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NEWSLETTER

Vol. 51, No. 10, May 16, 2025

NEW STATE LAWS FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

By the CML Advocacy Team

The curtain fell on the First Regular Session of the 75th Colorado General Assembly on May 7. Although most new laws won't be effective until early August or later, several new laws go into effect immediately when signed by Gov. Jared Polis or by operation of law. The following are highlights of key bills that may impact municipalities and are or could be in effect very soon, unless vetoed.

This is not a complete list of all legislation passed that impacts municipalities. A full summary of all bills impacting municipalities that passed in the 2025 legislative session will be available by mid-June for free online at cml.org. Colorado Municipal League's advocacy team took active positions on 85 bills this session. For questions, contact the CML advocacy team member who worked on the bill as shown at tinyurl.com/CMLBoxScore2025.

BEER & LIQUOR

SB25-033, Prohibit New Liquor-Licensed Drug Stores. The act prohibits the state and local liquor licensing authorities from issuing new liquor-licensed drugstore (LLD) licenses, however, licensing authorities may continue to renew existing LLD licenses. A LLD licensee is prohibited from merging, selling, transferring, converting, or changing the location of a license except that an independent pharmacy licensed before Jan. 1, 2025, may change the location of or sell or transfer the license to another independent pharmacy with a license or to a person that does not have a license. Owners, shareholders, and others with an interest in an LLD may have an interest in up to eight LLDs. **Effective: April 10, 2025.**

BUILDING CODES

HB25-1077, Backflow Prevention Devices Requirements. The act corrects a 2024 law that limited all work on backflow prevention devices to licensed plumbers. The act reinstates the exemp-

tion from licensure for inspection, testing, and repair of backflow prevention devices. The act requires a tag to be placed on the devices when work is performed. **Effective: March 28, 2025.**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

HB25-1062, Penalty for Theft of Firearms. The bill makes theft of a firearm a class 6 felony regardless of the firearm's value. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

HB25-1114, Defense Review of Tangible Object for Criminal Trial. The act gives defense counsel the right to review a tangible object in a criminal case at least 35 days before trial and create confidential work product following their review unless the object is sexually exploitative material. A law enforcement representative must be present at the viewing and may record an evidence viewing by prosecutors or defense attorneys to ensure chain of custody, integrity, or safety of the evidence. Law enforcement must provide notice to the prosecution if recording occurs. The act also prohibits law enforcement from using body-worn cameras during defense evidence viewings. **Effective: July 1, 2025.**

HB25-1136, Peace Officer Conduct Database. The bill expands the categories of information relating to a peace officer's conduct that the P.O.S.T. Board must include in an online, searchable database. These include any termination for cause, resignation or retirement while under investigation, or resignation or retirement following an incident that leads to an investigation within six months, and resignation in lieu of termination for cause. The bill clarifies the reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies and includes a certification requirement for the accuracy of reports; law enforcement agencies may be subject to fines and referral for investigation for knowing or willful failures to submit information or for the submission of false or inaccurate information. The board is authorized to obtain information regarding incidents that could be included in a report

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

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MLA

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MUNICIPAL LAW UPDATE

LOVELAND MUNICIPAL ATTORNEY JOINS ETHICS COMMISSION

The Colorado Senate approved the appointment of Cyril Videgar to the Independent Ethics Commission. Videgar is a senior assistant city attorney for the City of Loveland and previously was an assistant city attorney for the City of Fort Collins. Senate President James Coleman appointed Videgar to a four-year term on the state commission.

Spring District Meetings underway

CML Spring District Meetings have begun, and our host municipalities have put together some great meetings around the state.

Come join us to network, chat about the latest legislative updates, and tackle some of the emerging challenges our municipalities are facing. But it's not just about the info — these gatherings are a fantastic way to strengthen regional partnerships, gain advocacy insights, meet Associate Members and celebrate

what is happening in your community. Get one-on-one time with our staff to share the issues and challenges that matter most to you.

Elected officials and municipal staff, we want your input! If you miss the meetings this week in your district, no worries, go ahead and sign up for a meeting in a neighboring district. Register online, cml.org/home/networking-events.

CML thanks all the municipalities that are hosting spring district meetings.

