

2026 State Legislative and Budget Priorities

End-of-Session Report

Boulder County, Colorado



Boulder County Commissioners

Claire Levy, County Commissioner

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The Commissioners' Office Policy Team works to advance and support key public policy and intergovernmental relations goals for the Boulder County Commissioners, engaging daily with local, regional, state, and federal governmental entities and partners, including the Colorado General Assembly and the U.S. Congress. The team works with subject matter experts from across the county organization to support these goals.

Introduction - 2026 State Legislative Session

The Boulder County Policy Team, based in the Commissioners' Office, works every year at the Colorado State Capitol advocating for county interests.

Guided by Boulder County's State Legislative and Budget Principles and Priorities, as adopted by the Board of County Commissioners, Policy Team staff lobby the Colorado General Assembly to improve the quality of life for county residents and help the county organization provide the best in public service to the broad array of constituents that it serves.

Boulder County Commissioners



Claire Levy
District 1



Marta Loachamin
District 2



Ashley Stolzmann
District 3

"The state legislature affects many aspects of county operations, the services Boulder County provides, the revenues we have available to fund those services, and the cost for counties to provide those services. The legislature also acts on matters that are important to the mission, values, and strategic priorities of Boulder County and the Boulder County Commissioners. Because of this, it is very important that members of the legislature understand the perspective of Boulder County on the many ways in which the legislature affects the county."

- Commissioner Claire Levy, Chair

Boulder County's 2026 State Legislative Delegation

Boulder County's legislative delegation consists of three state senators and five state representatives.

Boulder County Senators:

- Sen. Janice Marchman (D): SD 15 (western Boulder County)
- Sen. Katie Wallace (D): SD 17 (Longmont, Lafayette, and Erie)
- Sen. Judy Amabile (D): SD 18 (Boulder, Niwot, Gunbarrel, Louisville, and Superior)

Boulder County Representatives:

- Rep. Junie Joseph (D): HD 10 (Boulder)
- Rep. Karen McCormick (D): HD 11 (Longmont)
- Rep. Kyle Brown (D): HD 12 (Lafayette, Louisville, Superior, Gunbarrel, Niwot)
- Rep. Dan Woog (R): HD 19 (Erie and Longmont)
- Rep. Lesley Smith (D): HD 49 (Boulder and western Boulder County)

Legislative Session Summary

The 2026 State Legislative Session ran from January 14 to May 13, 2026. Boulder County's legislative advocacy efforts engaged every county department and elected official office and relied on the input, guidance, and direction provided by the county commissioners and numerous county staff and key stakeholders.

Three Major Themes of the 2026 State Legislative Session

1) Colorado's fiscal challenges, including a projected \$1.5 billion budget shortfall, shaped nearly every major decision of the 2026 state legislative session.

Despite laboring under a structural deficit resulting from the loss of federal funding, adoption of state laws without sufficient funding for implementation, and the increased cost of core services such as Medicaid and criminal justice, the Joint Budget Committee and General Assembly met their constitutional mandate and adopted a balanced budget for State Fiscal Year 2026-2027. This was accomplished by utilizing strategies such as redirecting money from dedicated "cash funds" into the General Fund; reducing the statutory budget reserve requirement from 15% to 13% of the General Fund; and reducing funding in critical service areas such as human services, multimodal transportation, and Medicaid.

But Colorado's fiscal constraints had mixed effects on Boulder County. In 2026 the county was able to advance a number of its budget priorities while blocking problematic proposals. However, not all of the county's priorities were protected, and the final state budget included cuts to human services, health care coverage, and multi-modal transportation that will impact all Boulder County residents.

2) Regulating emerging technologies.

The second major theme of the 2026 state legislative session was regulation of rapidly evolving technologies. Lawmakers sought to address a range of concerns, including threats to civil liberties, impacts to youth mental health, distribution of misinformation, increases in criminal activity, and environmental effects.

Multiple bills were introduced to regulate artificial intelligence, surveillance technology such as Flock cameras, data centers, and social media. Most of these efforts were unsuccessful due to strong industry opposition and resistance from Governor Polis. Several bills did advance, and we can expect a number of the unsuccessful proposals to return in future sessions.

A major development was the passage of SB26-189, Automated Decision-Making Technology, an Artificial Intelligence regulation bill designed to replace the arguably stronger Artificial Intelligence Act of 2024 (SB24-205, Consumer Protections for Artificial Intelligence). SB 189 shifts state statute away from broad system-level protections against discrimination to a narrower focus on consumer transparency. The bill was developed during the interim by advocates and industry and had broad consensus support by the time of introduction.

Another high-profile bill was SB26-070, Ban Government Access Historical Location Information Database, which would have required government employees to obtain a warrant before accessing historical location data from Flock or similar surveillance systems. Boulder County supported SB 070 after securing a technical amendment that clarified which systems would be impacted, but strong opposition ultimately prevented it from passing the Senate. Other notable technology related bills included two data center bills, both of which failed. HB26-1030, Data Center and Utility Modernization, was the industry-backed bill that utilized state tax incentives to attract data center developers, and SB26-102, Large-Load Data Centers, was the environmentally focused bill designed to reduce the energy, water, and land use impacts of large data centers.

However, there were some clear successes, including SB26-011, Search Warrants Provided to Covered Platforms, which requires operators of online platforms to provide a streamlined process for Colorado law enforcement agencies to execute search warrants, and HB26-1195, Psychotherapy Artificial Intelligence Restrictions, which regulates the use of AI systems in the provision of psychotherapy services.

3) State response to actions of the federal government.

A third major theme of the 2026 state legislative session was the consideration of legislation responding to the harmful fiscal or civil rights impacts of recent federal policy changes.

Looming most largely was H.R. 1, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. With its deep cuts to Medicaid and SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) funding and programmatic changes, H.R. 1 was projected to reduce Colorado's revenue by \$1.2 billion. In response, the General Assembly passed HB26-1429, County Administration Public Assistance Programs, which aims to improve the efficiency of administering these public benefits.

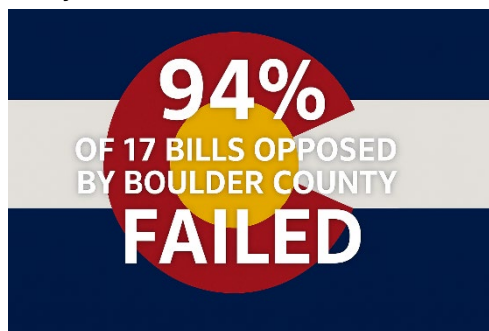
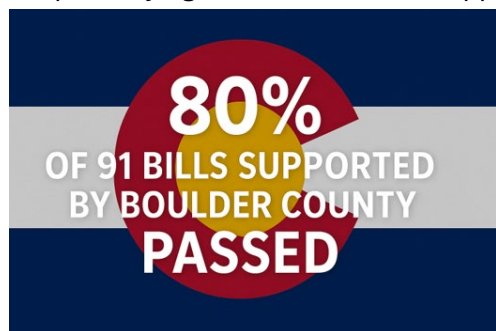
In another attempt to reduce the impact of federal changes, the Colorado Fiscal Institute introduced a package of tax code-focused bills, two of which passed: HB26-1223, Modifying Certain Tax Expenditures, which decouples Colorado's tax code from certain federal business tax deductions and redirects that revenue to support a new refundable tax credit for families; and HB26-1289, Modification of Certain Tax Expenditures, which makes technical improvements to state tax expenditures and establishes a sales tax on downloadable software to permanently fund the family tax credit.

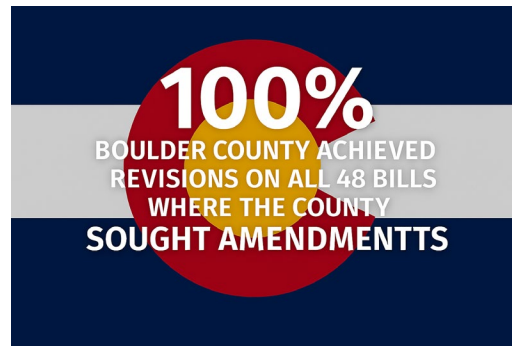
Finally, lawmakers advanced several bills strengthening civil rights protections. Boulder County supported measures safeguarding the rights of people with disabilities, people who are LGBTQ individuals, and people who are immigrants.

2026 State Legislative Session Outcomes

The 2026 state legislative session saw the General Assembly introduce **626** bills, with the body adopting **446** of those bills. Boulder County took positions on **162** bills that aligned with the county's state legislative and budget principles and priorities.

Graphic saying that 94% of 17 bills opposed by Boulder County failed





Legislative Principles and Priority Legislation

2026 Legislative Principles

Boulder County's state legislative and budget priorities adhere to the following Legislative Principles, which guided the development of the positions the county took on state legislation:

Racial Equity

Boulder County is committed to creating and adopting fully inclusive, anti-racist, and culturally responsive policies. We have a responsibility to interrupt institutional racism which manifests through racist policy, practices, and behaviors. We are dedicated to eliminating systemic discrimination against people in all protected classes. We address racism at its root and review all state legislation through a lens of racial equity and strive to solicit the voices and perspectives of those historically excluded from the legislative process.

Examples of this legislative principle in action:

- Boulder County supported *HB26-1272, Extreme Temperatures Worker Protections*, which requires the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment to collect data concerning temperature-related injury and illness and create a model temperature-related injury and illness prevention plan. HB 1272 was signed into law.
- Boulder County opposed *SB26-121, Overtime Threshold for Agricultural Employees*, which increases the number of hours agricultural employees must work to access overtime pay from 48 to 56 hours. Unfortunately, SB 121 was signed into law.
- *HB26-1143, Non-Employment Educational Opportunities Background Check Information*, was legislation designed to remove barriers to volunteer, internship, and other non-employment opportunities. Boulder County supported HB 1143, which was signed into law.
- *SB26-012, Compensable Losses for Tribal Members*, is a key piece of legislation that now allows persons who are indigenous to receive compensation for traditional Native American healing ceremonies and practices and other related expenses under the 'Colorado Crime Victim Compensation Act.' Boulder County supported SB 012, which was signed into law.
- Boulder County staff and attorneys also provided key information to support the passage of *HB26-1276, Protect Safety of Individuals Who Are Immigrants*. The bill authorizes local public health agencies and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to conduct inspections of facilities that house people detained for the purposes of civil immigration proceedings, requires civil immigration detainer training for peace officers, and requires the state Department of Law to develop and distribute a model policy regarding Colorado's current law protecting personal identifying information and data access. HB 1276 was signed into law.

Other bills in the Racial Equity category are listed in the Boulder County 2026 State Legislative Session Bill Table portion of this report.

Climate Action and Environmental Justice

Boulder County is dedicated to protecting and enhancing our environment for generations to come. We advance strategies that promote sustainability, address the climate crisis, protect our open lands, and improve air quality. We make decisions and promote policies that address the inequitable impacts of the climate crisis and pollution.

Examples of this legislative principle in action:

- Boulder County supports repayment mechanisms as a strategy to make energy efficiency, electrification, and renewable energy upgrades to commercial and residential buildings more accessible to homeowners and businesses. Unfortunately, *SB26-148, Financing Utility*

On-Bill Repayment Program, failed, mostly due to opposition to utilizing the state's Unclaimed Property Trust Fund as the funding mechanism for the bill.

