <p>If a county adopts massage facility licensing requirements, the ordinance must prohibit ownership by certain disqualified persons, including registered sex offenders and persons convicted of specified offenses [C.R.S. 30-15-401.4(4.5)(a)].</p>	<p>August 12, 2026</p>

	<p>temporarily suspend licenses under specified circumstances [C.R.S. 30-15-401.4(4)(a)(XII)].</p> <p>Counties may prohibit activities intended to prevent illicit massage businesses engaging in human trafficking-related offenses [C.R.S. 30-15-401.4(5)].</p> <p>Counties may authorize law enforcement officers to use penalty assessment procedures for ordinance violations and may adopt graduated fine schedules for repeat violations [C.R.S. 30-15-401.4(6)(a)].</p> <p>Counties may declare certain massage facilities to be public nuisances and may bring district court actions seeking injunctions against violating facilities [C.R.S. 30-15-401.4(6)(b)].</p> <p>Counties may choose whether to adopt local massage facility licensing and enforcement ordinances at all [C.R.S. 30-15-401.4(1)(b)(I), (3)(a)].</p>		
<p>HB26-1276, Protect Safety of Individuals Who Are Immigrants</p>	<p>County or district public health agencies are expressly authorized, in their discretion, to inspect or examine facilities that house or detain individuals who are noncitizens for purposes of civil immigration proceedings [C.R.S. 25-1-506(3)(b)(XVI)].</p> <p>County or district public health agencies may choose whether to conduct inspections or examinations of immigration detention facilities [C.R.S. 25-1-506(3)(b)(XVI)].</p> <p>The bill applies the immigration detention facility inspection provisions to local, county, or private facilities that house individuals for civil immigration proceedings, but excludes facilities operated directly</p>	<p>County detention facilities that house noncitizens for civil immigration proceedings are subject to quarterly unannounced inspections and examinations by the Department of Public Health and Environment, in addition to annual inspections [C.R.S. 25-1.5-101(1)(i)(I)(D)].</p> <p>County detention facilities that house noncitizens for civil immigration proceedings must provide inspectors with access to detained individuals, records, facility officials, and personnel necessary to conduct inspections and communicable disease investigations [C.R.S. 25-1.5-101(1)(i)(I)(D)].</p> <p>County detention facilities that house noncitizens</p>	<p>Upon Governor's signature</p>

	<p>by the federal government [C.R.S. 25-1.5-101(1)(i)(I)(D), 25-1.5-101(1)(dd)(IV)].</p>	<p>for civil immigration proceedings may be subject to civil penalties of up to \$50,000 per refusal if the facility refuses inspections or examinations [C.R.S. 25-1.5-101(1)(i)(I)(D)].</p> <p>County detention facilities that house noncitizens for civil immigration proceedings may be required by the Department of Public Health and Environment to submit annual reports regarding health outcomes, dietary access, temperatures, attorney access, and access to worship or silent reflection [C.R.S. 25-1.5-101(1)(dd)(I)(A)].</p> <p>County detention facilities that house noncitizens for civil immigration proceedings may be required to prohibit minors from being housed with nonfamilial adults [C.R.S. 25-1.5-101(1)(dd)(I)(B)].</p> <p>County detention facilities that house noncitizens for civil immigration proceedings may be required to maintain onsite medical and mental health professionals accessible to detained individuals at all times [C.R.S. 25-1.5-101(1)(dd)(I)(C)].</p> <p>County detention facilities that fail to comply with requirements imposed by the Department of Public Health and Environment may be subject to civil penalties of up to \$50,000 per violation [C.R.S. 25-1.5-101(1)(dd)(II)].</p> <p>Peace officers certified as of July 1, 2026, must complete P.O.S.T. training regarding compliance with state immigration law requirements before December 31, 2027. This applies to county sheriff offices and county-employed peace officers [C.R.S.</p>	
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		24-31-303(1)(v)].	
<p>SB26-015, Commercial Sexual Activity with a Child Offenses</p>	<p>County jails may be required to house probationers convicted under [C.R.S. 18-7-402] for significantly longer periods than under ordinary felony probation jail limits [C.R.S. 18-1.3-202(1)(c)].</p>	<p>If a defendant convicted of soliciting for commercial sexual activity with a child is sentenced to probation, the court must impose a mandatory 364-day county jail sentence as a condition of probation [C.R.S. 18-7-402(2)(c)].</p> <p>During the mandatory 364-day county jail sentence for defendants convicted of soliciting for commercial sexual activity with a child, counties may not provide sentence deductions for trusty status or other deductions authorized under county jail sentence reduction statutes [C.R.S. 18-7-402(2)(c)].</p> <p>County jails housing defendants serving the mandatory 364-day sentence may not use alternative sentencing options authorized under [C.R.S. 18-1.3-106] during the mandatory incarceration period [C.R.S. 18-7-402(2)(c)].</p>	<p>July 1, 2026</p>
<p>SB26-036, Prison Population Management Measures</p>	<p>Units of local government operating intensive supervision programs under contract with the Department of Corrections may now accept offenders who have met residential community corrections program objectives without requiring that the offender be within 180 days of parole eligibility [C.R.S. 17-27.5-101(1)(b)(II)].</p> <p>Community corrections boards may receive and review Department of Corrections-approved residence plans for eligible transition inmates</p>	<p>Each county sheriff must receive notification when prison bed vacancy rates fall below 4% for thirty consecutive days and when prison population management mandates are no longer in effect [C.R.S. 17-1-119.7(1)(a)(XIII), (1)(b)].</p> <p>Community corrections boards must acknowledge receipt of prison bed shortage notifications in writing and confirm compliance with applicable notification requirements [C.R.S. 17-1-119.7(1)(c)].</p>	<p>Upon Governor's signature</p>