Spring District Meetings

Tuesday, May 13

- City of Pueblo - District 7/14

Wednesday, May 14

- City of Brighton - District 3
- City of Salida - District 13

Thursday, May 15

- Town of Flagler - District 5

Monday, May 19

- Town of Mancos - District 9

Tuesday, May 20

- Town of San Luis - District 8

Wednesday, May 21

- City of Woodland Park - District 4

Thursday, May 22

- Town of Berthoud - District 2
- Town of Ordway - District 6

Wednesday, May 28

- City of Fruita - District 11
- City of Steamboat Springs - District 12

Thursday, May 29

- City of Delta - District 10
- Town of Keystone - District 15

MUNICIPAL UPDATES

ENGLEWOOD, DENVER FINALISTS FOR ALL-AMERICAN CITY AWARD

The cities of Denver and Englewood have been named finalists for the 2025 All-America City Award, a national honor from the National Civic League.

Englewood was selected for its efforts to strengthen environmental sustainability through projects that encourage community participation. The city's application focused on three areas: making sustainability programs more accessible, building partnerships, and improving transportation options that are safer and more connected.

Denver was selected for steps it has taken to combat climate change. The city passed a dedicated sales tax in 2020 to fund climate action and resilience efforts. Revenue from the tax has enabled the city to launch an e-bike rebate program, partner with Denver Public Schools to prepare students for careers in clean energy, and work with community organizations to create climate literacy and engagement campaigns tailored to the city's diverse neighborhoods.

Applications closing soon for DU housing certificate program

By the University of Denver

Following a successful inaugural year, the University of Denver (DU) is now accepting applications for the second cohort of its interdisciplinary Executive Certificate in Affordable Housing. The application deadline is May 30, and generous scholarships remain available to ensure the program is accessible to a wide range of qualified candidates. The unique program was the first of its kind in the Rocky Mountain region and provides professionals with the essential knowledge and practical skills to tackle the critical issue of affordable housing.

Building on the strong foundation established in its first year, the 8-month DU Executive Certificate in Affordable Housing will draw upon the expertise of industry leaders and DU faculty from the Burns School of Real Estate & Construction Management, the Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute, and the DU Graduate

School of Social Work. The program offers an accelerated pathway for participants to master the complexities of affordable housing development and acquire the necessary tools to help increase housing affordability. The program will run from September 2025 to June 2026.

Designed for professionals in real estate, development, lending, property management, planning, architecture, policymaking, law, civic leadership, and housing advocacy, the executive certificate program offers a flexible online learning experience tailored for busy schedules. Participants will also benefit from valuable in-person networking and applied learning opportunities through an introductory workshop and a collaborative final capstone project.

The DU Executive Certificate in Affordable Housing is generously supported by the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority and the Simpson Family. Interested candidates can learn more and apply at du.edu/affordablehousing.



NEW STATE LAWS FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

FROM PAGE 1

and the law enforcement agency is liable for attorney fees and costs in the event of a legal challenge. The bill requires the board to establish an appeal process for peace officers whose conduct is included in the database.

A law enforcement agency investigating an incident that could result in reporting must notify the peace officer of the agency's duty to report and the consequences of reporting. The bill prohibits a settlement agreement that includes an agreement to not report.

The bill reduces the requirement to obtain a pre-employment waiver for accessing an applicant's prior employment files from all candidates that are interviewed to only candidates that receive a conditional job offer. Failure to receive records from an agency in response to a waiver must be reported to the board and can result in a one-year loss of funding or fines.

The bill requires that for permanent revocation of a peace officer's certification for civil liability for unlawful physical or failure to intervene, the force involved must be excessive or unconstitutional. Otherwise, revocation for at least one year is authorized.

The bill provides that an individual's P.O.S.T. certification remains valid when working for a law enforcement agency in a non-peace-officer role so long as they maintain their annual P.O.S.T. training requirements. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

HB25-1148, Criminal Protection Order & Protection Order Violation. The act modifies procedures for criminal protection orders issued under C.R.S. § 18-1-1001, contents of such protection orders, and crimes related to violations of such protection orders. Under current law, sentences for violation of a protection order must run consecutively with the underlying crime; the act limits this provision to only certain crimes. The act authorizes peace officers to exercise discretion about whether to arrest or issue a summons for certain types of protection order violations, rather than being mandated to arrest for those violations. **Effective: July 1, 2025.**