- Boulder County worked actively in support of *HB26-1326, Sunset Public Utilities Commission*, to increase the authority for the Public Utilities Commission to focus on clean energy and Colorado's carbon reduction goals. County staff contributed to amendments that improved the bill's equity and environmental justice considerations. But several of our desired amendments were not adopted, including requirements for health impacts assessments and improved local government access to utility data. HB 1326 was signed into law.
- Boulder County supported amendments to *SB26-021, Clean Fleet Enterprise Replace Aging Diesel Trucks*, that will ensure that the program has additive air quality benefits and will better protect Colorado residents from the exacerbation of asthma and other lung diseases due to exposure to air pollution. SB 021 was signed into law.
- Boulder County supported *HB26-1007, Improve Customer Use Distributed Energy Resources*, which will allow Colorado residents to use portable solar devices, often called balcony solar, at their homes. HB 1007 was signed into law.
- Boulder County engaged with two pieces of legislation related to data centers. *HB26-1030, Data Center & Utility Modernization*, which Boulder County opposed, would have given sales and use tax exemptions for new data centers. *SB26-102, Large-Load Data Centers*, which Boulder County supported, would have required new data centers to meet strong environmental and community protections. Both HB 1030 and SB 102 failed to pass the General Assembly.

Other bills in the Climate and Environment category are listed in the Boulder County 2026 State Legislative Session Bill Table portion of this report.

Financial and Organizational Stewardship

Boulder County is focused on the effective use of taxpayer funds through efficient service delivery and integration of public programs and services to achieve equitable outcomes. The county engages in collaborative decision-making efforts with local, regional, statewide, and federal partner agencies to advocate for county priorities in the state budget and concerning fiscal decisions that will impact our organization and our constituents.

Examples of this legislative principle in action:

- Boulder County supported *HB26-1115, Prepaid Wireless Telecom Services Modifications*, which will increase funding for 911 authorities to support the provision of emergency services. HB 1115 was signed into law.
- Boulder County was successful at amending *HB26-1001, Housing Developments on Qualifying Properties*, which could have increased density of housing in high wildfire risk areas and increased planning costs for the county. HB 1001 was signed into law.

- Boulder County has long supported taking steps to help state lawmakers and agencies fully understand the policy and fiscal impacts of state legislation on Colorado's county governments. Thus, the county supported *HB26-1140, Local Government Impact Hearings*, which would have provided local governments or statewide organizations representing local governments with the opportunity to present testimony to legislative committees regarding the potential impacts of state legislation to local governments. Unfortunately, HB 1140 was postponed indefinitely.
- Boulder County supported *HB26-1223, Modifying Certain Tax Expenditures*, one of several bills included in a package of tax reform bills offered by the Bell Policy Center and the Colorado Fiscal Institute. HB 1223 will streamline Colorado's tax code and bring increased tax revenue into the state. HB 1223 was signed into law.

Other bills in the Financial and Organization Stewardship category are listed in the Boulder County 2026 State Legislative Session Bill Table portion of this report.

Democracy

Many, if not all, of the basic functions of Boulder County's government rely upon the authority granted the county under the constitutions of the United States and Colorado and federal and state law. Basic human rights, equal protection under the law, and quality of life in Boulder County are dependent upon a fully functioning United States democracy. Boulder County supports policy that maintains and strengthens the democratic form of government in the United States and Colorado and opposes overcriminalization and policy that weakens human rights and democratic tenets in government.

Examples of this legislative principle in action:

- Boulder County supported *HB26-1320, Accessible Language Statutory Ballot Title Requirements*, which creates new requirements for Colorado's Title Board to ensure ballot titles are written in language all voters can comprehend. HB 1320 was signed into law.
- Boulder County supported *HB26-1422, Security Measures for Certain Government Entities*, which provides additional public occupations with protection of personal data when the sharing of such data could pose an imminent threat to the employee or family. HB 1422 was signed into law.
- Boulder County also supported *SB26-070, Ban Government Access Historical Location Information Database*, which would have required government officials, including law enforcement, to obtain a warrant to access certain surveillance data systems. Unfortunately, SB 070 was not adopted by the General Assembly.
- *SB26-005, Rights Violation in Immigration Enforcement Remedy*, would have allowed individuals who have had their federal constitutional rights violated during a civil immigration enforcement action to sue an individual participating in the enforcement event who is acting under color of any federal, state, or local law. Boulder County supported

SB26-005. Governor Polis vetoed the bill, stating that the bill too narrowly focused on civil immigration enforcement and expressing support for broader protections under all circumstances, including immigration enforcement.

- Boulder County supported *SB26-189, Automated Decision-Making Technology*, which creates consumer protections in interactions with artificial intelligence systems. The bill repeals previous legislation by shifting state statute away from broad system-level protections against discrimination to a narrower focus on consumer transparency, with enforcement through Colorado's Consumer Protection Act. SB 189 was signed into law.

Other bills in the Democracy category are listed in the Boulder County 2026 State Legislative Session Bill Table portion of this report.

Boulder County 2026 State Legislative Session Wrap-Up

The bill table (attached as an appendix) provides details on the 162 bills on which Boulder County took an official position. County positions were logged onto the Colorado Secretary of State website as required by state law.

To determine county positions on legislation, the Board of County Commissioners and county staff evaluated bills against the board-adopted State Legislative and Budget Principles and Priorities.

[Boulder County 2026 State Legislative and Budget Principles and Priorities](#)

The bill table includes details on the county's position on legislation, the impact of the legislation on the county and/or its constituents, alignment of legislation to county priorities, and final outcomes of legislation.

Boulder County took a Support position on 91 bills, with 80% passing; took an Oppose position on 17 bills, with 94% failing; and took an Amend position on 48 bills, achieving desired amendments on 100% of these bills.

Appendix - 2026 State Legislative Session Bill Table

Bill Number	Short Title	Impacts on Boulder County and/or Boulder County Constituents	Status - Passed, Failed, Vetoed	State Legislative Agenda Priorities and Principles	Boulder County Position
Aging and Veteran Services					
<u>HB 26-1110</u>	Vulnerable Adult Financial Exploitation Banking	This bill provides fiscal protection for vulnerable older adults, including those served by the Adult Protective Services Program and the Area Agency on Aging.	Passed	Racial Equity, Equity, and Human Rights	Monitor
<u>HB 26-1240</u>	State Earned Income Tax Credit Age Limit	HB 1240 was postponed indefinitely. The federal "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" temporarily lowered the minimum age requirement and removed the maximum age requirement for qualification for the federal earned income tax credit. In 2021, the lowered minimum age requirement was adopted for the state earned income tax credit (credit) in perpetuity. HB 1240 would have adopted the removal of the maximum age requirement for the credit perpetuity.	Failed		Support
Behavioral Health, Health and Well-Being					
<u>HB 26-1002</u>	Provider Participation in Health Insurance	This bill was brought forward to address the issue of "ghost networks," where an insurance company claims to have many providers in their network, but when a client tries to book with the provider, the client finds that the provider is not accepting the insurance or will not take clients from that insurance provider. Ideally, the bill improves access to care and the experience of clients trying to access care. The bill also addresses how insurance pays some providers that are working under a supervision model.	Passed	Expanded Access to Services	Support
<u>HB 26-1018</u>	Long-term Care Services for Nursing Home Residents	HB 1018, as introduced, misinterpreted the role county human services departments and other entities play in supporting individuals transitioning out of nursing facilities and into long-term care. The bill was amended to correct this misinterpretation and would have created a study to better understand and improve the process.	Failed		Support

<u>HB 26-1063</u>	Treating People with Behavioral Health Disorder	HB 1063 was amended to move the licensing responsibilities of secure transportation providers from counties to CDPHE. The bill requires the department of health care policy and financing and the behavioral health administration to publish on each department's website an easily accessible list of secure transportation providers that have contracts with managed care entities and behavioral health administrative services organizations, as applicable.	Passed	Expanded Access to Services	Support
<u>HB 26-1235</u>	Updates to Medicaid	This act includes the following updates to Medicaid: Increased data reporting from non-emergency medical transportation providers, clarifies how HCPF can make changes to multiple procedure payments, changes language in statute from "qualified alien" to "qualified noncitizen", clarifies HCPF requirements for complying with the Social Security Act's community engagement provisions- including public reporting of number of applications approved and denied, clarifies that a provider may be reimbursed by Medicaid when providing medical assisted treatment in a jail, and requires HCPF to gather direct service and administrative cost data from Home and Community Based Service Providers.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1271</u>	Alcohol Impact & Recovery Enterprises	The bill would have created 3 enterprises in the behavioral health administration: beer, cider, and apple wine impact and recovery enterprise; spirits impact and recovery enterprise; and wine impact and recovery enterprise. The enterprises would have collected a fee from licensees that manufacturers and/or distribute alcohol in Colorado and would have used the fee revenue to fund a range of programs and services that address the health impacts of alcohol use.	Failed	Expanded Access to Services	Support
<u>HB 26-1327</u>	Large Employer Worker Health-Care Support	This bill failed. The bill would have created the large employer health-care support enterprise (enterprise) to impose, assess, and collect the large employer health-care support fee (enterprise fee) in an amount determined by the enterprise board (enterprise board) that reflects the costs of the services provided by the enterprise. Opponents of the bill were concerned that the bill might lead to employer discrimination against people utilizing Medicaid.	Failed		Support

<u>HB 26-1418</u>	Online Add-on Transaction Fee Youth Service Enterprise	Governor Polis vetoed HB 1418. The bill would have required each covered social media platform (covered platform) to impose a fee on each add-on transaction that occurs on the covered platform, such as the purchase of add-ons during online gaming. The bill creates the youth mental health services access enterprise in the behavioral health administration to use the fee revenue to operate and fund programs that provide youth mental health services.	Veto	Expanded Access to Services	Support
<u>SB 26-006</u>	Parity for Non-Opioid Pain Management Drugs	The bill requires parity in insurance coverage between non-opioid pain management drugs and opioid drugs in several areas. The bill requires state-regulated private insurance carriers to cover at least one non-opioid drug that is clinically appropriate alternative for a covered opioid drug, not impose cost-sharing requirements on non-opioid drugs that are more restrictive than the requirements for opioid drugs, and not impose utilization review requirements on non-opioid drugs that are more restrictive than the requirements for opioid drugs.	Passed	Expanded Access to Services	Support
<u>SB 26-008</u>	Mental Health Access	SB 008 was postponed indefinitely by the secondary bill sponsor, Sen. Katie Wallace, in its first committee hearing; the bill's primary sponsor was Sen. Michaelson-Jenet, who left the legislature early in 2026. The bill would have established the adult mental health services program to facilitate access for adults to mental health services, including substance use disorder services.	Failed	Expanded Access to Services	Support
<u>SB 26-032</u>	Promoting Immunization Access	The bill expands access to vaccines by broadening who many administer and prescribe vaccines, authorizing state agencies to rely on guidance from specified medical professional organizations, updating immunization program funding flexibility, and revising liability protections related to vaccine administration and distribution.	Passed	Expanded Access to Services	Support
<u>SB 26-113</u>	Require Recovery Residences to Obtain Behavioral Health Administration License	Current law requires a recovery residence in Colorado to be certified by a third-party certifying body. Beginning July 1, 2027, the bill requires a recovery residence to obtain a license from the Behavioral Health Administration (BHA). The bill requires the BHA to investigate select incidents that occur at the residence and summarize the findings for the public.	Passed	Expanded Access to Services	Support

<u>SB 26-178</u>	Health Insurance Affordability Measures	SB 178 was a compromise bill to partially address the fiscal viability of the Health Insurance Affordability Enterprise, which helps reduce health insurance premiums on the marketplace and also supports OMNI Salud. As passed, the bill authorizes the Health Insurance Affordability Enterprise to issue up to \$100 million in revenue bonds beginning in 2027 to help fund program activities; requires qualified individuals enrolled in state-subsidized individual health plans to pay premiums set by the commissioner; and directs the board to prioritize enrollment stability and consumer predictability when designing subsidies, gather public feedback in English and Spanish (and more languages upon request), and document how that feedback shaped its recommendations.	Passed	Health Insurance Affordability	Support
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Community Health

