

## **HB 25-1138: PROTECT VICTIMS IN CIVIL SEX MISCONDUCT SUITS**

**Fiscal Analyst:** 

Clayton Mayfield, 303-866-5851

clayton.mayfield@coleg.gov

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**Prime Sponsors:** 

Rep. Lukens; Pugliese Sen. Kirkmeyer; Daugherty

**Published for:** House Judiciary **Drafting number:** LLS 25-0378

**Fiscal note status:** The fiscal note reflects the introduced bill. Due to time constraints, this analysis is preliminary and will be updated following further review and any additional information received.

## **Summary Information**

**Overview.** The bill changes the relevancy and admissibility of certain evidence in civil cases involving alleged sexual misconduct.

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

State Expenditures

**Appropriations.** No appropriation is required.

# Table 1 State Fiscal Impacts

	Budget Year	Out Year
Type of Impact	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
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**

The bill modifies relevancy and admissibility standards for certain evidence in civil proceedings involving alleged sexual misconduct. Under the bill, only evidence of specific instances of sexual activity for the purpose of showing that alleged acts were not committed by a defendant are presumed relevant and admissible. Evidence of a victim's appearance or lifestyle is not admissible as evidence of the consent or credibility of the victim, or the existence or extent of damages or harm.

The bill also requires certain procedures and standards for the admission of any evidence, including allowing the presence of a victim at hearings related to the admission of evidence. Admissibility motions, related hearing materials, and hearing records are confidential. Hearing records and related materials must not disclose any confidential information if a motion to make them public is made. Additionally, if after an admissibility hearing the court finds that evidence may be admitted, it must also find that the evidence's probative value (usefulness in proving or disproving a fact in a case) substantially outweighs the probability of unfair prejudice or invasion of privacy.

## **State Expenditures**

Starting in FY 2025-26, the bill will impact workload in the trial courts of the Judicial Department in two ways. If the bill lengthens trials by requiring the court to make certain findings and follow certain procedures, it will increase trial court workload. Conversely, if the bill results in less evidence admitted to trials, then it decreases workload. Overall, the types of evidence and cases impacted by the bill already involve substantial workload; therefore, the fiscal note assumes that any net change in workload will be minimal and no adjustment to appropriations is required.

## **Effective Date**

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025, and applies to proceedings that occur on or after this date.

#### **State and Local Government Contacts**

Judicial	Personnel
Law	