HB25-1171, Possession of Weapon by Previous Offender Crimes. The bill adds motor vehicle theft in the first degree to the list of offenses that prohibit a person from possessing, using, or carrying a firearm. After at least ten years have passed since the conclusion of the criminal proceedings or since the person's release from supervision, whichever is later, the person can petition the court for an order stating that the weapon prohibition does not apply to them. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

HB25-1230, Changes Violation Driver Overtaking School Bus. The bill permits a school district's board of education to approve the installation and utilization of an automated vehicle identification system (AVIS) on the district's school bus to detect motor vehicles unlawfully overtaking a stopped school bus. School districts may work with the state, a county, a city and county, or a municipality to install and operate AVIS on school buses if they wish to do so. If a school district installs and operates AVIS on school buses, it must enter a memorandum of understanding with one or more law enforcement agencies. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

HB25-1248, Protect Students from Restraint & Seclusion Act. The bill prohibits the use of restraint and seclusion by public schools except under certain circumstances. The prohibition on restraint does not apply to: (1) peace officers working in a public school so long as the officer receives certain training and has made a referral to a law enforcement agency and is making an arrest, and (2) school resource officers and peace officers acting in their official capacity on a public school's property, vehicle, or activity or event if there is a danger to the student or others, or during a custodia arrest that requires transport. Schools that use restraint or seclusion must train their employees and agents and document instances of such use. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

SB25-009, Recognition of Tribal Court Orders. The act requires state courts to give full faith and credit to an arrest warrant issued by a tribal court of a federally recognized tribe. Peace officers may apprehend individuals identified in tribal warrants if they verify the validity of the

warrant and confirm it permits extradition. Arrested individuals may be transferred to the tribal jurisdiction or held in the county detention facility. Under the act, law enforcement agencies must also recognize behavioral health commitment orders issued by federally recognized tribes.

Effective: May 5, 2025.

SB25-129, Legally Protected Health-Care Activity Protections. The act provides additional protection to individuals concerning legally protected health-care activities. As it relates to law enforcement, the act requires any person requesting a subpoena to make certain affirmations under penalty of perjury; however, these new subpoena requirements do not prohibit the investigation of criminal activity that may involve a legally protected health-care activity so long as information relating to a medical procedure performed on an individual is not shared with a federal agency or an agency or individual from another state for the purpose of enforcing another state's abortion law. The act also clarifies that the prohibition on providing information or expending or using resources in furtherance of any out-of-state investigation or, to the extent constitutionally permissible, any federal investigation, seeking to impose liability or sanctions for engaging in a legally protection health-care activity applies to all public entities. **Effective: April 24, 2025.**

SB25-281, Increase Penalties Careless Driving. The bill changes the offense for careless driving that causes death being a class 1 misdemeanor to also include careless driving that results in serious bodily injury; moreover, each person injured or killed is a separate violation. The bill adds careless driving resulting in serious bodily injury to the list of Victim Rights Act crimes. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

SB25-304, Measures to Address Sexual Assault Kit Backlog. The bill creates a sexual assault forensic medical evidence review board, which includes a representative of the association of chiefs of police, to review and monitor effectiveness of current protocols, standards, and training practices for responding to sexual assault; develop recommendations for improvement; ensure victim-centered

NEW STATE LAWS FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

implementation of forensic exams; review data regarding needs, priorities, and services for responding to sexual assault; monitor effectiveness of related laws; and make recommendations. The board must submit a preliminary report by Dec. 15, 2025, and a final report by Nov. 1, 2026, and each year thereafter. The bill adds to the Victim's Rights Act that law enforcement must notify the victim every 90 days when the agency has not yet received the results of the medical forensic evidence DNA analysis from the crime laboratory. Crime laboratories must endeavor to analyze and upload the information into the system within 60 days of receipt of the evidence. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

ELECTIONS

HB25-1225, Freedom from Intimidation in Elections Act. The act prohibits any person, acting under color of law or otherwise, from intimidating, threatening, coercing, or attempting to do any of those things to an individual for voting, attempting to vote, urging or aiding a person to vote or attempt to vote, exercising powers or duties to administer elections, or their status as a past or present participation in election administration. The act creates a presumption of intimidation by carrying a visible firearm, imitation firearm, or toy firearm. The presumption does not apply to law enforcement officers acting in the scope of their official duties or security guards acting within the scope of their authority. A plaintiff must allege more than the possession of a holstered firearm by a law enforcement officer or security, but their possession of a firearm may be considered. The attorney general, an aggrieved individual, election official, or the secretary of state can enforce the act. An aggrieved individual can recover attorney fees and costs. As part of the relief provided, a court can enjoin a person from carrying a firearm in certain government areas and near polling places, count facilities, and ballot drop boxes. **Effective: May 12, 2025.**

