HB 26-1239

Fiscal Note

Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

HB 26-1239: COUNTY ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

Prime Sponsors:
Rep. Goldstein; Richardson
Sen. Mullica

Fiscal Analyst:
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Bill Outcome: Signed into Law
Drafting Number: LLS 26-0804

Version: Final Fiscal Note
Date: July 15, 2026

Fiscal note status: The final fiscal note reflects the enacted bill.

Summary Information

Overview. The bill updates and modernizes county authority for the enforcement of code violations.

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

- Minimal State Workload
- State Revenue
- Local Government

Appropriations. No appropriation is 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

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Summary of Legislation

The bill updates and modernizes county authority for the enforcement of code violations regarding rubbish, weeds, unsafe structures, and structures built in violation of county zoning resolutions or ordinances. Specifically, the bill:

- authorizes both county and district courts to order monetary penalties and injunctive relief in one lawsuit and increases civil penalties;
- establishes standards for issuing violation notices, enforcement authority, and applicable court rules in civil actions;
- makes the percentage of abatement costs for inspections and other costs consistent across statute;
- increases the time to execute warrants for code violations from 10 to 30 days;
- allows zoning personnel as well as the sheriff to serve a summons; and
- establishes responsibility for enforcing the civil infraction process on the county attorney.

State Revenue and Expenditures

The bill minimally increases fee revenue and workload for the trial courts in the Judicial Department. Any additional filing fees revenue from an increase in civil filings is expected to be minimal. Filing fees are subject to TABOR. Further, additional civil filings and county enforcement authority will increase workload for the trial courts related to civil penalty proceedings, injunction hearings, and related post-judgement activities. This work can be accomplished within existing appropriations.

Local Government

The bill may reduce workload for counties due to some more efficient procedures and increase revenue from higher penalty amounts. For counties that have not exempted themselves from the Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR) revenue and spending limits, this may result in an increase in TABOR refunds.

Effective Date

The bill was signed into law by the Governor on May 29, 2026, and takes effect on August 12, 2026, assuming no referendum petition is filed.

State and Local Government Contacts

Counties

Judicial