	<p>identified for intensive supervision placement [C.R.S. 17-1-119.7(2)(a)(I)(B)].</p> <p>Community corrections programs may temporarily or permanently expand transition bed capacity in response to Department of Corrections requests during prison population shortages [C.R.S. 17-1-119.7(2)(a)(I)(C)].</p> <p>Community corrections boards may receive additional referrals for residential or nonresidential placement as part of prison population reduction efforts [C.R.S. 17-1-119.7(2)(d)(I)-(II)].</p>	<p>Community corrections providers must review specified transition inmates for intensive supervision program eligibility when prison population management measures are activated and provide the Department of Corrections with lists of eligible inmates who have employment and housing options [C.R.S. 17-1-119.7(2)(a)(I)(B)].</p> <p>County probation officers supervising felony probationers must be notified of prison bed shortages and prison population management measures through chief probation officers [C.R.S. 17-1-119.7(2)(e)(V)].</p>	
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Land Use & Natural Resources

Staff: Katie First

Legislation	Authority	Mandate	Effective Date
<p>HB26-1001, Housing Developments on Qualifying Properties</p>		<p>After December 31, 2027, subject to an administrative approval process [C.R.S. 29-35-103(2)(a)], a subject jurisdiction (local governments with a population greater than 2,000 people) shall allow residential development on a qualifying property [C.R.S. 29-35-502(8)] unless it is an exempt parcel [C.R.S. 29-35-502(2)] that is owned by a school district, state college or university, board of cooperative services, housing authority, local or regional transit district, nonprofit organization with a demonstrated history of providing affordable housing [C.R.S. 29-35-502(6)], or a nonprofit organization in an agreement with a nonprofit organization with a demonstrated history of providing affordable housing [C.R.S. 29-35-503(1)].</p>	<p>March 25, 2026</p>
<p>HB26-1007, Improve Customer Use of Distributed Energy Resources</p>		<p>A restriction that explicitly or indirectly unreasonably prohibits or restricts the installation, use, or operation of a Portable Scale Solar Generation Device is unenforceable and void [C.R.S. 40-2-140(7)(b)].</p> <p>Portable Scale Solar Generation Devices must be installed in accordance with fire code requirements and applicable building codes pertaining to health and safety [C.R.S. 40-2-140(9)].</p>	<p>August 12, 2026</p>

