



## Fiscal Note

### Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

## HB 26-1128: LIMITATION ON GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURE CLAIMS

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**Prime Sponsors:**

Rep. DeGraaf

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**Version:** Initial Fiscal Note

**Date:** February 17, 2026

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

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### Summary Information

**Overview.** The bill establishes that a civil action based on damages for an injury suffered as the result of a youth gender transition procedure must be commenced before the individual who suffered an injury reaches 38 years old.

**Types of impacts.** The bill is projected to affect the following areas on an ongoing basis starting in FY 2026-27:

- Minimal State Revenue
- Minimal State Workload

**Appropriations.** No appropriation is required.

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**Table 1**  
**State Fiscal Impacts**

Type of Impact	Budget Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2027-28
State Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Expenditures	\$0	\$0
Transferred Funds	\$0	\$0
Change in TABOR Refunds	\$0	\$0
Change in State FTE	0.0 FTE	0.0 FTE

## Summary of Legislation

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Under current law, the statute of limitations for damage claims depends on the type of action brought, with a general statute of limitations of two years in all actions for which no other period of limitations is provided. The bill establishes that an action for damages against a provider based on an injury suffered as the result of a youth gender transition procedure must commence before the person who suffered the injury turns 38 years old. This limit also applies to claims for liability against the provider when a wrongful or negligent action of an employee or other agent of the provider was the legal cause of the youth gender transition procedure that resulted in injury.

Additionally, the bill:

- defines “provider” and “youth gender transition procedure,” with procedures being those performed on a person before they were 26 years old;
- establishes that the bill does not wholly or partially repeal any other statute that regulates youth gender transition procedures;
- does not restrict a political subdivision from regulating youth gender transition procedures in a manner that is at least as stringent as state law; and
- includes severability provisions.

## State Revenue and Expenditures

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State revenue from filing fees, which is subject to TABOR, and workload in the trial courts of the Judicial Department may both increase if more cases are filed for damages as a result of youth gender transition procedures based on the increased statute of limitations. Given the narrow scope of the bill, any increase in state revenue and expenditures is expected to be minimal.

## Effective Date

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The bill takes effect 90 days following adjournment of the General Assembly sine die, assuming no referendum petition is filed, and applies to claims that have not been barred as of this date.

## State and Local Government Contacts

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Judicial

Public Health and Environment

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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](#).