



In 2024 CBI ran more than 343873 background checks. For that same period SDS Guns ran 4079 background checks. That equates to less than 1.2% of all background checks ran in the state of Colorado.

Out of our 4079 background checks 185 were returned by CBI as denials (4.5%). That leaves 3894 verified unique firearms transactions to Colorado residents @ SDS.

Of the 3894 background checks that came back approved, 4579 firearms were sold or transferred inside the state equaling 1.175 firearms per transaction. Out of that 4579 a total of 1144 would have been effected by this law. That comes to 25% of the total firearms transferred from my shop.

If we extrapolate these numbers across the entire state this is what it would look like. 85% of the firearms we transferred in state were sold on separate background checks. So of the 343873, there could be 328055 individual buyers. Of those buyers 25% or approx 82014 buyers could be effected annually. The average buyer takes home 1.175 firearms per transaction. That would mean that 96366 of the firearms sold and transferred in the state in 2024 could have been effected by this law.

To break this down further, that would equate to more than 6834 applications to be processed monthly for a full year of 2026. Since this law goes into effect Sept 1, 2025 those number could be over 27000 buyers just in 2025 alone. How does the state expect to handle this type of volume?

Neither the county sheriffs nor the CPW have the capacity to handle a potential 82000 plus buyers annually. While annual estimates may come close to actual number. The monthly totals will vary drastically. Buyers flood the gun market from the months of October through April. Firearm sales are historically slow from May through September. Having this bill start at the busiest time of year will result in exceedingly long delays that will infringe on our rights

In Colorado Springs EPC is already booked out beyond September for CCW permits. How does the state reasonably expect them or any sheriffs department to handle this kind of volume over the next two years? There is a reason why the overwhelming majority of sheriffs oppose this bill. CPW also admitted that they are not prepared to handle this bill in the time frame that is proposed. Please for your oath, your constituents vote no on this bill.

## SDS GUNS LLC

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Proving the math:

SDS BGC/State Total BGC  $47079/343873 = 1.18\%$

Denials SDS minus Total SDS BGC  $4079-180=3894$  or 95.4% approved

Denials State Estimate  $343873 \times .954 = 328055$  approved

Total Firearms Transferred/Individual BGC @ SDS  $4579/3894 = 1.175$  firearms per transaction

Total Firearms Transferred State Estimate/Individual BGC @ State Estimated  $328055 \times 1.175 = 385465$

Firearms effected estimate  $385465 \times 0.25 = 96366$

Total Individual BGC/Firearms Transfer @ SDS  $3894/4579 = 85\%$  of firearms per Individual BGC

Effected Buyers formula  $320855 \times 0.25 = 82014$  Individual Buyers would be banned

Total Buyers effected annually  $82014/12 = 6834$  monthly average

$385465$  total firearms sold  $\times 0.25 = 96366$  2024 estimated sold prohibited under this law

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**Legislative Council Staff**  
*Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature*

## *Fiscal Note Memorandum*

**TO:** House Finance Committee  
**FROM:** Louis Pino, Principal Economist, louis.pino@coleg.gov, 303-866-3556  
**DATE:** March 14, 2025

### **Fiscal Assessment of L.018 to HB25-1208**

This memorandum is an assessment of the fiscal impact of the attached proposed amendment L.018 to HB25-1208. This fiscal assessment is for the impact of the bill with inclusion of this amendment only. Any other added amendment could influence the fiscal impact.

#### **Summary of Proposed Amendment**

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Beginning on January 1, 2026, Amendment L.018 allows local governments that have enacted a minimum wage that exceeds the state minimum wage to increase their tip offset credit, as long as the increase does not cause the local tipped minimum wage to fall below the state tipped minimum wage.

#### **Fiscal Impact of Amendment**

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Relative to the published fiscal note, Amendment L.018 will reduce state revenue by an indeterminate amount, depending on decisions made by local governments that have enacted local minimum wages higher than the state minimum wage. Similarly, with the workload incurred by the CDLE to respond to wage complaints will be reduced by an indeterminate amount relative to the prior fiscal note estimate and depend on local decisions regarding local decision on the tip offset credit in their jurisdictions.

#### **Bill's Revised Fiscal Impact with Amendment**

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Based on the changes described above, the bill as amended by Amendment L.018 will have the following fiscal impacts. These impacts are summarized in Table 1 below

HB1208\_L.018

HOUSE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE AMENDMENT

Committee on Finance.

HB25-1208 be amended as follows:

1 Amend printed bill, page 3, strike line 27.

2 Strike page 4.

3 Page 5, strike lines 1 through 5 and substitute:

4           "(3.5)(a) ON AND AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS SUBSECTION  
5 (3.5), EXCEPT AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3.5)(b) OF THIS SECTION, THE  
6 AMOUNT OF THE TIP OFFSET ASSOCIATED WITH A LOCAL MINIMUM WAGE  
7 IS THREE DOLLARS AND TWO CENTS.

8           (b) ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 2026, A LOCAL GOVERNMENT THAT  
9 HAS ENACTED A CODE OR ORDINANCE THAT IMPOSES A LOCAL MINIMUM  
10 WAGE IN AN AMOUNT THAT EXCEEDS THE AMOUNT OF THE STATE MINIMUM  
11 WAGE MAY INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF THE TIP OFFSET ASSOCIATED WITH  
12 THE LOCAL MINIMUM WAGE; EXCEPT THAT A LOCAL GOVERNMENT SHALL  
13 NOT IMPOSE A TIP OFFSET IN AN AMOUNT THAT ALLOWS A TIPPED  
14 EMPLOYEE TO EARN LESS THAN THE STATE MINIMUM WAGE MINUS THREE  
15 DOLLARS AND TWO CENTS."

16 Page 1, line 101, after "**CONCERNING**" insert "**INCREASING THE AMOUNT**  
17 **OF**".

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