

HB 25-1118: CATALYTIC CONVERTER REPLACEMENT EXEMPTION

Prime Sponsors: Fiscal Analyst:

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

Summary Information

Overview. Through July 2027, the bill allows a vehicle to use a catalytic converter that complies with federal standards instead of state standards if the vehicle's catalytic converter has been stolen or fails.

Types of impacts. The bill is projected to affect the following areas through FY 2026-27:

State Expenditures

Appropriations. For FY 2025-26, the bill requires an appropriation of \$278,624 to the Department of Public Health and Environment.

Table 1 State Fiscal Impacts

	Budget Year	Out Year
Type of Impact	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
State Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Expenditures	\$312,924	\$249,297
Transferred Funds	\$0	\$0
Change in TABOR Refunds	\$0	\$0
Change in State FTE	1.8 FTE	2.0 FTE

Table 1A State Expenditures

	Budget Year	Out Year
Fund Source	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
General Fund	\$278,624	\$206,422
Cash Funds	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0
Centrally Appropriated	\$34,300	\$42,875
Total Expenditures	\$312,924	\$249,297
Total FTE	1.8 FTE	2.0 FTE

Summary of Legislation

Currently, internal combustion engine vehicles in Colorado must have a catalytic converter that meets state standards, which exceed standards set by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). A catalytic converter is an element of a car's exhaust system that makes exhaust gas less polluting. The bill allows a vehicle to use a catalytic converter that complies with EPA standards instead if the vehicle's catalytic converter has been stolen or fails, any theft has been reported to law enforcement, and the vehicle's owner has made a reasonable effort to obtain a replacement that complies with state standards. This exception repeals July 1, 2027.

State Expenditures

The bill increases state expenditures in the Department of Public Health and Environment by about \$310,000 in FY 2025-26 and \$250,000 in FY 2026-27. These costs, paid from the General Fund, are summarized in Table 2 and discussed below. The bill also minimally affects workload in the Department of Revenue.

Table 2
State Expenditures
Department of Public Health and Environment

Cost Component	Budget Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27
Cost Component	FT 2023-20	F1 2020-21
Personal Services	\$155,090	\$193,862
Operating Expenses	\$2,048	\$2,560
Capital Outlay Costs	\$13,340	\$0
Database	\$50,000	\$10,000
Translation Services and Materials	\$10,000	\$0
Legal Services	\$48,146	\$0
Centrally Appropriated Costs	\$34,300	\$42,875
FTE – Personal Services	1.6 FTE	2.0 FTE
FTE – Legal Services	0.2 FTE	0.0 FTE
Total Costs	\$312,924	\$249,297
Total FTE	1.8 FTE	2.0 FTE

Department of Public Health and Environment

CDPHE will incur staff, information technology, and legal services costs in FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27 only.

Staff

CDPHE requires 2.0 FTE to conduct rulemaking, outreach, tracking, and enforcement of the temporary policy in FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27 only. Although these staff will not be required once the exemption period ends, some workload may remain to respond to inquiries from repair shops or the public. Staff costs in the first year are prorated to account for the bill's effective date. Standard operating and capital outlay costs are included.

Database

CDPHE requires \$50,000 in FY 2025-26 and \$10,000 in FY 2026-27 to develop a database for tracking alternative catalytic converters.

Translation Services and Materials

In FY 2025-26 only, CDPHE requires additional operating costs associated with translation services and materials, estimated at \$10,000.

Legal Services

CDPHD requires 360 hours of legal services to conduct rulemaking in FY 2025-26 only. Legal services are provided by the Department of Law at a rate of \$133.74 per hour.

Other Agency Impacts

Workload may also increase in the Department of Revenue for the Division of Motor Vehicles receive inquiries about the temporary requirements. This can be accomplished within existing appropriations.

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.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect 90 days following adjournment of the General Assembly sine die, assuming no referendum petition is filed.

State Appropriations

For FY 2025-26, the bill requires a General Fund appropriation of \$278,624 to the Department of Public Health and Environment, and 1.6 FTE. Of this, \$48,146 is reappropriated to the Department of Law, with an additional 0.2 FTE.

State and Local Government Contacts

Law Revenue

Public Health and Environment