<u>SB 26-164</u>	Regulation of Lawful Tetrahydrocannabinol Beverages	SB 164 would have established a framework for the manufacture, distribution, sale, and consumption of "lawful THC beverages," defined as nonalcoholic beverages infused with hemp-derived THC. The bill would have allowed beverages with up to 10mg of THC to be sold side-by-side alcoholic beverages in a bar, and beverages with up to 3mg of THC beverages to be sold in grocery stores.	Failed		Oppose
<u>HB 26-1021</u>	Second Amendment Protection Act	This bill would have repealed various sections of Colorado statute that prevent gun violence, including, but not limited to, removing the current prohibition of carrying a firearm in polling places, certain government buildings, and early child centers, and removing the current prohibition of bringing explosive and other dangerous devices into legislative buildings. The bill would have also removed the 3-day waiting period for firearm sales, and several other violence prevention laws.	Failed	Gun Violence Prevention	Oppose
<u>HB 26-1126</u>	Requirements for Firearms Dealers	HB 1126 aligns with Boulder County's Gun Violence Prevention legislative priority and helps prevent illegal transfer of firearms.	Passed	Gun Violence Prevention	Support
<u>HB 26-1144</u>	Prohibit Three-Dimensional Printing Firearms &	HB 1144 aligns with Boulder County's Gun Violence Prevention legislative priority. Prohibits the three-dimensional printing of firearms and their components.	Passed	Gun Violence Prevention	Support

	Component s				
HB 26-1212	Constitution al Carry of Handgun	HB26-1212 failed, and if passed would have undermined Boulder County's gun violence prevention legislative priority by making dramatic changes to Colorado's concealed carry law and repealing Colorado local government authority to regulate open or concealed carry of a handgun.	Failed	Gun Violence Prevention	Oppose
HB 26-1265	Law Enforcemen t National Electronic Tracing System & Share Program	This bill aligns with Boulder County's Gun Violence Prevention legislative priority. The bill requires each local law enforcement agency to register for the United States bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives national electronic tracing system and transmit to the electronic tracing system information about each firearm it recovers or confiscates, subject to certain exceptions .The law enforcement agency is required to share with the Colorado bureau of investigation all information shared with and received from the electronic tracing system.	Passed	Gun Violence Prevention	Support
SB 26-004	Expand List of Petitioners for Protection Order	The act adds a co-responder who is part of a co-responder community response to the list of community members who may petition the court for an extreme risk protection order. Health-care facilities, behavioral health treatment facilities, school districts, the state charter school institute, K-12 charter schools, private schools, and institutions of higher education are established as institutional petitioners that may petition a court for an extreme risk protection order.	Passed	Gun Violence Prevention	Support
SB 26-011	Search Warrants Provided to Covered Platforms	This is the third year this bill has been brought forward. Last year, a similar bill was vetoed by Governor Polis. The bill has been led by Blue Rising and supported by children's advocacy and mental health groups, law enforcement, and others. It has had strong bipartisan support each of the three years. This version of the bill is narrowed from previous years. The act requires operators of certain websites, online services, online applications, or mobile applications (covered platforms) to ensure that each covered platform provides a streamlined process to allow Colorado law enforcement agencies to contact the covered platform at all times and that an operator must comply with a search warrant within 72	Passed	Gun Violence Prevention	Support

		hours after receiving the search warrant if certain conditions apply.			
SB 26-043	Record Keeping & Regulation of Sale of Firearm Barrel	The bill would have established requirements for the sale and transfer of firearm barrels that are not permanently attached to a firearm, including requiring that firearm barrels must be sold or transferred in-person by a federally licensed firearm dealer; a person may only purchase or acquire a firearm barrel from a federally licensed firearm dealer if they are at least 18 years old and not prohibited from owning a firearm; and firearms dealers must keep records of firearm barrel sales on a form created by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.	Failed	Gun Violence Prevention	Support
Community Justice					
HB 26-1134	Fairness & Transparency in Municipal Court	This bill improves transparency in municipal court proceedings in an effort to reduce wrongful or unfair convictions.	Passed	Criminal Justice Reform	Support
HB 26-1423	Community Corrections Budget Request & Data Information	This Joint Budget Committee act requires the department of public safety to submit a budget request for community corrections and to include in its budget request information regarding projected community corrections program needs, including certain data points and analysis related to residential and nonresidential bed capacity, the per diem reimbursement rate for each bed type, and other guideposts related to community corrections appropriations. The Joint Budget Committee and JBC analyst have expressed significant frustration with the department of public safety over the past several years regarding information, oversight, and transparency of spending in community corrections. The JBC would like to see alternative approaches to address the state's increasing prison population but is also concerned with the management and outcomes of some community corrections operators.	Passed	Access to Services	Monitor

<u>SB 26-036</u>	Prison Population Management Measures	The bill requires the executive director of the department of corrections (department) to report, no later than the fifth day of each month, the department's previous month's compliance with the prison population management mandates, including, if certain measures must be in effect, actions taken by the department and the documented impact of implementing the required measures. When the prison bed vacancy rate in correctional facilities and state-funded private contract prisons falls below 3% for 30 consecutive days, current law requires the department to notify certain individuals and entities (notification) and implement prison population management measures. The bill increases the prison bed vacancy rate to 4% before requiring the prison population management measures to go into effect. The bill includes additional individuals and entities that are required to receive the notification and requires the notification to occur within 48 hours of the vacancy rate falling below 4% for 30 consecutive days. The bill requires the individuals and entities that receive the notification to acknowledge receipt of the notification and confirm compliance with the prison population management measures. The bill includes additional prison population management measures.	Passed		Support
<u>SB 26-112</u>	Court Actions Related to Failure to Appear in Court	This bill failed. The bill would have added to the conditions for which a person may be required to give security that the defendant previously failed to appear in court 2 or more times in the present case.	Failed		Oppose
<u>SB 26-158</u>	Youthful Offender Early Parole Procedure	The act supports the county's criminal justice reform priority and adds the state board of parole as an entity that may approve an application for early parole for an offender who has successfully completed a specialized program as provided in current law.	Passed	Criminal Justice Reform	Support

SB 26-159	Inmate Earned Time Formula for Sentence to Department of Corrections	The act supports the county's criminal justice reform priority and potentially can help reduce Colorado's prison population. The overcrowding of Colorado's prison population also impacts county jails and the ability of the prisons to transfer inmates from jails appropriately. An inmate who is serving a sentence to the department of corrections (DOC) for certain lower-level criminal offenses, has not incurred a penal discipline violation within a specified time period, and is program compliant is currently eligible to earn 12 days of earned time per month. The act increases eligibility to 14 days per month. An inmate who is serving a sentence for, or who has been previously convicted of, certain higher level criminal offenses, including a felony offense listed in the 'Victim Rights Act', is currently eligible to earn 10 days of earned time per month. The act increases eligibility to 12 days per month. An inmate who completes a milestone or phase of a behavioral health program in an area related to recovery from a condition that contributed to the inmate's underlying offense may be awarded up to 150 days of earned time. The DOC is directed to enact policy changes to incentivize inmates to pursue activities that award earned time. The act creates a working group to make recommendations for a capacity management plan (plan) for the DOC with input from impacted groups. The plan must be informed by strategies to assess prison programming and clinical care, inmate release processes, services for successful release outcomes, prison population management, and prison capacity changes.	Passed	Criminal Justice Reform	Support
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Democracy

HB 26-1037	Ban Government Purchase of Personal Data from Third Party	HB 1037 would have prohibited any government entity from obtaining consumer purchase data from third parties. Boulder County sought amendments to clarify the definition of consumer purchase data.	Failed	Protect Constitutional and Civil Rights	Amend
HB 26-1123	Preventing Sexual Abuse in Jails	The bill establishes requirements around strip searches, jail surveillance, and sexual assault prevention in local detention facilities and establishes whistleblower protections for staff at county/municipal jails around reporting sexual assault. Impacts to county staff from this bill	Passed		Amend

		include documenting the reason and results of the strip search, recording strip searches using body-worn cameras only, notifying the person being searched that the search is being recorded, annually reporting strip search data to the Jail Standards Advisory Committee and Attorney General, and other responsibilities.			
HB 26-1275	Law Enforcement Identification & Immigration Training Requirements	The bill would have prohibited state and local law enforcement from concealing their identities with limited exceptions, required state and local law enforcement to intervene when federal agents use excessive force, subjected federal law enforcement to criminal and civil penalties, and required peace officers to attend a training on immigration enforcement.	Failed	Protect Constitutional and Civil Rights	Amend
HB 26-1422	Security Measures for Certain Government Entities	The bill provides the protection of personal information of certain individuals, including elected officials, in certain instances. The bill addresses security measures for the legislative department and judicial department of state government and for the governor. The bill creates the position of the administrator of legislative safety for the general assembly, address the authority of the Colorado state patrol (state patrol) in the state capitol buildings complex (capitol complex), and renames the current position of chief security officer the sergeant at arms.	Passed	Protect Constitutional and Civil Rights	Support
SB 26-005	Rights Violation in Immigration Enforcement Remedy	The bill would have allowed individuals who have had their federal constitutional rights violated during civil immigration enforcement action to sue an individual participating in the enforcement event who is acting under color of any federal, state, or local law. Governor vetoed the bill, stating that it too narrowly focused on civil immigration enforcement and he would support a broader version of SB005 that protects all constitutional rights.	Veto	Protect Constitutional and Civil Rights	Support
SB 26-070	Ban Government Access Historical Location Information Database	SB 070 was considered one of two "Flock" bills. If passed, the bill would have prohibited a government entity from accessing a database that reveals an individual's or a vehicle's historical location information, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would have prohibited a government entity from sharing historical location information with third parties or government agencies outside their jurisdiction, subject to	Failed	Protect Constitutional and Civil Rights	Support

		certain exceptions, and made historical location information not a public record for the purposes of the "Colorado Open Records Act". Boulder County worked to amend the bill to clarify that the bill did not apply to certain databases utilized by human services staff.			
<u>SB 26-071</u>	Use of Surveillance Technology by Law Enforcement	This bill failed and was considered the second of two "Flock" bills. SB 71 only had Republican sponsorship. The bill established the "Surveillance Accountability and Freedom Ensured (SAFE) Act" (SAFE Act). On and after July 1, 2027, the SAFE Act required a law enforcement agency to use surveillance technology only for lawful purposes directly related to public safety or for an active investigation. If a law enforcement agency uses surveillance technology to collect surveillance data, the law enforcement agency must comply with certain requirements related to the collection, storage, sharing, and destruction of the data. The law enforcement agency must ensure that: Facial recognition systems are only used after a warrant is obtained or in exigent circumstances when there is an imminent threat to public safety; Traffic cameras and automated license plate readers must only be used in public spaces and for specific enforcement purposes, such as traffic violations or identifying stolen vehicles; and Drone cameras are operated in compliance with federal aviation administration regulations. A law enforcement agency may store data collected by surveillance technology only for a specified amount of time depending on the type of technology used and how the data is collected or until an active investigation is concluded.	Failed	Protect Constitutional and Civil Rights	Amend
<u>SB 26-176</u>	State Remedies for Constitutional Rights Violation	This bill failed. County Attorney review determined that the bill would have significantly increased county costs due to litigation. Under the bill a person who, under color of any law, subjects, or causes to be subjected, another person to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the United States constitution is liable to the injured party for legal or equitable relief. A defendant may assert a defense of absolute or qualified immunity to the same extent as in certain federal actions alleging a deprivation of rights. An action alleging a deprivation of constitutional rights must commence within 2 years after the cause of action accrues.	Failed		Oppose