<p>HB26-1202, Strategies to Reduce and Prevent Homelessness</p>	<p>A combination of local governments may enter into an Intergovernmental Agreement to establish a “multijurisdictional homelessness response authority” to reduce and prevent homelessness, with the authority to levy sales tax [C.R.S. 29-1-204.7].</p> <p>A portion of documentary fees on real estate transfers may be designated to be transferred to the county government or housing authority to develop, preserve or acquire affordable housing [C.R.S. 39-13-102(6)(a)].</p>		<p>August 12, 2026</p>
<p>*HB26-1239, County Enforcement Authority</p>	<p>Allows counties to collect costs plus ten percent (previously five) for costs and inspections related to the removal of rubbish [C.R.S. 30-15-401(1)(a)(I)(A)], removal or securing of a structure [C.R.S. 30-15-401(1)(q)(I)], zoning resolution and ordinance violations [C.R.S. 30-28-124(1)(f); C.R.S. 30-28-124(2)(c)], and building code violations [C.R.S. 30-28-209(1)(f); C.R.S. 30-28-124(2)(c)].</p> <p>Increases the amount of time a county has to execute an administrative warrant from ten to thirty days for rubbish [C.R.S. 30-15-401(1)(a)(I)(A)] and weeds and brush [C.R.S. 30-15-401(1)(a)(I.5)(C)].</p> <p>Removes the limitation on enforcing weed ordinances against a property that is in foreclosure [C.R.S. 30-15-401(1)(a)(I.5)(A)].</p> <p>Provides the county authority to secure buildings or structures [C.R.S. 30-15-401(1)(q)(I)].</p> <p>Creates a civil penalty enforcement measures of a \$100 minimum and \$2,650 maximum, for</p>		<p>August 12, 2026</p>

	<p>weeds/junk/dumping of junk/unsafe structures [C.R.S. 30-15-401(2)(d)], zoning violations [C.R.S. 30-28-124(1)(d)], building code violations [C.R.S. 30-28-209(1)(a)], pest control [C.R.S. 35-4-114(2)(a)], and noxious weeds [C.R.S. 35-5.5-118.5(3)(a)].</p> <p>Increases the maximum fine for civil infractions to \$1,000, except for traffic offenses [C.R.S. 30-15-402(1)].</p> <p>Removes the requirement that county staff rely on their own personal knowledge to provide a notice of violation and allows a county zoning official with personal knowledge based on competent evidence acquired during a reasonable investigation to issue a zoning violation [C.R.S. 30-28-124(1)(b)(II)], building code violation [C.R.S. 30-28-209(1)(b)(II)].</p> <p>Grants authority to the County Attorney to issue summons and complaints for zoning resolution and ordinance violations [C.R.S. 30-28-124(3)(b)], building code violations [C.R.S. 30-28-209(3)(b)], pest control [C.R.S. 35-4-114(1)(b)], noxious weeds [C.R.S. 35-5.5-118.5(4)].</p> <p>Eliminates procedural conflicts between statutes and applicable rules [C.R.S. 30-28-124(3)(d), C.R.S. 30-28-209(3)(d), C.R.S. 35-4-114(1)(d); C.R.S. 35-5.5-118.5(2)(a)].</p>		
<p>HB26-1268, Renewable Energy Development on Disturbed Lands</p>	<p>Allows local governments to identify sites, such as Brownfields or closed landfills, as a renewable energy reinvestment area, and utilize Urban Renewal Authorities or County Revitalization Authorities to finance costs incurred from the project</p>		<p>August 12, 2026</p>

	[C.R.S. 29-20-502].		
HB26-1340 , Revegetate or Dry Farm Formerly Irrigated Agricultural Land	<p>In Division 2, when a change to use of water rights from agricultural to other beneficial uses occurs, the Water Court shall apply revegetation or dryland farming terms and conditions in approving the change of use [C.R.S. 37-92-305(4.7(a)).</p> <p>If the owner has obtained a 1041 permit or a local land use authority has site-specific criteria and a scientific and objective evaluation methodology for revegetation or conversion to dryland farming, then the Water Court shall use that criteria and evaluation methodology [C.R.S. 37-92-305(4.7(a)(II)(A), et seq].</p>		August 12, 2026
SB26-020 , Child Care Provider Licensing & Quality		<p>Local governments that impose requirements on the development of childcare facilities beyond those required for state licensing shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the event of a dispute or delay, prioritize the process for the childcare facility to the extent reasonably practicable 2. Limit associated fees to a reasonable maximum, to be established by the Department of Early Childhood via rule [C.R.S. 26.5-5-310(1)(c)]. 	Upon Governor's signature
SB26-142 , Development of Thermal Energy Resources	<p>Allows a local government or a special district to enter into an agreement with one or more entities to provide the local government with service from a thermal energy network [C.R.S. 29-1-208(2)(a), C.R.S. 30-11-134].</p> <p>The local government may issue bonds to finance</p>		August 12, 2026

