



Fiscal Note

Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

HB 25-1235: JURY TRIALS FOR TENANT PROCEEDINGS

Prime Sponsors:

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Fiscal note status: The fiscal note reflects the introduced bill.

Summary Information

Overview. The bill affords parties in forcible entry and detainer cases the right to a trial by jury.

Types of impacts. The bill is projected to affect the following areas on an ongoing basis:

- State Expenditures
- Local Government

Appropriations. For FY 2025-26, the bill requires an appropriation of \$299,183 to the Judicial Department.

Table 1
State Fiscal Impacts

Type of Impact¹	Budget Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27
State Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Expenditures	\$353,538	\$667,891
Transferred Funds	\$0	\$0
Change in TABOR Refunds	\$0	\$0
Change in State FTE	2.4 FTE	4.8 FTE

¹ Fund sources for this impact are shown in the table below.

**Table 1A
State Expenditures**

Fund Source	Budget Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27
General Fund	\$299,183	\$561,061
Cash Funds	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0
Centrally Appropriated	\$54,355	\$106,830
Total Expenditures	\$368,401	\$667,891
Total FTE	2.4 FTE	4.8 FTE

Summary of Legislation

The bill affords plaintiffs and defendants the right to a trial by jury in forcible entry and detainer (eviction) cases. Defendants who request a jury trial must follow current rules for civil cases or file a separate jury demand with the answer to the court. If a jury trial is requested, the bill requires the court to schedule this trial within ten days of an answer to the court being filed.

Jury trials for eviction cases may allow parties or their counsel to participate remotely, provided that remote participation will not cause delay to the proceedings.

Current law requires that in order for a person to be served with a legal summons for eviction cases, that the person "make diligent effort" by posting a copy of the summons and the complaint in a noticeable location on the property. The bill requires service to be posted "at least one time on three separate days". Additionally, when a person files a record of having served a legal summons with the court, that record must include the following information:

- the date, time and manner of the service;
- a signature of a person who is qualified to serve under civil law; and,
- if the service was made by posting the summons in a noticeable location instead of personal delivery a detailed description of the efforts used to attempt the service, which must include photographs of the service attempts and a record of the summons being mailed.

Under current law, either party in an eviction case may request a delay and the court may require one of the parties to post bond if the trial lasts more than five days and if "good cause" is shown. The bill lengthens the requirement to post bond to a trial longer than fourteen days and requires the court only order bond if a party has a substantial likelihood of suffering economic harm as a result of the delay. The bill has provisions allowing indigent parties to have their bond waived, reduced, or paid in installments.

Lastly, the bill eliminates an exception in current law that allows rental agreements the option for both parties in a case to waive a jury trial for possession hearings for dwelling units.

Background and Assumptions

According to Judicial Department data, there were an average of 40,709 district and county level eviction cases per year in the past three years. Of these, approximately 4,228 resulted in either a hearing or a bench trial. Jury trials for eviction cases are rare.

The fiscal note assumes that, as more attorneys and pro se defendants become aware that they may seek a jury trial, this will result in additional jury trials that would not otherwise occur without this bill. The fiscal note assumes 10 percent of current eviction hearings, or 423 cases, will become jury trials in FY 2025-26, and 20 percent, or 846 cases, in FY 2026-27 and ongoing. On average, after accounting for jury panel selections and procedures, a jury trial is estimated to take 4 hours more than a bench trial.

State Expenditures

The bill increases state expenditures in the Judicial Department by \$354,000 in FY 2025-26 and \$668,000 in FY 2026-27 and ongoing. These costs, paid from the General Fund, are summarized in Table 2 and discussed below.

Table 2
State Expenditures
Judicial Department

Cost Component	Budget Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27
Personal Services	\$263,857	\$507,510
Operating Expenses	\$6,320	\$12,640
Capital Outlay Costs	\$17,500	\$17,900
Mailing Costs	\$11,506	\$23,011
Centrally Appropriated Costs	\$54,355	\$106,830
Total Costs	\$353,538	\$667,891
Total FTE	2.4 FTE	4.8 FTE

Judicial Department

Staff

The courts will require 0.8 FTE magistrate and 1.6 FTE clerk staff in FY 2025-26, increasing to 1.6 FTE magistrate and 3.2 FTE clerk staff in FY 2026-27 and ongoing. Staff reflect the increases in court dockets outlined in the Background and Assumptions section above. Per Judicial Department common policies, each county level magistrate receives support staff at a 1:2 ratio. Magistrate operating and standard capital outlay costs are included.

Mailing Costs

Courts summon approximately 40 jurors per case and each summons results in postage costs of \$0.68 per summons. Based on the assumed increase in jury trials, mailing costs of \$11,506 in FY 2025-26 and \$23,011 in FY 2026-27 and ongoing are required.

Information Technology

The Judicial Department will update their forms and jury demand fees collection systems for pro se filers in order to comply with the bill. No change in appropriations is required.

Centrally Appropriated Costs

Pursuant to a Joint Budget Committee policy, certain costs associated with this bill are addressed through the annual budget process and centrally appropriated in the Long Bill or supplemental appropriations bills, rather than in this bill. These costs, which may include employee insurance, supplemental employee retirement payments, leased space, and indirect cost assessments, are shown in the expenditure table above.

Local Government

Similar to the costs for the Judicial Department, Denver County Courts will have an increase in the amount of time spent on court dockets to accommodate longer trial lengths as outlined in the background and assumptions sections above.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect upon signature of the Governor, or upon becoming law without his signature.

State Appropriations

For FY 2025-26, the bill requires a General Fund appropriation of \$299,183 to the Judicial Department, and 2.4 FTE.

State and Local Government Contacts

Counties	Law	Municipalities
Judicial	Local Affairs	Regulatory Agencies

The revenue and expenditure impacts in this fiscal note represent changes from current law under the bill for each fiscal year. For additional information about fiscal notes, please visit the [General Assembly website](#).