<u>SB 26-189</u>	Automated Decision-Making Technology	SB26-189, Automated Decision-Making Technology, creates consumer protections in interactions with artificial intelligence systems. The bill repeals previous legislation by shifting state statute away from broad system-level protections against discrimination to a narrower focus on consumer transparency, with enforcement through Colorado's Consumer Protection Act.	Passed	Protect Constitutional and Civil Rights	Monitor
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Economy, Employment and Income Stability

<u>HB 26-1317</u>	Unified Postsecondary Talent Development System	The bill creates the Postsecondary Talent Development System Transition Advisory Committee (TAC) that will develop recommendations for integrating the duties of workforce development programs into the Department of Higher Education (CDHE). Effective July 8th, 2028, the bill modifies the mission of the department and renames the executive director of the Colorado Commission on Higher Education as the Executive Director of the Department of Higher Education. Most pertinent to Boulder County is that the bill specifies that the transition plan must include recommendations about how certain federal and state workforce development programs managed by other agencies could potentially transition to CDHE, including: the programs administered by the Division of Employment and Training in the CDLE, the state's responsibilities under the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, and determinations related to classification of apprenticeship programs.	Passed	Public Workforce System	Monitor
<u>HB 26-1431</u>	Competency for Occupational Licensure Portability	The bill extends the Occupational Credential Portability Program, within the Division of Professions and Occupations in the Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA), to applicants credentialed in other countries and grants DORA additional authority in determining credential equivalency.	Passed		Support

Energy, Environment, and Sustainability

<u>HB 26-1007</u>	Improve Customer Use Distributed Energy Resources	Allows the use of plug-in solar devices, often called balcony solar. This bill should lower the cost of solar and make it more accessible and should have positive equity benefits because solar will be more accessible to lower income consumers and renters. The use of solar devices can decrease energy bills.	Passed	Energy and Public Utilities Commission	Support
<u>HB 26-1030</u>	Data Center & Utility Modernization	None - bill failed. The bill didn't mention equity, racial equity, or disproportionately impacted communities. Data centers bring a host of environmental problems, including air pollution, increased water use, and high energy demands. This bill would have made it difficult for Colorado to meet its carbon reduction goals and prioritized incentives for large corporations, which would have negatively impacted state revenues and worsened the state's already difficult state budget situation. We expect to see data center legislation again in 2027.	Failed	Air Quality and Ozone Reduction	Oppose

<u>HB 26-1051</u>	Continue Microgrid Community Resilience Grant Program	No impacts directly to Boulder County but BOCC supported to support fellow local governments. The microgrids for community resilience grant program provides grants for cooperative electric associations and municipally owned utilities to purchase microgrid resources for eligible rural communities located within their service territories. Under current law, the grant program is set to repeal on September 1, 2026. The bill continues the grant program indefinitely by removing the repeal date.	Passed	Energy and Public Utilities Commission	Support
<u>HB 26-1065</u>	Transit and Housing Investment Zones	No direct impacts to the county. HB 1065 will support the construction of new multimodal transportation infrastructure in the designated transit investment areas (TIAs) created by the bill. While it is unlikely that unincorporated land will be included in these areas, per an amendment that county staff advocated for, the county must agree to include these lands in a TIA.	Passed	Collaborative Planning	Support
<u>HB 26-1081</u>	Optimize Colorado Electric Transmission System	This bill aligns with the county's climate action legislative principle and could bring transmission upgrades to the county.	Passed	Energy and Public Utilities Commission	Support
<u>HB 26-1112</u>	Regulation of Underground Injection Control Wells	No impacts as the bill failed.	Failed		Monitor
<u>HB 26-1121</u>	Public Accessibility of Emissions Records	This is a repeat from last year; the 2025 bill failed but the message of the bill aligns with Boulder County's Climate Action and Environmental Justice legislative principle. Industry does not want all their emissions data publicly available, but this would be an additional measure for the public to increase awareness and assist in protecting vulnerable communities exposed to air pollution. This bill would have a beneficial impact on equity.	Failed	Air Quality and Ozone Reduction	Support
<u>HB 26-1129</u>	Gas Utility Service	None - bill failed. This bill was counter to the county's climate action and environmental justice legislative principle as it would lead to increased GHG emissions by allowing gas distribution utilities to remove carbon dioxide emissions from their Clean Heat Plans.	Failed	Energy and Public Utilities Commission	Oppose
<u>HB 26-1225</u>	Distributed Energy Resources	This bill is aligned with the county's climate action legislative principle. The bill prioritizes equity because it would assist low-income customers in accessing solar power, which could lower their	Passed	Energy and Public Utilities Commission	Support

	Requirements	energy bills. This is a continuation of the county's mission to reduce barriers to interconnection of electric supply as well as demand. This bill would require a public utility to develop a process allowing an interconnection customer to contract with a third party to perform an interconnection study; develop a process to allow for the concurrent performance of all needed interconnection studies; and develop a process to allow an interconnection customer to contract with a third party to perform any upgrades needed for interconnection. Community solar gardens assist low-income customers with access to solar. Federal tax incentives for solar have been eliminated. Federal tax credits for new solar generation facilities expire at the end of 2029 unless a new solar generation facility is fully operational by that time. It is important to assist solar interconnection before the federal tax credit expires in 2029. It takes time for the utility to study interconnection impacts of the proposed facility and to make necessary developer-funded upgrades to the electric grid to enable safe interconnection.			
HB 26-1226	Manage Emissions from Electric Generating Units	This bill is aligned with the county's climate action and environmental justice legislative principle and our air quality and ozone reduction legislative priority. No direct impact to county operations. In terms of costs to ratepayers and equity due to additional costs to low-income customers, none of the options are ideal situations. If the coal plants remain open they will have to install costly upgrades, but fuel switching will be costly as well. Public health impacts would be improved with fuel switching or plant closure due to reduced emissions and disproportionately impacted communities located close to these plants would benefit from improved air quality.	Passed	Energy and Public Utilities Commission	Support
HB 26-1266	Repeal Retail Delivery Fees	The county opposed HB 1266 because it would have eliminated a critical funding stream for transportation programs. Boulder County has several transportation projects using these funds and is expecting funds in the future to expand transit options.	Failed	Clean Transportation	Oppose

<u>HB 26-1326</u>	Sunset Public Utilities Commission	HB 13326 improves processes that will benefit the county in our engagement at PUC proceedings and will improve equity outcomes. Bill outcomes include Equity improvements for PUC, intervenor compensation, renewed efforts for EJ task force, and equity docket. The county was working with other stakeholders for several amendments we did not get including: securitization, local government access to utility data, and health impacts assessments.	Passed	Energy and Public Utilities Commission	Amend
<u>SB 26-002</u>	Energy Affordability	Energy affordability improvements to county residents. An amendment requires the PUC approval process to consider fully electrified customers in the average electricity use	Passed	Buildings Emissions & Electrification	Support
<u>SB 26-003</u>	End-of-Life Management of Electric Vehicle Batteries	Positive impact to the county as it creates an EV battery recycling program. This is in line with the county's zero waste goals. An amendment created a new EV battery recycling program rather than using the existing battery program and charges a fee, resolving staff concerns about the impacts to the existing battery recycling program.	Passed	Clean Transportation	Support
<u>SB 26-021</u>	Clean Fleet Enterprise Replace Aging Diesel Trucks	Some air pollutant emission reductions from aging diesel trucks in fleets that take advantage of this program. Boulder County worked with others towards amendments to ensure this program has additive air quality benefits.	Passed	Air Quality and Ozone Reduction	Support
<u>SB 26-022</u>	Challenges Meeting 2030 Emissions Reduction Goals	None from this bill but a deal was made and a similar bill passed (SB182). This bill would make it more difficult for Colorado to meet it's clean energy and carbon reduction goals.	Failed	Energy and Public Utilities Commission	Oppose
<u>SB 26-028</u>	Removal of Wind Energy from State Energy Goals	This bill failed. Removing wind energy as a renewable energy resource erodes Colorado's clean energy goals. Disproportionately impacted communities are the most impacted by the continuation of fossil fuel energy sources and loosening of clean energy programs.	Failed	Energy and Public Utilities Commission	Oppose
<u>SB 26-052</u>	Coal Transition Community Investment	No direct impacts to the county. The bill creates hiring preferences for qualified coal transition workers and increased communication with the Just Transition Office around hiring practices. This bill is aligned with Boulder County's climate and environmental justice legislative principle because it helps facilitate the fossil fuel transition. It is also aligned with our economy, employment, and income stability legislative priority.	Passed	Environmental Justice and Just Transition	Support

<u>SB 26-101</u>	Local Government Landfill Methane Emission Reduction Regulations	No direct impacts as the county does not operate a landfill but climate benefits due to methane reductions in the state from other landfills.	Passed	Air Quality and Ozone Reduction	Support
<u>SB 26-102</u>	Large-Load Data Centers	None - bill failed but we expect 2027 data center legislation. This bill is aligned with the county's climate action and environmental justice legislative principle. The bill would ensure that air, water, and public health impacts of large load data centers (greater than 30 megawatts) are minimized, including extra protections for disproportionately impacted communities. The bill requires that data centers submit plans to local governments proving that they will fit within local government strategic planning and laws, as well as a site assessment SB 102 was postponed indefinitely. The bill was developed to help ensure that the air, water, and public health impacts of large load data centers (larger than 30 megawatts) are minimized and included extra protections for disproportionately impacted communities. The bill would have required data centers to submit plans to local governments proving that they will fit within local government strategic planning and laws, as well as a site assessment that includes a water footprint and estimated air emissions.	Failed	Air Quality and Ozone Reduction	Support
<u>SB 26-137</u>	Measures to Reduce Administrative Burdens	No direct impacts to the county unless state rules are changed as a result of this process. BOCC moved to monitor on 4/15 because Section 1(m) was removed but staff don't think the bill is necessary	Passed	Air Quality and Ozone Reduction	Monitor
<u>SB 26-148</u>	Financing Utility On-Bill Repayment Program	This bill aligned with the county's climate action and environmental justice legislative principle because it would have increased energy efficiency upgrades in homes, reducing air and carbon pollution. The bill failed once again due to the funding mechanism.	Failed	On-Bill Repayment	Support

Environmental Health

<u>HB 26-1033</u>	Expanding the Colorado Cottage Foods Act	Bill expands the Colorado Cottage Foods Act to allow for the sale of foods that require refrigeration. Cottage Food producers that sell temperature-controlled foods will need to register with CDPHE and comply with labeling	Passed		Amend
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		requirements. Bill creates an unfunded mandate for local health departments who will receive questions related to the expansion of the Cottage Foods Act.			
<u>HB 26-1145</u>	Mobile Home Park Water Quality	This bill aligns with the county's environmental health legislative priority by strengthening the current statute for water quality requirements in mobile home parks. This bill advances equity and racial equity by ensuring robust water quality testing in mobile home parks, where many residents are lower income.	Passed		Support
<u>SB 26-016</u>	Prohibit Discharge Preproduction Plastic Materials	This bill is in line with Boulder County's public health and environmental health goals as it would prohibit the discharge of plastic pellets into waterways or through land application.	Passed		Support
<u>SB 26-146</u>	Restrict Single-Use Food Serviceware Distribution	Governor Polis vetoed SB 146. The bill proposed to expand the 'Plastic Pollution Reduction Act' by prohibiting a retail food establishment or third-party food delivery service from providing single-use food serviceware to a customer unless the customer requests the serviceware or confirms that the customer wants the serviceware when offered.	Veto		Support

