



# Fiscal Note

## Legislative Council Staff

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### SB 26-095: MEASURES TO SUPPORT VICTIM-SURVIVORS OF CRIMES

**Prime Sponsors:**

Sen. Weissman  
Rep. Froelich; Willford

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**Drafting number:** LLS 26-0747

**Version:** Initial Fiscal Note

**Date:** February 25, 2026

**Fiscal note status:** This fiscal note reflects the introduced bill.

### Summary Information

**Overview.** The bill makes changes regarding medical forensic exams, court proceedings, peace officer training, and a board within the Department of Law.

**Types of impacts.** The bill is projected to affect the following areas on an ongoing basis starting in FY 2026-27:

- Minimal State Revenue
- Minimal State Workload
- 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

## **Summary of Legislation**

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The bill makes changes regarding medical forensic exams, court proceedings, peace officer training, and the Colorado Sexual Assault Forensic Medical Evidence Review Board within the Department of Law, as discussed below.

### **Medical Forensic Exams**

Licensed medical professionals, nurses, and midwives performing a medical forensic examination must provide information on how to determine when testing is complete and how to obtain the results and records. Additionally, under current law hospital employees who are authorized to dispense medications may dispense a supply of drugs for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases to emergency room patients for sexual assault. The bill allows the dispensing of up to a 30-day supply of these medications.

### **Court Proceedings**

A special motion to dismiss is established for causes of action against a person arising from any protected statement made by a victim-survivor, similar to existing procedures for other civil actions established by [House Bill 19-1324](#). A predispute arbitration or predispute joint-action waiver is invalid and unenforceable upon the request of an individual who alleges conduct resulting in a sexual harassment or sexual misconduct dispute, or upon the request of a named representative in a collective action that results in such disputes. The court, rather than an arbitrator, must determine the validity of predispute agreements.

Remote testimony by forensic scientists in criminal proceedings is allowed if both parties agree. Additionally, a process is established to allow victim-survivors to give testimony via closed-circuit television (CCTV) outside the courtroom in criminal cases for domestic violence, unlawful sexual behavior, stalking, human trafficking for involuntary servitude, and human trafficking for sexual servitude. CCTV testimony is allowed if certain conditions are met, including if equipment is available. Removing the defendant from the courtroom is not precluded upon the stipulation of both parties and the approval of the court.

### **Peace Officer Training**

Annual in-service training programs for peace officers must include a two-hour segment to improve a peace officer's understanding of the impact of trauma on victim-survivors of crimes, as well as the optimal way for a peace officer to respond to victim-survivors who are experiencing trauma. Additionally, the bill adds training and education for trauma-informed investigations and victim-survivor response as permissible uses of monies received from the Peace Officer Training and Support Fund.

## **Changes to the Sexual Assault Review Board**

[Senate Bill 25-304](#) established the Colorado Sexual Assault Forensic Medical Evidence Review Board. The board is renamed the Colorado Sexual Assault Response Review Board, and additional members are added.

## **Assumptions**

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While the bill does not define CCTV, the common definition is a private video surveillance system where cameras transmit signals to a specific, limited set of monitors, rather than being openly broadcast. Current law allows CCTV testimony in certain cases—a process established in [Senate Bill 05-138](#). The Judicial Department uses secure digital, wireless, and video conferencing to allow testimony to be taken outside of the courtroom. The fiscal note assumes that this practice meets the requirements of the bill. If not, the Judicial Department would require approximately \$4.3 million in FY 2026-27 to equip 448 courtrooms with CCTV equipment, with a cost of about \$9,500 per courtroom.

## **State Revenue**

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Starting in FY 2026-27, the bill may increase state revenue in the Judicial Department from filing fees if more civil cases are filed as a result of the invalidation of predispute agreements. Given the narrow set of cases in which these circumstances would apply, the overall increase is expected to be minimal. Revenue from filing fees is subject to TABOR.

## **State Expenditures**

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Starting in FY 2026-27, the bill increases workload in the Judicial Department, state agencies employing peace officers, and other state agencies, as discussed below.

### **Judicial Department**

Workload will increase in the trial courts of the Judicial Department to comply with the procedural requirements of the bill. Additionally, workload may increase if more civil cases are filed as a result of the invalidation of predispute agreements. Given the narrow set of cases in which these circumstances apply, the overall increase in workload is expected to be minimal. No change in appropriations is required.

## **Department of Law**

Workload will minimally increase to the Peace Officers' Standards and Training Board to ensure the trauma training is available for peace officers and monitor compliance. The Attorney General will also have a minimal workload increase to make additional appointments to the Sexual Assault Response Review Board. No change in appropriations is required.

## **State Agencies Employing Peace Officers**

For state agencies employing peace officers, the bill will increase workload to ensure training requirements are met. The increase is expected to be minimal and no change in appropriations is required.

## **Other State Agencies**

Workload may minimally increase in the Department of Public Health and Environment and the Department of Regulatory Agencies, which regulate hospitals and medical professionals, respectively, to conduct rulemaking and provide education and outreach. No change in appropriations is required for either agency.

## **Local Government**

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Local governments may have increased workload and costs to ensure peace officers receive training required by the bill. This impact may be partially offset by the expanded uses of monies received from the Peace Officer Training and Support Fund. The exact impact will vary by jurisdiction.

## **Effective Date**

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The bill takes effect upon signature of the Governor, or upon becoming law without his signature.

## **State and Local Government Contacts**

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District Attorneys	Public Defender	Public Safety
Judicial Law	Public Health and Environment	Regulatory Agencies State Law Enforcement

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The revenue and expenditure impacts in this fiscal note represent changes from current law under the bill for each fiscal year. For additional information about fiscal notes, please visit the [General Assembly website](#).