



## Fiscal Note

### Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

## HB 26-1239: COUNTY ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

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**Prime Sponsors:**

Rep. Goldstein; Richardson  
Sen. Mullica

**Fiscal Analyst:**

Clare Pramuk, 303-866-4796  
clare.pramuk@coleg.gov

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### 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.

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**Table 1**  
**State Fiscal Impacts**

| <b>Type of Impact</b>   | <b>Budget Year<br/>FY 2026-27</b> | <b>Out Year<br/>FY 2027-28</b> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 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

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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

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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-judgment activities. This work can be accomplished within existing appropriations.

## Local Government

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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.

## State and Local Government Contacts

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Counties

Judicial

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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](#).