EMPLOYMENT

HB25-1031, Law Enforcement Whistleblower Protection. The bill prohibits taking adverse employment action or

retaliating against a peace officer (excluding state-employed peace officers) who in good faith discloses information to the proper supervising authority that the officer reasonably believes shows a danger to public health or safety or an alleged violation of law by another peace officer. The bill does not protect disclosures the officer knows to be false or for which they have a reckless disregard for the truth. In addition to traditional adverse employment actions, the bill specifically includes suspension, creation of a hostile work environment, corrective action or reprimand, employment ratings that result in loss of pay or adverse effect on eligibility for promotion or assignment, laying off, reducing work hours, and knowingly providing false information to negatively affect future employment opportunities. The bill excludes administrative procedures and objective procedures to distribute assignments or duties or otherwise meet the operational needs of the employer.

Before bringing an action, the officer must exhaust internal written administrative procedures provided to the employee that comply with the bill. Employers have 180 days to complete the administrative process. The bill authorizes broad relief including reinstatement, back pay, compensatory damages, and attorney fees and costs. The employer has an affirmative defense that the employer would have taken the same action on a legitimate basis.

Law enforcement agencies must provide workplace training or post a notice. If training is provided, it must be provided to new employees during employee orientation. Employers must designate a person or department to investigate allegations of internal misconduct. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

FINANCE

HB25-1224, Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act Modifications. Among other things, the bill removes the opt-out exemption for local governments from the state's unclaimed property statute (C.R.S. § 38-13-1504) and its implementing regulations (8 CCR 1508-1). Unclaimed property includes interests in intangible proper-

ty held by municipalities like tax refunds, utility deposits, wages, fee rebates, and gift certificates. The loss of the exemption means that municipalities must comply with the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act, C.R.S. § 38-13-101 to -1504, including providing notices to apparent owners of property presumed abandoned and notices to the state treasurer. The bill allows local governments to claim their own unclaimed property.

Effective: Upon Signature.

SB25-268, Changes to Money in the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund. The bill reduces allocations to local governments from state retail marijuana sales tax revenue from 10% to 3.5%, beginning July 1, 2025. The joint budget committee is required to review the percentage of retail marijuana state sales tax revenue that goes to local governments sometime between Nov. 1, 2027, and April 1, 2028, to determine whether the percentage is still appropriate. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

HOUSING

HB25-1168, Housing Protections for Victim-Survivors. The bill adjusts processes and exceptions relating to the unlawful detention actions, security deposits, and actions taken against a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, including standards for establishing that status. When the unlawful detention relates to nonpayment or late rent, the bill requires a landlord to provide an acceptable repayment plan within three days of receiving proof of status. A demand for rent or possession must include notice that a repayment plan is available based if the tenant has experienced unlawful sexual behavior, stalking, or domestic violence or abuse that has caused the missed rent payment. The bill prohibits a tenant from being "unfairly penalized or suffer the undue loss of housing" based on the acts of a person responsible for such abuse, including limitations on the retention of security deposits. A rental agreement cannot authorize any adverse action against a tenant for contacting police for assistance with such crimes. Certain provisions take effect Aug. 6, 2025. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

NEW STATE LAWS FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

FROM PAGE 5

HB25-1240, Protections for Tenants with Housing Subsidies.

The bill requires 30-day notice to vacate before a landlord can require a tenant to vacate rented property that participates in a covered housing program or rural housing voucher program or has a federally backed mortgage loan. The bill also prohibits landlords from failing to make reasonable efforts to timely respond to requests for information and documentation for rental assistance applications or to cooperate in good faith with tenants applying for rental assistance. The bill establishes minimum penalties for discriminatory housing practices and other damages. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

LAND USE

HB25-1023, Local Government Review of Fencing Projects.

If a local government opts into the requirements of the bill, on or after July 1, 2025, an application to install or substantially repair a contiguous fence in Sangre de Cristo Land Grant lands must be submitted the local government with jurisdiction over the project; if more than one government has jurisdiction, the application is submitted to the government whose jurisdiction will contain the most fence. The bill applies only to fences no lower than five feet high at any point that will either: enclose a space and be at least one mile long; or not enclose a space and be at least one-half mile long. The local government must publish notice of the application on its website within fourteen days and approve or reject the application within sixty days. The bill establishes criteria for approval of a fence application and exceptions from application requirements. Local laws can establish stricter requirements. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

HB25-1029, Municipal Authority Over Certain Land.

