



# Fiscal Note

## Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado’s Legislature

### SB 26-062: RODENTICIDE USE RESTRICTIONS

**Prime Sponsors:**

Sen. Cutter; Kipp  
Rep. Velasco

**Fiscal Analyst:**

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**Bill Outcome:** Postponed Indefinitely

**Drafting number:** LLS 26-0073

**Version:** Final Fiscal Note

**Date:** May 28, 2026

**Fiscal note status:** The final fiscal note reflects the reengrossed bill. The bill was postponed indefinitely by the House Agriculture, Water & Natural Resources Committee on April 20, 2026; therefore, the impacts identified in this analysis do not take effect.

### Summary Information

**Overview.** The bill would have made second-generation anticoagulants a restricted-use pesticide.

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

- Minimal State Revenue
- Minimal State Workload
- Local Government

**Appropriations.** No appropriation was required.

**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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Beginning July 1, 2027, the bill makes second-generation anticoagulants a restricted-use pesticide and requires the Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) to adopt rules that restrict the distribution and use of these products. In addition, the bill makes the distribution or use of second-generation anticoagulants a deceptive trade practice and subject to penalties under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act.

## **State Revenue**

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Starting in FY 2026-27, the bill may increase state revenue from civil penalties and court filing fees by a minimal amount.

### **Civil Penalties**

Under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act, a person committing a deceptive trade practice may be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$20,000 for each violation. Additional penalties may be imposed for subsequent violations of a court order or injunction. This revenue is classified as a damage award and not subject to TABOR. Given the uncertainty about the number of cases that may be pursued by the Attorney General and district attorneys, as well as the wide range in potential penalty amounts, the fiscal note cannot estimate the potential impact of these civil penalties.

### **Filing Fees**

The bill may increase revenue to the Judicial Department from an increase in civil case filings. Revenue from filing fees is subject to TABOR.

## **State Expenditures**

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The bill minimally increases workload in the CDA, the Department of Law, the Judicial Department, and several other state agencies beginning in FY 2026-27.

### **Department of Agriculture**

Workload will increase in the CDA to adopt rules, conduct outreach and education to pesticide manufacturers and applicators, and respond to complaints. This workload is expected to be minimal and no change in appropriations is required. The CDA will also require legal services, provided by the Department of Law, related to rulemaking, implementation, and ongoing administration of the program, which can be accomplished within existing legal services appropriations.

## **Department of Law**

Workload in the Department of Law will minimally increase to the extent that deceptive trade practice complaints are filed. The department will review complaints under the bill and prioritize investigations as necessary within the overall number of deceptive trade practice complaints and available resources.

## **Judicial Department**

Trial courts in the Judicial Department may have an increase in cases filed under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act from the addition of a new deceptive trade practice. It is assumed that pesticide applicators and manufacturers will abide by the law and that any violation of the legislation will result in a minimal number of new cases. The fiscal note assumes that this can be accomplished within existing resources and that no change in appropriations is required.

## **Other State Agencies**

Expenditures may increase in the Department of Personnel and Administration, the Department of Corrections, and the Department of Transportation to adjust rodenticide use if the CDA adopts rules that impact registered products used for state-owned buildings and park maintenance. These costs are expected to be minimal and no change in appropriations is required.

## **Local Government**

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Similar to the state, to the extent district attorneys receive deceptive trade practice complaints, workload will increase to investigate complaints and seek relief when appropriate. It is assumed most such cases will be handled at the state level by the Attorney General. The Denver County Court may also experience a minimal workload increase to review actions taken by the Attorney General. Finally, costs may increase for local governments to use alternative pest control methods on owned or operated grounds.

## **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.

## State and Local Government Contacts

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Agriculture

Law

Corrections

Municipalities

Counties

Personnel

Judicial

Public Health and Environment