Financial and Organizational Stewardship

<u>HB 26-1026</u>	Expanding Plan Options for PERA	As a PERA employer, HB 1026 will provide county employees with expanded options for utilizing their PERA retirement plans.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1038</u>	County Commissioner Redistricting	The bill as adopted does not impact Boulder County.	Passed		Monitor
<u>HB 26-1102</u>	Funding for Colorado DRIVES Account	The act redirects a portion of certain vehicle-related fees to the DRIVES Cash Fund to support DMV operations. Beginning on 7/1/2026, fees for personalized license plates are redirected from the HUTF to the DRIVES account; except that, consistent with current law, \$2 of each fee is remitted to the county general fund. Beginning on 7/1/2027, \$2 of each late vehicle registration fee is redirected from the HUTF to the DRIVES account and, consistent with current law, credits the remainder of the fees to the HUTF. HB26-1289 increases the amount of HUTF revenue distributed to county and municipal governments for transportation projects. This means that no current HUTF funding would be used for the DRIVES cash fund and instead only the new revenue from HB26-1289 would be used.	Passed	Improve State-administered Technology Systems	Amend
<u>HB 26-1115</u>	Prepaid Wireless Telecom Services Modifications	This bill was brought forward by 911 authorities and will increase funding for 911 services.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1119</u>	Authority for Different Mill Levy Rates	HB 1119 was postponed indefinitely. The bill would have provided local governments with permissive authority to impose property taxes on the assessed value of land and the assessed value of improvements at different mill levy rates, an approach known as a Land Value Tax model for property taxation. Boulder County supported County Assessor Braddock in opposing the bill given the significant and costly implementation challenges that would have been imposed by the bill. The bill did not include state funding to pay for implementation.	Failed		Oppose

<u>HB 26-1140</u>	Local Government Impact Hearings	Starting in 2027, the bill would have required the Legislative Council Staff (LCS) to facilitate local government impact hearings for certain measures selected by legislative leadership. The bill would have provided local governments or statewide organizations representing local government the opportunity to present testimony to legislative committees regarding the potential impacts of state legislation to local governments.	Failed	Operational Efficiencies in Service Delivery	Support
<u>HB 26-1183</u>	Sunset Pet Animal Care & Facilities Act	Boulder County supported an amendment that maintains current stray hold times. Current data demonstrated that an increase in stray hold times would not increase stray pick-ups, but would increase hold costs for the Sheriff's Office.	Passed		Monitor
<u>HB 26-1203</u>	Modification of County Commissioner Elections	HB 1203 was postponed indefinitely. The bill would have required Boulder County to move to five county commissioners and elect them through one of two methods: 1) 5 commissioners resident in 5 districts elected only by voters resident in those districts; or 2) 5 commissioners elected at large using a ranked voting method.	Failed		Monitor
<u>HB 26-1209</u>	Temporary Decrease Statutory Property Tax Revenue Limits	HB26-1209 failed. If passed, it would have enacted a 6-year temporary reduction in county property tax revenues.	Failed		Oppose
<u>HB 26-1221</u>	Tax Expenditures Adjustments	HB 1221 was part of a package of tax reform bills led by the Bell Policy Center and the Colorado Fiscal Institute that would have made changes to Colorado's tax code with the goal of bringing increased tax revenue into the state.	Failed		Support
<u>HB 26-1222</u>	Modify Tax Expenditures	HB 1222 was part of a package of tax reform bills led by the Bell Policy Center and the Colorado Fiscal Institute that would have made changes to Colorado's tax code with the goal of bringing increased tax revenue into the state.	Failed		Support
<u>HB 26-1223</u>	Modifying Certain Tax Expenditures	HB 1223 was part of a package of tax reform bills led by the Bell Policy Center and the Colorado Fiscal Institute that would make changes to Colorado's tax code with the goal of streamlining Colorado's tax code, bringing increased tax revenue into the state.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1410</u>	2026-27 Long	The Long Bill is the state's budget bill and includes all fiscal year July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2027 appropriations.	Passed		Monitor

	Appropriations Bill				
<u>HB 26-1430</u>	Transportation Funding Adjustments	This measure would temporarily cut state gas taxes and transportation fees in order to offset the budget impact of Initiative 175, a proposed constitutional amendment that would require the state to spend more than \$500 million a year from the general fund on roadwork without raising taxes to pay for it. The tax cuts would go into effect if the ballot measure passes in November. If Initiative 175 is withdrawn, the bill would create a working group to make recommendations on how to fund transportation.	Passed		Monitor
<u>SB 26-010</u>	Agricultural Property Tax Definitions	SB 010 is designed to extend the classification of agricultural property to more producers that use land to produce agricultural products as a strategy to incentivize agricultural activity. The bill could provide a net positive financial impact to the county as it prevents property owners who raise chickens or hobby farm in cities or on small lots in the unincorporated county from qualifying for the lower agricultural property tax classification.	Passed	Operational Efficiencies in Service Delivery	Monitor
<u>SB 26-024</u>	State & Local Unmanned Aircraft Regulation	The bill would have clarified the regulatory authority of the state and local governments over unmanned aircraft systems. The bill would have prohibited state and local governments from requiring that individuals register a drone, other than what is mandated in federal law. Boulder County assessed that the bill does not improve county's ability to manage drones and that it seems primarily intended to limit local governments' authority to regulate drones	Failed		Oppose
<u>SB 26-042</u>	Revenue Classification on Taxpayers Bill of Rights	SB 042 clarifies definitions in the TABOR implementing statutes which will serve to bring additional revenues to the state.	Passed		Support
<u>SB 26-093</u>	Workers' Compensation Insurance Coverage Verification	SB 093 will have no impact on Boulder County. Policy Team staff worked with coalition partners to secure an amendment to the bill that removes local governments from having any responsibility for implementing the bill, instead shifting the responsibility to contractors by requiring them to	Passed	Operational Efficiencies in Service Delivery	Monitor

		prove to the state that their subcontractors have workers' compensation insurance.			
<u>SB 26-116</u>	Property Tax Modifications	SB 116 will have the net effect of increasing county property tax revenue through the elimination of inflation adjustments to the business personal property tax. The bill will also reduce workload for county assessors by ending requirements for ongoing administration of the qualified-senior primary residence real property exemption.	Passed		Monitor
Housing					
<u>HB 26-1015</u>	Colorado Homeless Contribution Tax Credit Extension	Local nonprofit partners providing services benefit from donations made by community members that receive this tax credit.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1036</u>	Local Taxes on Vacant Residential Property	The bill would have authorized a county or municipality, after approval by the electors of the local government, to impose an excise or a property tax, or both, on vacant residential properties within the boundaries of the local government. Susana Lopez Baker testified in support of the bill on behalf of Boulder County.	Failed	Funding for Affordable and Workforce Housing	Support
<u>HB 26-1045</u>	Disabilities Housing Protections	The bill clarifies the definitions of an emotional support animal and an assistance animal, and clarifies language of when an assistance animal can be considered a threat. BCHA staff did not have any concerns per impacts to BCHA operations.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1047</u>	Protections for Residential Tenants	This bill raised some operational concerns from BCHA per requiring large amounts of written data be posted in a demand. The bill would have also required redacting some personal information and to allow a tenant to pay a fee in a way other than online- BCHA did not have a concern with either of these provisions. Ultimately the bill failed, thus no impact to Boulder County.	Failed		Amend

<u>HB 26-1061</u>	Community Integration Housing Tax Credits	This bill would have required CHFA to provide a specific percentage of their funding to certain projects that provide housing to people with intellectual and developmental disabilities, before funding other affordable housing projects. CHFA has an existing public process for determining federal affordable housing funding distribution. All Colorado affordable housing proponents opposed the bill, due to the impact of requiring funds for specific projects, as the bill would have set a bad precedent of legislating the process of funds distribution, and would not have increased the total amount of housing funded for people with IDD.	Failed		Oppose
<u>HB 26-1106</u>	Eviction Protections for Tenants	As introduced, HB 1106 would have impacted eviction proceedings. Boulder County supported some portions of the bill, including prohibiting a minor defendant as a named defendant in an eviction complaint when a parent or guardian is listed. Boulder County sought amendments to add specificity to the reasons as to why a judgement could be vacated, and to add more clarity as to when an eviction would be delayed due to inclement weather.	Failed		Amend
<u>HB 26-1192</u>	Homeless Prevention Activities Program Restructure	This bill restructures state administration of homeless prevention activities and staff did not have concerns.	Passed		Monitor
<u>HB 26-1196</u>	Tenant Data Information	This bill requires landlords to redact certain personally identifying information in filing of evictions and also to disclose how information gathered during tenant screening will be used and what screening service is used.	Passed		Monitor
<u>HB 26-1202</u>	Strategy to Reduce & Prevent Homelessness	The bill creates more transparency and reporting of state investments in homelessness services and their outcomes, creates authority for new multi-jurisdictional special districts to coordinate services and raise revenue for homelessness services, and allows real estate document fee revenue to be used for affordable housing.	Passed		Monitor
<u>HB 26-1206</u>	Improved Funding to Support Development	HB 1206 was heavily amended throughout the legislative process before it was lost on the Senate floor. The bill was an attempt to give single-jurisdiction housing authority to levy sales taxes and issue bonds to raise funds for affordable housing. The bill also required intergovernmental agreements between the	Failed		Monitor

		housing authority that was seeking to raise taxes and its underlying cities and counties.			
<u>HB 26-1224</u>	Protections for Mobile Home Park Residents	The act establishes and clarifies financial protections for mobile home park residents. The act requires a landlord of a mobile home park to notify residents when the landlord is temporarily prohibited from increasing rent. Under current law, a landlord is required to send notice to residents when the landlord intends to sell the mobile home park. The act adds to the information that must be included in the notice that the landlord sends to residents of the park to include a statement that the landlord must provide additional information and documentation to a homeowner upon request by the homeowner. The act also clarifies "good faith efforts" for purposes of complying with the law during the sale of a park and clarifies that a park owner may not charge more than \$17 dollars for a registration fee.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1313</u>	Adjust Requirements Statewide Affordable Housing Fund	Current law requires a local government or a tribal government desiring to receive funding from the statewide affordable housing fund to have filed with the division of housing of the department of local affairs (division) a commitment specifying how, within a 3-year cycle, affordable housing units within the local or tribal government's territorial boundaries will be increased by 3% each year over the baseline number of affordable housing units (baseline number). The act changes the requirements for the 3-year cycle beginning on January 1, 2027, and each 3-year cycle thereafter. A local government desiring to receive funding from the statewide affordable housing fund is no longer required to increase affordable housing units by 3% above the baseline each year but is instead required to meet the target increase number of affordable housing units (target increase number) as defined in the act. The act also defines a waiver process for when a local jurisdiction cannot meet the new target.	Passed		Monitor

<u>SB 26-001</u>	Workforce Housing & Housing Tax Credit	SB 001 advances the BOCC's Economic Security and Social Stability strategic priority and its Housing legislative priority by providing Colorado counties with authority to appropriate any monies in its general fund or other specified funds to housing authorities and for the development of workforce housing.	Passed		Support
<u>SB 26-040</u>	Affordable Home Ownership Program	The division of housing in the department of local affairs (division) administers an affordable home ownership program (program) that makes grants to nonprofit organizations, local governments, tribal governments, community development financial institutions, and community land trusts (eligible organizations) to support affordable home ownership, including the development of residential housing units that are described in an eligible organization's funding request. The act clarifies that only a household with an income less than or equal to either 120% of the statewide area median income of households of that size in the jurisdiction of a local government in which the households are located, or 120% of the statewide area median income or local area median income of households of that size, is eligible for housing constructed by an eligible organization through one of its projects. In addition, the program requires that housing offered through the program, including all taxes and fees, costs not more than 35% of a household's monthly income unless the ownership program is providing a homeowner with assistance for home rehabilitation and allows the department to provide a waiver to projects regarding the 35% of monthly income requirement if requested. The act creates a waiver process to allow funded projects to rent housing units if unable to sell to eligible buyers after six months.	Passed	Home Ownership	Support
Human Services					
<u>HB 26-1004</u>	Continuation of Child Care Contribution Tax Credit	Continuation of existing tax credit and aligns with Boulder County economic security and social stability principle in support of child care centers.	Passed	Human Services and Early Childhood	Support