The act amends existing authority for a city or city and county to exercise full police power and control over parks, parkways, boulevards, and

roads outside of its jurisdiction (C.R.S. § 31-25-216) to now include open space and natural areas. Land may be open or closed to the public. The act amends existing authority to exempt such land that is within the Indian reservations. The authority granted by the act regarding open space and natural areas does not extend to prevention of water pollution.

Effective: March 26, 2025.

HB25-1312, Legal Protections for Transgender Individuals.

The bill makes it a discriminatory act under the Colorado Anti-Discrimination Act for a place of public accommodation to publish materials that “deadname” or “misgender” with specific intent to discriminate. The terms are defined in the bill. The knowing refusal to use a preferred chosen name, honorific, or pronoun is evidence of intent to discriminate. The bill also establishes laws applicable to state agencies, juvenile courts, and schools. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

SB25-146, Fingerprint-Based Criminal History Record Checks.

The bill modifies requirements for fingerprint-based criminal background checks related to multiple professions and local government background checks (including marijuana and massage facility licensing) to conform to federal requirements. The bill establishes a process for local government background check requirements established by ordinance or resolution that complies with 34 U.S.C. § 41101. The local government can receive the results of the background checks by the state and federal government and must use the results for investigating and determining licensee qualification. If an arrest without a disposition is identified, the local government must require a name-based background check. The bill extends the time to conduct background checks for massage facility licenses by nine months to July 1, 2026. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

SB25-276, Protect Civil Rights Immigration Status.

The bill creates numerous protections to avoid violating the rights of individuals based on their immigration status. Among the changes, the bill prohibits a jail custodian from delaying a defendant’s release from custody for purposes of an immigration enforcement

operation and expands the categories of crimes for which an individual may challenge their guilty plea on grounds of immigration consequences or constitutional infirmity.

The bill prohibits political subdivision employees and state employees from disclosing or giving access to personal identifying information that is not publicly available for purposes of investigating for, participating in, cooperating with, or assisting in federal immigration enforcement; they are also prohibited from inquiring into, or requesting information or documents to ascertain, a persons’ immigration status, or from collecting certain other related data, except as required by state or federal law, or as necessary to perform their duties. An employee who intentionally violates any of these provisions is subject to an injunction and \$50,000 civil penalty. The bill clarifies that these provisions do not restrict an employee from investigating, participating in, cooperating with, or assisting federal law enforcement agencies in criminal investigations.

The bill also creates minimum requirements for public childcare centers, public schools, local education providers, public institutions of higher education, public health-care facilities, and public libraries including prohibiting collection of certain data except as required by federal or state law or to perform duties, and release of records to certain individuals. These institutions must adopt policies that align with the requirements of the bill, including addressing access to information and access to facilities not accessible to the public. An intentional violation of certain provisions is subject to an injunction and a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

MUNICIPAL COURTS

HB25-1147, Fairness & Transparency in Municipal Court.

The bill restricts sentences for violations of municipal ordinances (C.R.S. § 13-10-113) to the maximum period of incarceration allowed for a comparable state offense or infraction. If there is no comparable offense or infraction, the maximum period of incarceration is restricted to the penalty for state petty

NEW STATE LAWS FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

offenses. The bill prohibits mandatory minimum sentences or increased penalties based on prior convictions unless a comparable state offense or infraction provides for the same.

For defendants in custody solely on a municipal hold (C.R.S. §§ 13-10-111.5 and -112), the bill requires that the arraignment include advisement, bond setting, and plea unless a plea continuance is sought, and confirms a right to court-appointed counsel for indigent defendants. Before the hearing, the court must provide notice to indigent defense counsel of all persons in custody, notice to the prosecuting attorney of each person set for a hearing, and sufficient time to prepare. Pretrial release assessment information must be provided to all attorneys and the court. Jails must provide defense counsel access to defendants. Municipal courts must attempt to resolve municipal matters when defendants are in custody for any other reason and cannot restrict appearances because the defendant is in custody for other reasons.