	<p>the thermal energy infrastructure, interconnections, or customer connections within the jurisdiction of the local government [C.R.S. 29-1-208(5)].</p> <p>If a local government constructs a thermal energy network, then they shall notify the Public Utilities Commission prior to construction [C.R.S. 291-1208(11)(c)].</p>		
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General Government
Staff: Meghan MacKillop

Legislation	Authority	Mandate	Effective Date
HB26-1127 , Reporting After Fatal Car Crash		County coroners and other officials performing like functions must submit all available toxicology results to CDOT for each motor vehicle crash decedent by the final business day of each quarter, replacing the prior monthly death-only report [C.R.S. 42-4-1606; C.R.S. 42-4-1609].	August 12, 2026
* SB26-061 , Publication Counties Without Legal Newspapers	Establishes a tiered priority order counties must follow when no qualifying legal newspaper exists in the county. Authorizes municipalities and special districts with territory in two counties to publish notice in either county [C.R.S. 24-70-103].		August 12, 2026
SB26-093 , Workers' Compensation Insurance Coverage Verification		County permitting agencies must collect and retain a signed declaration under penalty of perjury from applicants for any building or construction permit on projects exceeding one million dollars in total construction cost, verifying valid workers' compensation insurance for any person working under the permit. Counties must suspend or revoke permits if violations are found and notify the Division of Workers' Compensation [C.R.S. 8-41-213].	August 12, 2026
SB26-105 , County Executive Officer Disclosures		County coroners must disclose on the coroner's website any financial interest in regulated death care businesses and recuse from official actions directly affecting any disclosed business. Coroners must annually disclose aggregate remains referrals to each death care provider. County clerks and	August 12, 2026

		<p>recorders and assessors must disclose financial interests in regulated businesses. Disclosures filed within 30 days of taking office or acquiring the interest, public records [C.R.S. 30-10-601.5; C.R.S. 30-10-625].</p>	
<p>SB26-157, Determination of Town Abandonment</p>	<p>Expands grounds and applicants who may petition the Secretary of State to determine that a town is abandoned. A county, a landowner in the town, or a registered elector in the town may petition. Expanded triggers include absence of a board of trustees or clerk, inability to hold an election, or operation of failing or at risk critical water infrastructure [C.R.S. 31-3-201; C.R.S. 25-1.5-208].</p>		<p>Upon Governor's signature</p>
<p>SB26-184, Firefighter Cancer Benefits and Workers' Compensation</p>		<p>Counties as employers of firefighters face an expanded list of presumed occupational cancers, a new presumption for certain neurological conditions, and a higher rebuttal standard moving from preponderance of medical evidence to clear and convincing evidence. The change increases workers' compensation exposure for county and special district firefighter claims. State employed firefighters are exempted [C.R.S. 8-41-209].</p>	<p>August 12, 2026</p>
<p>HB26-1113, Modifications to Elections</p>		<p>County clerks and recorders face new duties including posted operational hours, minimum in person voting hours at jails and detention centers based on bed count, new wait time reporting and public hearing duties for VSPCs exceeding one hour waits, mandatory drop boxes on private and public higher education campuses with 1,000 or more students, mandatory adoption of an electronic or electromechanical voting system for any county with 1,000 or more active electors (in consultation with the BOCC), and signature verification by overnight mail or hand delivery if the two day deadline is missed. Certain registration cancellation</p>	<p>Upon Governor's signature</p>

		duties shift from clerks to the Secretary of State [C.R.S. Title 1].	
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Transportation & Telecommunications