<u>HB 26-1100</u>	Guardianship for Incapacitated Adults	This bill was amended significantly, as introduced, it would have drastically affected both private and public guardianship practices. Some of the changes in the bill, as drafted, would have created conflicting changes to statute. Additionally, Boulder County sought language in the bill to allow judges to assign a guardian-ad-litem in cases where it would be helpful to a person. The bill was amended, and the remaining language in the bill includes only a bill of rights. This bill could impact Human Services and the county attorney's office per compliance with the bill of rights. Jeanne Banghart worked closely with the policy team, the team achieved amendments, and Jeanne did not have concerns with the final version of the bill that was passed.	Passed	Policy and Programs	Monitor
<u>HB 26-1103</u>	Report Child Sexual Assault & Courtroom Testimony	The bill creates notification requirements for law enforcement (Sheriff's Office), in cases of child sexual assault and abuse.	Passed	Child Welfare	Monitor
<u>HB 26-1142</u>	Child Advocacy Centers	This bill impacts the sharing of information in certain child welfare cases.	Passed	Child Welfare	Monitor
<u>HB 26-1227</u>	Minors' Rights in Dependency & Neglect Proceedings	Boulder and Denver counties worked together to amend HB 1227. The bill affects child welfare proceedings and as introduced would have given Guardian ad Litem (GAL) the right to pursue an adjudication if a county human services agency has not found evidence to support adjudication. GALs are not trained to assess child protection safety and imminent risk to children, and don't have the ongoing education requirements, required certificates, and statutory and regulatory obligations of child protection case workers. With the amendment, this act will allow a child and their counsel to request a hearing to determine if a county has a reasonable basis when a county seeks to dismiss adjudication.	Passed	Child Welfare	Monitor
<u>HB 26-1234</u>	Access to Records of Child Abuse or Neglect	The act prohibits a person who possesses a record or report (record) of child abuse or neglect from releasing identifying data or information contained in the record to a person who is not authorized to receive the information or data. The act clarifies what constitutes	Passed	Child Welfare	Support

		identifying data in a record. The act adds an assigned designee of a person named in a record who is acting on the person's behalf as a person who may have access to child abuse or neglect records if the assigned designee presents a valid release of information signed by an authorized person. The act allows a person named in a record as an alleged abused or neglected child who is in possession of a record in which they are named or, with the person's consent, the person's attorney or guardian ad litem, to disclose and make use of the record, including for the purpose of litigation or to obtain treatment or services. Except as expressly authorized in law, a criminal defendant may only access a record after an in-camera review by the court in which the court finds that access to the record is necessary for the resolution of an issue. The act requires each county department of human or social services to establish and submit to the state department of human services a process current and former clients may use to obtain access to their case records. The act clarifies that inappropriate release of information by certain parties is a petty offense.			
<u>HB 26-1314</u>	Family Stability & Kinship Care	Several amendments were adopted in the House Health and Human Services Committee which removed most of the language in the bill. The final act made one statutory revision and another change that adopted language to address a recent Colorado Supreme Court case regarding the definition of deceased parents and grandparents.	Passed	Child Welfare Funding	Monitor
<u>HB 26-1347</u>	Federal Disability Benefits for Foster Care Youth	Current law sets forth various survivor benefit application, accounting, and notice requirements for county departments, which must save survivor benefit money in an account for the individual child or youth in some cases. The bill extends, beginning on or before July 1, 2028, certain application, accounting, and notice provisions already in place for survivor benefits to federal supplemental security income benefits (SSI), which are monthly payments awarded to a child or youth with a disability and limited resources. The bill adds requirements related to identifying and documenting the disability of a child or youth in the child welfare system. If a child or youth is receiving SSI, the county	Passed	Child Welfare Funding	Amend

		department must document how the money is spent in the state's welfare case management system.			
<u>HB 26-1374</u>	Kinship Care Funding Provisions	This Joint Budget Committee act eliminates financial assistance and supports and reimbursement to non-certified kinship care homes. Certified kinship care homes still receive reimbursement. The act requires county departments to provide the notice by June 15, 2026, to non-certified kinship foster care homes currently receiving monthly payments.	Passed	Child Welfare Funding	Monitor
<u>HB 26-1429</u>	County Administration Public Assistance Programs	This is a Joint Budget Committee bill that was drafted by CCI, CHSDA directors, including Susan Caskey, Children's Campaign, and the Governor's Office staff after months of negotiations on a new "more efficient" approach to administering public assistance programs in Colorado. The bill requires the department of health care policy and financing, in coordination with the department of human services and the department of early childhood (state departments), to contract with a single county department of human or social services (county department) to administer a centralized member integrity service to conduct fraud investigations concerning eligibility for Medicaid, the children's basic health plan, the supplemental nutrition assistance program, the Colorado child care assistance program, temporary assistance for needy families, and adult financial programs (public assistance programs), and benefit overpayments. The bill creates the centralized member integrity service cash fund consisting of money recouped from member fraud investigations. The centralized member integrity service must be operational and utilized on July 1, 2027. The bill requires the state departments to establish aligned requirements for county departments to comply with through a performance-based contract established between the state departments and each county department. By July 1, 2027, every county must enter into a performance-based contract with state departments. Contracts will define clear responsibilities, uniform administration standards, and corrective action protocols used consistently statewide.	Passed	Medicaid and SNAP	Support

		By Sept. 1, 2026, establishment of a continuous quality improvement (CQI) process to review county-reported data. Annual CQI report required to the Joint Budget Committee (JBC). Beginning Jan. 2027, state departments must maintain a public online dashboard reporting county-level and statewide performance metrics monthly.			
<u>SB 26-027</u>	Parental Equality & Child Empowerment Act	This bill failed. The bill may have impacted some of the authority of the child welfare system to protect the safety of children in cases of abuse and neglect.	Failed	Child Welfare	Monitor
<u>SB 26-073</u>	Order of Additional Parenting Time	This bill failed. The bill may have impacted child welfare practice and would have allowed a court to order additional parenting time to a parent or legal custodian who was wrongfully denied court-ordered parenting time if the denial resulted from an investigation by a law enforcement agency, child welfare agency, or county department of human or social services and the investigation did not result in a substantial finding of abuse or neglect.	Failed	Child Welfare	Amend
<u>SB 26-149</u>	Pathways for Individuals with Mental Health Disorder	SB 149 increases the scope and workload for county attorneys in certain cases when an individual is found incompetent to proceed. Under current law, if a defendant is found incompetent to proceed and the defendant will not be restored to competency in the foreseeable future, the court is required to dismiss charges against the defendant and the defendant, in limited circumstances, may be referred for certification for short-term treatment through a civil court process. The bill maintains the requirement for the court to dismiss the charges against a defendant if the defendant's highest charged offense is among certain misdemeanor offenses, and the bill maintains certification for short-term treatment as an option for the defendant. However, the bill authorizes the district attorney (in counties less than 50,000 people) or county attorney (prosecution) to notify the court that the prosecution seeks civil commitment or an enhanced protective placement of a defendant if the prosecution can prove by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant: has a mental disability or developmental disability;	Passed	Competency System Reforms	Amend

		committed an act of that, in the absence of any mental disability or developmental disability, would constitute homicide, a crime of violence, or a felony that constitutes unlawful sexual behavior, and the act is or was charged in a criminal case in Colorado in which competency was raised ; and poses a substantial risk of serious harm to others. For certain misdemeanor cases, charges must still be dismissed and the defendant may be sent to civil short-term treatment. For more serious cases, if a defendant is unrestorable or has reached the legal time limit for restoration, the prosecution may ask the court to order civil commitment or an enhanced protective placement. The act modernizes rules around emergency mental health holds (M1 holds), allowing evaluations to occur in a jail or confinement setting and broadening when a person can be certified for short-term or long-term treatment. By October 1, 2027, CDHS must build and run an outpatient facility for adults with behavioral health needs, including unrestorable defendants.			
<u>SB 26-180</u>	Investment Performance Authority	SB 180 would have created a special purpose authority (investment performance authority) that is authorized to invest certain public money from certain special funds, enterprise funds, and funds held by other special purpose authorities. Bill sponsors intended the funds to be utilized to cover CCAP funding gaps. However, the Colorado Fiscal Institute and others had concerns about the constitutionality of utilizing these funds for purposes other than described in law for each special fund, enterprise fund, or other funds held by special purpose authorities.	Failed	CCAP	Amend
<u>SB 26-181</u>	Works Program Reserves & Cost of Living Adjustment	SB 181 was a Joint Budget Committee bill that was passed to address the lack of funds to cover cost-of-living adjustments in TANF. Current law requires counties to offer Colorado Works program applicants and participants that demonstrate good cause an extension beyond the 60-month lifetime maximum. The act makes the extension permissible rather than a requirement and removes an applicant or participant who is a child-only case or experiencing hardship from the good cause determination. The act also suspends the works program basic cash assistance grant cost of living	Passed	TANF	Monitor

		adjustment during the 2026-27 and 2027-28 state fiscal years.			
<u>SB 26-188</u>	Residential Treatment for Members in Colorado Department of Human Services Custody	This is a Joint Budget Committee bill to change the deadline of when certain residential treatment programs that serve children impacted by abuse would come under a capitated payment model. Counties and others are concerned that the change in the payment model could lead to additional closures of facilities within an already very limited system. The bill states that no later than July 1, 2026, the department of health care policy and financing (HCPF) shall convene a steering committee (steering committee) to support the transition of services provided in qualified residential treatment programs (QRTP) and psychiatric residential treatment facilities (PRTF) to the managed care system for members in the care and custody of a county department of human or social services (county department). CHSDA has 2 seats on this committee. The bill also requires that no later than April 1, 2027, HCPF, in collaboration with the steering committee, develop policies and recommendations to support the transition of QRTP and PRTF to the managed care system for members in the care and custody of a county department. No later than July 1, 2027, HCPF shall implement or initiate the transition of services provided in QRTP and PRTF to the managed care system for members in the care and custody of a county department according to the policies and recommendations developed by HCPF in collaboration with the steering committee. HCPF shall submit quarterly reports to the joint budget committee with information about the steering committee's monthly meetings.	Passed	Child Welfare Funding	Support
<u>HB 26-1024</u>	Raising Age of Voluntary Relinquishment of Child	This bill increases the number of days that a parent can voluntarily relinquish a child to 30 days. The bill impacts the child welfare system and was generally supported by Boulder County's child welfare staff. The bill also allows CDHS to conduct rulemaking to implement the bill.	Passed	Policy and Programs	Monitor