The bill imposes public observation requirements for municipal courts and modifies remote public observation requirements for all courts, including municipal courts, to remove exceptions when a defendant is in custody and to establish a case-specific exception for technology disruptions. The bill prohibits blanket rules prohibiting remote observation of types of cases or proceedings. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

SB25-062, Failure to Appear Charges in Municipal Court. The act amends Article 10 of Title 13 to prohibit a municipal criminal charge from being based on a failure to appear at a court date, regardless of how referred to in an ordinance. The act expressly preserves a municipal court's inherent judicial contempt power and authority to issue a bench warrant for failure to appear. A municipal court can consider a failure to appear for purposes of setting an appropriate bond. **Effective: April 17, 2025.**

SUSTAINABILITY

HB25-1269, Building Decarbonization Measures. The bill clarifies that the adoption of a wildfire resiliency code

does not trigger the requirement for a municipality to adopt and enforce an energy code. The bill establishes a "building carbonization fee" to be collected by building decarbonization enterprise that will assist in implementing building decarbonization measures; the fee is not payable by owners of public buildings. The bill requires the Air Quality Control Commission to establish 2040 performance standards for greenhouse gas emissions by rule based on recommendations of a task force. The bill permits covered buildings to comply with state building performance standards by following local programs that meet certain requirements. The bill also updates benchmarking and reporting requirements for operators of covered buildings and increases civil penalties, which may be adjusted by rule in the future. Grant funding for covered buildings is prioritized for plans that comply with or exceed 2026 or 2030 performance standards. The bill permits the Colorado Energy Office to use funding established for energy code training and adoption to pay for other matters. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

TAXATION

SB25-046, Local Government Tax Audit Confidentiality Standards. The act prohibits third-party auditors for local taxing jurisdictions from disclosing information obtained from a sales or use tax investigation or tax returns. The act authorizes disclosure if ordered by a court or in limited circumstances to specified people. Violation of the act is a misdemeanor punishable by a \$1,000 fine. **Effective: July 1, 2025.**

TRANSPORTATION

SB25-161, Transit Reform. The bill imposes numerous requirements on, and provides new authority to, the regional transportation district (RTD) for the purpose of improving RTD's performance. By March 31, 2026, the transportation commission must develop and publish best practices and technical assistance about the creation of regional transportation authorities, to increase transit funding and provide additional transit services in

Colorado. The bill also creates a 15-person RTD accountability committee within the CEO that must provide recommendations to the General Assembly by Jan. 30, 2026, regarding the governance structure and compensation of the RTD board and executive leadership, paratransit services provided by RTD, how to expand transit services, representation of local governments and state agencies within RTD, and RTD's workforce retention. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

WATER

HJR25-1004, Water Project Eligibility Lists. The resolution modifies Drinking Water Project Eligibility List and Water Pollution Control Project Eligibility List regarding funding through the Drinking Water Revolving Fund and the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, respectively. **Effective: Feb. 27, 2025.**

SB25-305, Water Quality Permitting Efficiency. The bill restricts review by the Water Quality Control Division of applications to modify permits to discharge pollutants into state waters or for disposal of biosolids to the scope of specific requests contained in the application. The bill also permits the division to allow public input on preliminary drafts of the division's analysis of permit applications. The bill requires the division to identify time frames for granting or denying applications, effective June 30, 2028. The bill requires the division to consider debt service on existing local government water infrastructure when developing compliance schedules for new effluent limits in permits and to allow repayment of existing debt before requiring upgrades. The bill allows the use of independent contractors to assist the division in reviewing of permits. **Effective: Upon Signature.**

WILDFIRE

SB25-142, Changes to Wildfire Resiliency Code Board. The bill extends the period to adopt codes meeting or exceeding the state wildfire resiliency code from three to nine months. The bill permits enforcement through a cooperative agreement. **Effective: Upon Signature.**



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GOING DIGITAL

The CML Newsletter is going fully digital this year. Beginning in July, CML will stop producing the print version of the newsletter, and all subscribers will begin receiving the electronic edition. The new and improved digital newsletter will be more accessible and easier to navigate. The decision to go fully digital reflects our commitment to using member resources effectively. We look forward to seeing you online!

- New state laws for immediate attention
- CML Spring District Meetings get underway
- Englewood, Denver are finalists for All-American City Award
- Applications deadline draws near for DU housing certificate program

Featured in this issue

Vol. 51, No. 10, May 16, 2025

NEWSLETTER

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