Staff: Meghan MacKillop

Legislation	Authority	Mandate	Effective Date
HB26-1065 , Transit and Housing Investment Zones	<p>Counties may apply to OEDIT and the Economic Development Commission to designate a transit investment area, form or designate a transit investment authority (or designate a county revitalization authority, URA, or metro district as the financing entity), and receive and spend state sales tax increment revenue for transit and housing related improvements. The commission may approve a maximum of three projects per year, six total, with a 75 million dollar per fiscal year cap [C.R.S. 24-46-401, et seq; 30-31-116.5; 31-25-117; 32-1-1010].</p>		<p>August 12, 2026</p>
HB26-1318 , Traffic Safety Near Schools	<p>After a public hearing, counties may reduce a school zone to as small as 200 feet or expand it beyond 1,000 feet. New school street framework allows counties to designate a roadway with a 10 mile per hour maximum speed, close the roadway to traffic, and suspend traffic provisions endangering pedestrians, bicyclists, and micromobility users. State highway designations require CDOT written approval [C.R.S. 42-4-615(2)(a); C.R.S. 42-4-119].</p>	<p>Counties with jurisdiction over a school zone must compile a list of schools for which they determine school zones and must increase any existing school zone smaller than 200 feet to a minimum of 200 feet [C.R.S. 42-4-615 (2)(d)].</p>	<p>August 12, 2026</p>
HB26-1430 , Transportation Funding Adjustments	<p>Contingent on Initiative 175 passing in November 2026. Creates a new Support Road Transportation Fund that, after specified transfers, distributes 60 percent to the State Highway Fund, 23 percent to counties, and 17 percent to cities and incorporated towns for transportation expenses authorized under</p>		<p>Contingent. Takes effect only if Initiative 175 passes, on the Governor's declaration of the vote or January 1, 2027,</p>

	Article X, Section 22 of the state constitution. Counties receive new road transportation distributions if the contingency is met. [C.R.S. § 43-4-1601, et seq.]		whichever is later.
SB26-152 , Changes Automated Vehicle Identification System Usage		Counties operating automated vehicle identification systems must post public notice on website and social media for 30 days, place location specific signs 30 days before deployment, dismiss citations when registered owners file qualifying affidavits, limit citations during variable or temporary lowered speed limits, comply with revised tiered penalty caps, file annual corridor reporting on citations and revenue, and contract with AVIS vendors only on a flat fee basis with no compensation tied to citation count or revenue [C.R.S. 42-4-110.5].	August 12, 2026

Taxation and Finance

Staff: Dylan Peper

Legislation	Authority	Mandate	Effective Date
SB26-001 , Workforce Housing & Housing Tax Credit	Allows boards of county commissioners to use county general fund and ad valorem tax revenues to support statutory housing authorities and workforce housing, which is not currently permitted [C.R.S. 30-11-107(1)(s)].		August 19, 2026
SB26-046 , Property Tax Administrative Procedures	Doubles the threshold for county approval of tax abatements and refunds from \$10,000 to \$20,000 without requiring state review [C.R.S. 39-1-113, et seq.]	Standardizes application deadlines for senior [C.R.S. 39-1-104.6(7)(b)(II)] and disabled veteran property tax exemptions (July 15 regular / August 15 late) [C.R.S. 39-3-205(1)(b)] and adjusts real property protest timelines [C.R.S. 39-5-122(1)(a); C.R.S. 39-5-122(2)].	August 24, 2026
HB26-1098 , Public Trustee Act Foreclosure Procedures	Exempts public trustee operations from the state Procurement Code, reducing administrative overhead for county trustees [C.R.S. 38-37-104(8)].	Sets a universal annual salary of \$12,500 for all county public trustees, standardizing compensation statewide [C.R.S. 38-37-104(2)].	May 4, 2026
HB26-1120 , Mobile Home Property Taxation		Requires counties to shift from property seizure to a tax lien sale system for mobile/tiny home tax delinquency [C.R.S. 39-10-111.5]; mandates English and Spanish certified mail notices [C.R.S. 39-10-109(3)] and redemption periods up to nine	Upon Governor's signature

		years for homeowners with disabilities [C.R.S. 39-10-111.5(6)(a)].	
HB26-1233 , Property Tax Proceedings for Nonresidential Property	Grants counties new enforcement authority to impose a petty offense on nonresidential property owners who willfully submit false information [C.R.S. 39-5-115(3)].		August 12, 2026
HB26-1289 , Modification of Certain Tax Expenditures		Requires county use tax ordinances to include language exempting construction and building materials used by common rail carriers for public passenger rail projects contracted with a local government [C.R.S. 29-2-109(1)(k)].	Upon Governor's signature