<u>HB 26-1259</u>	Department of Early Childhood Clean-Up	The act makes changes and clarifications in the provisions related to the department of early childhood (department). The act: Eliminates the scheduled repeal of licensing exemptions for certain in-home child care arrangements in which the children are related to the caregiver, are siblings, or number fewer than five; Updates provisions related to early care and education provider reimbursement for services performed before final eligibility determinations in the Colorado child care assistance program; Lowers the age limit for children served by the early childhood mental health consultation program from 8 years old to 6 years old and adjusts that program's reporting requirements; Clarifies the sources of money appropriated to the universal preschool program; Requires the department to keep confidential identifying records and facts regarding children and their relatives; Clarifies that child care facilities approved, certified, or licensed by tribal governments are exempt from the department's licensing rules; and Adjusts the membership requirements and duties of the early childhood leadership commission and subcommittee membership requirements for the rules advisory council.	Passed	Policy and Programs	Monitor
<u>HB 26-1260</u>	Updates to Child Care Assistance Programs	Under existing law, the implementation dates for capping family copayments for childcare at 7% of family income, for paying childcare providers in advance of the provision of services, and for utilizing grants and contracts to improve access to childcare for underserved populations is August 1, 2026. The bill extends the implementation dates to August 1, 2028. The bill clarifies reporting requirements of money allocated to counties for childcare assistance used for administrative costs.	Passed	Policy and Programs	Support
<u>HB 26-1298</u>	Background Checks for Child Welfare Placements	Under current law, background checks are required for all individuals who provide out-of-home care for child-welfare-involved youth. Current law does not comply with the federal bureau of investigation's (FBI) standards for background checks, and the FBI granted Colorado a temporary grace period to allow Colorado to perform these background checks through the FBI. The temporary grace period ends May 2026. The bill revises statutory provisions to give counties and the Colorado	Passed	Policy and Programs	Support

		department of human services the statutory authority needed to conduct the required background checks in accordance with the FBI's standards.			
<u>HB 26-1309</u>	Abuse in Cases of Separation	This law makes changes to Title 14, not Title 19; however, county child welfare attorneys tracked the bill as some families are involved in both family court and child welfare proceedings. Under current law, the court is required to determine the allocation of parental responsibilities, including parenting time and decision-making responsibilities, based on the best interests of the child. The bill requires that prior to allocating parental responsibilities and prior to considering the best interests of the child factors, the court shall determine whether a party has committed domestic violence. If the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that a party has committed domestic violence, there is a presumption that it is not in the best interests of the child to allocate parental responsibilities to that parent. The bill requires the court to make specific written findings and require conditions if the court awards parental responsibilities to a party found to have committed domestic violence. The bill states that for any evidence submitted to the court concerning whether a party has committed domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, or sexual assault that resulted in the conception of a child, the court may consider any relevant and admissible evidence and the court shall make findings on the record by a preponderance of the evidence whether the party has committed domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, or sexual assault that resulted in the conception of a child.	Passed	Policy and Programs	Monitor

<u>SB 26-019</u>	Early Childhood Local System Consolidation	Boulder County's LCO is already its Early Childhood Council, and this bill does not impact the operations of our ECC/LCO. As an FYI, Current law establishes a statewide integrated system of early childhood councils (councils) to improve and sustain the availability, accessibility, capacity, and quality of early childhood services. The act expands the powers, functions, and responsibilities of a council in implementing a comprehensive system of early childhood and family support programs and services (programs and services) within the council's community. Current law establishes local coordinating organizations (LCOs) to increase access to, coordinate, and allocate funding for programs and services through work with the families, program and service providers, and local governments in a community and with the department of early childhood (department). Effective July 1, 2026, the act repeals provisions authorizing the creation and operation of LCOs and transfers the LCO rights, powers, duties, functions, and obligations concerning supporting access to and delivery of programs and services to the councils (transfer). If the transfer requires the consolidation, reassignment, or material modification of the duties of a council or LCO, the department may authorize a one-time extension of the transition period for up to 3 years.	Passed		Monitor
<u>SB 26-020</u>	Child Care Provider Licensing & Quality	The act requires Colorado Department of Early Childhood (CDEC) to adopt rules concerning the requirements for licensed childcare facilities to maintain up-to-date employee records in the professional development information system currently administered by CDEC. The act requires CDEC to begin phasing out its reliance on third parties to investigate and inspect facilities applying for certain types of childcare licenses where feasible and to prioritize the use of CDEC personnel to conduct the investigations and inspections instead. The act exempts certain health and sanitation inspections from the phase-out. CDEC must establish standardized training, protocols, and supervision for CDEC personnel and authorized or contracted third parties. A local governing authority that imposes requirements related to the inspection,	Passed		Monitor

		permitting, licensing, or approval of a childcare center or family childcare home beyond the state-level licensing standards (local approval process) shall limit associated fees and prioritize concluding a local approval process that has been delayed or disputed. The act creates the childcare licensure task force (task force) to study and report on recommendations for a streamlined childcare licensure system in the state.			
<u>SB 26-050</u>	Child Care Center Required Policy Disclosures	The act requires a child care center to disclose the following information in its policies and procedures to the parents or guardians of children being served at the child care center: A statement that child care center workers are mandatory reporters of child abuse or neglect under state law; and For a child care center that utilizes video recording equipment, a disclosure of the presence of video recording equipment and the child care center's policies and procedures regarding the use of the video recording equipment and the generated video footage.	Passed	Policy and Programs	Support
<u>HB 26-1075</u>	Child Welfare Prevention Services Funding	The act increases funding for county child abuse prevention services and programs by changing the source of reimbursement money transmitted to the Colorado child abuse prevention trust fund (trust fund) from money received for all prevention services and programs identified in the federal Title IV-E clearinghouse (prevention services clearinghouse) to money received by the Colorado department of early childhood and identified in the prevention services clearinghouse. The act continues the trust fund and Colorado child abuse prevention board indefinitely. For the 2026-27 state fiscal year, the general assembly anticipates that the department of human services will receive \$150,000 in federal funds to implement the act.	Passed	Child Welfare Funding	Support

Land Use					
<u>HB 26-1001</u>	Housing Development s on Qualifying Properties	Beginning in 2028, HB 1001 bill requires local governments to allow residential development on properties of five acres or less that is owned by a qualifying entity, which includes a school district, state college or university; housing authority; transit district or transportation authority, a nonprofit organization that has a demonstrated history of providing affordable housing, and several other entities. The bill will have a limited impact on Boulder County. Commissioner Levy, Policy Team, and CPP staff engaged in a collaborative process with the bill sponsor and numerous stakeholders to limit the bill's application in Boulder County to only the Gunbarrel Census Designated Place.	Passed		Monitor
<u>HB 26-1239</u>	County Enforcement Authority	County land use and attorney staff were involved in drafting HB 1239. The bill updates county authority for the enforcement of code violations regarding rubbish, weeds, unsafe structures, and structures built in violation of county zoning resolutions or ordinances. The bill increases civil penalties and increases the time to execute warrants for code violations from 10 to 30 days.	Passed		Support
<u>SB 26-098</u>	State & Local Noise Abatement Authority	Had SB 098 passed, it would have clarified the exceptions to statewide standards for noise level limits and authorized local jurisdictions to adopt standards above those limits.	Failed		Monitor
Natural Disaster, Resiliency, and Recovery					
<u>SB 26-049</u>	Homeowner Natural Disaster Mitigation	SB 049 was postponed indefinitely. Boulder County supported the bill after it was amended to focus on the creation of "Catastrophe Savings Accounts" as a tool to assist homeowners in hardening their homes against wildfire.	Failed	Climate Change Preparedness	Support
<u>SB 26-089</u>	Recreate Wildfire Matters Interim Committee	While the bill would have had no direct impact to Boulder County had it passed, the county has been a frequent contributor to the Wildfire Matters Interim Committee over the years, helping it identify and develop state legislation to support wildfire management.	Failed	Climate Change Preparedness	Support

<u>SB 26-155</u>	Increase Access Homeowner's Insurance Enterprise	This bill is aligned with the county's climate change preparedness legislation priority. The bill establishes an annual fee of 0.5% on insurers in Colorado to create a new enterprise fund that will (1) provide grants to homeowners to retrofit homes with roofs resilient to hail and wind damage, (2) support workforce training and certification to install these roofs, and (3) conduct a study to analyze insurance risk in high-risk wildfire areas. A seven-member board is established, of which one representative is a county commissioner or SME. A recent analysis by the Division of Insurance, based on data from 20 homeowners' insurance carriers representing 80% of the total market premium, found that hail risk accounts for 26-54% of insurance premiums statewide, while wildfire accounts for 0.9-24.6%. This bill is another version of HB25-1302 which failed because the committee didn't support increasing homeowner's insurance by \$1/policy. The only equity provision in the bill is that it requires the board to consider applicant income and areas of risk within their criteria for homeowner grants.	Passed	Climate Change Preparedness	Support
<u>HB 26-1334</u>	Modify Standards of Wildfire Resiliency Code Board	HB 1334 would have made a number of negative changes to the current process utilized by the Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board, which was created by legislation in 2023, to develop statewide minimum codes for wildfire-resistant construction and defensible space in the wildland-urban interface.	Failed	Climate Change Preparedness	Oppose

Public Lands and Natural Resources

<u>HB 26-1008</u>	Colorado Outdoor Opportunities Act	HB 1008 will expand and improve the state's ability to collaborate with local and federal land management agencies to the benefit of all parties, including agencies like Boulder County POS.	Passed		Amend
<u>HB 26-1205</u>	Colorado State Forest Service Good Neighbor Authority	HB 1205 advances the BOCC's Public Lands and Natural Resources legislative priority. Federal good neighbor authority was expanded through the federal "Expanding Public Lands Outdoor Recreation Experiences (EXPLORE) Act," adopted in early 2025. HB 1205 amends Colorado statute to capture this expanded authority to improve forest health, improve forest resilience, and expand outdoor recreation opportunities.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1230</u>	Extend Conservation Easement Tax Credit	HB 1230 extends a tax credit that Boulder County utilizes on a regular basis, and which is critical to the goal of preserving natural lands across Colorado.	Passed		Support

<u>SB 26-141</u>	Wildlife Collision Prevention	Beginning in January 1, 2027, the bill authorizes an optional \$5 Collision Prevention Fee, collected by the Division of Motor Vehicles at the time an individual registers a motor vehicle. The fee revenue is credited to two enterprise funds: 75% to the newly created Collision Prevention Fund, which is appropriated to the statewide Bridge and Tunnel Enterprise in CDOT to fund wildlife safe passage projects and 25% to the Wildlife Cash Fund at Colorado Parks and Wildlife, to provide services related to wildlife connectivity and wildlife crossing-related conservation efforts. This bill will likely benefit efforts throughout the county, including the US36 Wildlife Crossing Project.	Passed		Support
Racial Equity, Equity, and Human Rights					
<u>HB 26-1043</u>	Transportation Network Company Discriminatory Practices	The bill ensures that rideshare drivers receive education about federal law prohibiting discrimination against people with disabilities and the transportation of riders with service animals. Rideshares will need to adopt a policy that prohibits unlawful discrimination, provide the policy to each driver on their network, post the policy on its website, and provide a mechanism to allow consumers to report a driver's refusal to transport the consumer. These reports need to be submitted monthly to the Public Utilities Commission, who may assess civil penalties to the rideshare companies for violations.	Passed		Monitor
<u>HB 26-1044</u>	Measures to Improve Black Maternal Health Equity	This bill supports improved maternal health care for black families by requiring cultural competency and equity in maternal health care in general continuing medical education programming; hospitals notify birthing parents of their rights in birthing health care; a health survey of birthing parents; and that the state's maternal health task force must include at least one representative of the population in the state with the worst maternal health outcomes.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1143</u>	Non-Employment Educational Opportunities Background Check Information	No direct impact to county operations. The bill prohibits an entity from requiring an individual to provide a social security number for a background check for a non-employment based educational opportunity. The entity will instead utilize an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN) or fingerprint-based background check. This bill may benefit individuals without a social security number that are seeking workforce development services and/or support.	Passed	Background Checks	Support

<u>HB 26-1207</u>	Disclosure of Demographic Workforce Data	No direct impact to county operations. The bill requires employers - private sector entities conducting business in Colorado that employ 100 or more workers as of March 1, 2026 - to file demographic workforce data collected through the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's EEO-1 form. This requirement continues even if the federal government repeals or discontinues its requirement to submit EEO-1 data.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1040</u>	Sterilization Rights of Person with Disabilities	The bill increases the rights of people with disabilities and falls under the BOCC's racial equity and equity principle. The bill enhances decision-making protections for individuals with IDD by: requiring mandatory counseling for persons with IDD on the long-term implications of sterilization and less invasive alternatives to prevent pregnancy. Counseling must occur regardless of whether the individual is deemed competent. The bill also strengthened Informed Consent Requirements.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1087</u>	Safeguard Minors from Sex-Altering Interventions	HB 1087 was postponed indefinitely. The bill proposed to eliminate access to gender affirming care, even when a medical provider, parent, and minor determined care was necessary. "The American Medical Association (AMA)... urged governors to oppose state legislation that would prohibit medically necessary gender transition-related care for minor patients, calling such efforts "a dangerous intrusion into the practice of medicine." In a letter to the National Governors Association (NGA), the AMA cited evidence that trans and non-binary gender identities are normal variations of human identity and expression, and that forgoing gender-affirming care can have tragic health consequences, both mental and physical."	Failed	Rights for LGBTQ Individuals	Oppose
<u>HB 26-1109</u>	Sign Language Consumer Protection Study	CO Department of Human Resources, in collaboration with the Division for the Deaf, Hard of Hearing, and Deafblind, will have a third party conduct a study to determine if additional consumer protections, as it relates to using sign language interpreters, are needed. Staff will be able to review the final report of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations as helpful information for the county's language access efforts.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1272</u>	Extreme Temperature s Worker Protections	The bill requires the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment to start collecting data concerning temperature-related injury/illness or temperature-related emergencies at worksites throughout CO by 1/15/2027. CDLE will create a website where users can submit information about temperature-related injuries/emergencies at worksites. CDLE must develop a	Passed		Support

		model temperature-related injury and illness prevention plan (TRIIP) by 7/1/2028, including written workplace procedures for monitoring workplace conditions, training workers, and providing relief from adverse temperature related conditions.			
<u>HB 26-1276</u>	Protect Safety of Individuals Who Are Immigrants	The bill authorizes additional inspections, by local public health agencies and CDPHE, of facilities that house noncitizens detained for the purposes of civil immigration proceedings, requires new training for peace officers' compliance with civil immigration detainers by December 31, 2027, and requires the Department of Law, by September 1, 2026, to develop and distribute a model policy regarding personal identifying information and data access for federal immigration enforcement.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1319</u>	Right to Be Out at Work	This bill failed. Per a review from the county attorney's office, and One Colorado's analysis, the bill would have created conflicts in statute regarding protections for LGBTQ+ people. Most of the protections in the bill are already covered in the Colorado Anti-Discrimination Act. However, the bill provides specific protections for LGBTQ+ people not afforded to other people within other protected classes. One Colorado led the effort to amend the bill.	Failed	Rights for LGBTQ Individuals	Amend
<u>HB 26-1320</u>	Accessible Language Statutory Ballot Title Requirements	The bill adds a requirement that the title board write a ballot title using accessible language, which means plain language that is understood by the widest possible audience.	Passed	Language Access	Support
<u>HB 26-1322</u>	Civil Actions for Conversion Therapy Survivors	The act allows an injured person to bring a cause of action for claims of injury caused by sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts (efforts) against a licensed mental health professional and allows the cause of action to be commenced at any time without limitation. Specifically, the act applies to a civil cause of action brought against a licensed mental health professional who seeks to direct a patient toward a predetermined sexual orientation or gender identity outcome or eliminate or reduce sexual or romantic attractions or feelings toward individuals of a particular sex or gender.	Passed	Rights for LGBTQ Individuals	Support
<u>HB 26-1339</u>	Change Cesar Chavez Day to Farm Workers Day	March 31 is currently known as 'Cesar Chavez Day' and may be voluntarily observed as a state legal holiday. The act repeals 'Cesar Chavez Day' and changes this voluntary legal holiday for March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2027, to instead be known as 'Farm Workers Day'.	Passed		Support

<u>SB 26-012</u>	Compensable Losses for Tribal Members	The act allows persons who are indigenous to receive compensation for traditional Native American healing ceremonies and practices and related expenses under the 'Colorado Crime Victim Compensation Act', which includes: Traditional counseling and healing from an elder or spiritual healer; Traditional ceremonial practices; Ceremonial burials, including clothing for the deceased, meals, and other related expenses; Child care during burial ceremonies; Reimbursement for honoraria provided in connection with ceremonial services; and Reasonable travel expenses related to the traditional Native American healing ceremonies and practices.	Passed	Native American Rights	Support
<u>SB 26-018</u>	Legal Protections for Dignity of Minors	Beginning July 1, 2026, if a petitioner is under 18 years old at the time of filing a petition seeking to change the petitioner's name, the act requires the court to suppress the record unless the petitioner was previously convicted of a felony. The act authorizes the court to use the suppressed court record for administrative purposes, but the court is prohibited from publishing the petitioner's name or the petitioner's new name online. A petitioner who is under 18 years old is not required to give public notice of the name change. The act authorizes an individual to access a suppressed court record without a court order if the individual obtains verbal consent from a party to the case and submits an affidavit to the court, upon penalty of perjury, that the individual has obtained the verbal consent.	Passed	Rights for LGBTQ Individuals	Support
<u>SB 26-121</u>	Overtime Threshold for Agricultural Employees	Beginning January 1, 2027, the bill requires an agricultural employer to pay an agricultural employee an overtime rate for time worked in excess of 56 hours per work week, except for an agricultural employee who is principally engaged in the range production of livestock on the open range, a decision-making manager employed by an agricultural employer, or a family member of a family owner of an agricultural employer.	Passed		Oppose
Transportation					
<u>HB 26-1071</u>	Local Government Vehicle Identification System on Interstate Highways	The bill would have authorized a city and county or municipality to locate an automated vehicle identification system (AVIS) on a highway that is part of the federal interstate highway system.	Failed	Safety	Support

<u>HB 26-1237</u>	Transportation Safety Modifications	This bill makes various modifications to transportation safety statute: prohibits an individual from stopping, standing, or parking in bike lanes and makes it a class B traffic infraction; clarifies authority to move attended or unattended vehicles, cargo, or debris when it impedes traffic or highway operations; clarifies tire, chain and alternate traction device requirements on a state highway by removing references to a four-wheel and all-wheel drive vehicles; and updates statutory references by replacing the word "accident" with "crash" or "incident."	Passed	Safety	Support
<u>HB 26-1242</u>	Interlock Device for Impaired Drivers	The bill modifies requirements for interlock-restricted driver licenses and financial assistance for ignition interlock devices. Beginning June 1, 2027, first-time drunk driving offenders must hold an interlock-restricted license for 9 months before they can obtain an unrestricted license. The bill requires certified ignition interlock manufacturers to offer discounts to those eligible for the financial assistance program.	Passed	Safety	Support
<u>HB 26-1269</u>	Transit Access	No direct impact to county operations. The bill establishes transparency, language access, and reporting requirements for transit agencies with at least 1 million unlinked passenger trips in the most recent year, except those operated by the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT). By June 30, 2027, covered transit agencies shall ensure clear, up to date transit system maps are displayed at bus/rail stations and that information on fare rates and eligibility requirements and application instructions for fare discount programs is available online and displayed in all transit vehicles. By June 30, 2027, a covered transit agency shall ensure that information about transit services, including fare structures, transit maps, service schedules, and the rights and responsibilities of transit riders, is translated into languages that are widely spoken in any county in which the transit agency operates.	Passed		Monitor
<u>HB 26-1318</u>	Traffic Safety Near Schools	The bill modifies school traffic regulations by changing the definition of school zones, permitting the use of AVIS systems along safe routes to school, and establishes school streets, which provides for additional regulation of such streets. The bill makes all roadways within at least 1,000 feet of a school a school zone, except for state highways. Existing school zones that are between 200 and 1,000 feet are also excepted. A local government may reduce a school zone to less than 1,000 feet, but not less than 200 feet, after holding a public hearing.	Passed	Safety	Monitor

<u>HB 26-1328</u>	Medicaid Nonemergency Medical Transportation	The bill reclassifies and creates a new oversight structure for nonemergency medical transportation (NEMT) under Medicaid. To draw down additional federal funds, the bill requires the Medicaid program operated by HCPF to reclassify NEMT providers a basic service for the categorically needy as medical services rather than administrative services. Boulder County amended bill to ensure that nonprofit and public entities are listed as transportation providers and for the transportation community advisory board, ensure that board membership includes nonprofit or public transportation providers representing both rural and urban service areas, and ensure that there is a balance between for-profit transportation providers, nonprofit transportation providers, and public transportation providers, including local government or public transit agencies.	Passed		Support
<u>HB 26-1399</u>	Eliminate General Fund Transfer to Multimodal Transportation Fund	HB 1399 imposes a three-year pause on the annual \$10.5M transfer from the general fund to the Multimodal Transportation and Mitigation Options Fund. The county joined other local governments in advocating for the amendment that ultimately ended with a three-year pause rather than completely eliminating the transfer. HB 1399 will reduce funding opportunities for the county during the next 3 years.	Passed	Clean Transportation	Amend
<u>SB 26-035</u>	Increase of Traffic Violation Penalties	The bill increases the penalties for improper passing, exceeding speed limits, and hazardous material transportation violations. The bill requires that the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) prioritize installing no-passing signs in areas where crashes have increased from incidents of illegal overtaking on the left in no-passing zones. The bill doubles the penalties for a person who transports hazardous materials and deviates from designated routes.	Passed	Safety	Support
<u>SB 26-150</u>	Modernizing Regional Transportation District	The bill increases the compensation for board members, reducing the current RTD Board from 15 members to 9 members, resulting in districts 3 times the size of current districts. The Governor will appoint 4 at-large appointments, with one of those appointments submitted by DCROG. The bill requires that RTD commission a study and adopt a plan for implementing improved paratransit services. Starting in 2027, RTD will dedicate staff to co-chair and support each subregional service council and work with council members to identify a local leader to co-chair each council. Starting in 2028, subregional service council members will make recommendations to the RTD board	Passed		Amend

		aligning RTD transit services with local and regional plans, implementing joint projects to address service gaps, leveraging existing IGAs and projects for expanded service delivery.			
<u>SB 26-152</u>	Changes in Automated Vehicle Identification System Usage	The bill modifies the use of automated vehicle identification systems (AVIS). Requires signage for at least 30 days before using new AVIS, requires that warnings be issued in the first 30 days of the AVIS. The bill allows a registered motor vehicle owner to prove that they were not the driver at the time of a violation detected by an AVIS and avoid a civil penalty. The bill places requirements around compensation for AVIS vendors. The bill also allows speeding violations at six miles per hour (or greater) over the speed limit.	Passed	Safety	Support
<u>SB 26-172</u>	Front Range Passenger Rail District	The bill helps advance Front Range Passenger Rail and redraws the district boundary to include any municipality within 5 miles of any planned station with at least 20% of their geography included as defined by Board resolution and remove municipalities outside the new service area, with some exceptions. For Boulder County: Boulder, Longmont, Lafayette, Louisville, and Superior would all still be included. The bill also gives optional authorities to sub-districts and specifies that the District will pay "Blue Book" costs for any future ballot decision.	Passed	Clean Transportation	Support