



COLORADO CHAPTER
INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL
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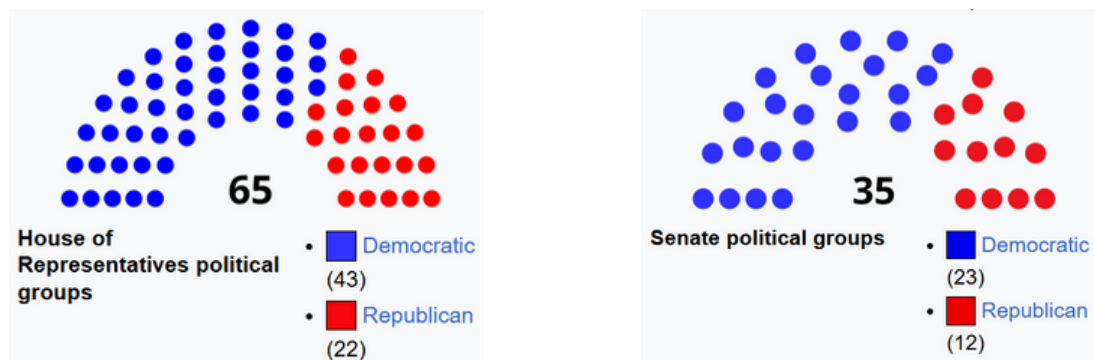
Colorado Chapter of the International Code Council

2025 End of Legislative Session Report

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3015 Policy Center

This year marked the First Regular Session for the 75th General Assembly. The 2024 election cycle brought minimal changes to the structure of the legislature. The Democratic Party maintained firm control of both chambers, but lost their supermajority status in the House and Senate.

The House was full of freshmen this session, making up one-third of the body. While the Senate was comprised of more tenured members, there were still plenty of new faces (and personalities) to contend with.



Senate President James Coleman (D-Denver) and House Speaker Julie McCluskie (D-Dillion) led their respective chambers throughout the 120 days, considering over 730 bills.

With a new Administration in Washington, lawmakers on both sides of the aisle introduced legislation that focused on providing ‘Colorado specific’ solutions to national trends.

As we enter the interim, there is a high chance that a ‘Special Session’ will be called by the Governor in the Fall, where legislators will be tasked with navigating how to ‘balance the budget’ if anticipated federal funding cuts come to fruition.

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*Included in this report are summaries of bills, stakeholders, and legislative impacts. To find each bill and stakeholder list in their entirety, please visit the Colorado General Assembly's website as well as the Colorado Secretary of State lobby disclosure reports.

SECTION ONE: PLAYING DEFENSE

“The Colorado Chapter of the International Code Council is dedicated to the improvement of building safety, by promoting and improving the International Codes, educating the building industry, public, and our membership, and providing mutual aid to building professionals”

2025 marked the Chapter’s inaugural session. We started work in February - hitting the ground running, identifying CCICC’s priorities and engaging on legislation that directly impacted building code officials across the state. In this section, you’ll find a breakdown of the top five bills we ‘played’ on this year- supporting, amending, monitoring, and opposing; using the Chapter’s mission as our guide.

House Bill: 25-1273 | Residential Building Stair Modernization

Sponsors: Representatives: Boesenecker and Woodrow; Senators Ball and Hinrichsen

Summary: This bill requires municipalities in Colorado with populations over 100,000, and served by an accredited fire department or district, to update their building codes by **December 1, 2027**. The updated code must allow certain five-story multifamily residential buildings to be served by a single exit stairway, as long as the building meets a detailed set of requirements related to fire protection, construction type, travel distances, and inspection protocols. The intent is to make this type of design possible on smaller infill lots, though only under narrowly defined conditions. Jurisdictions can adopt or adapt code language from other U.S. cities that permit single-exit designs. The bill also includes notice requirements to local firefighter unions and clarifies that adopting this change does not trigger a requirement to adopt an energy code and is sunset on **July 1st, 2037**.

Proponents: Commercial real estate developers, the Governor, and some affordable housing groups

- Could enable more efficient use of space on smaller infill lots, supporting higher-density development in urban areas.
- May reduce construction costs by eliminating the need for a second stairwell, potentially improving housing affordability.
- Includes strict safety, fire protection, and inspection requirements to mitigate risk.

Opposition: Cities, counties, municipalities, and public safety groups

- Limiting buildings to a single exit may raise concerns about resident safety during emergencies.
- Adds new enforcement responsibilities for local governments and fire departments.

Takeaways: The Chapter worked alongside other building and fire code organizations to secure amendments to HB25-1273 that preserved key life safety standards.

SECTION ONE: PLAYING DEFENSE

Senate Bill: 25-002 | Regional Building Codes for Factory-Built Structures

Sponsors: Senator(s) Bridges and Exum, Representative(s) Boesenecker and Stewart, R.

Summary: This bill requires the state housing board adopt rules regarding activity required to undertake or complete the construction or installation of factory-built structures. These rules supersede the state plumbing and electrical boards as well as the state fire suppression administrator's jurisdiction over factory-built structures. Additionally, this bill creates an advisory committee on factory-built structures and tiny homes. The advisory committee is required to develop regional built codes for factory-built structures, accounting for local climatic and geographic conditions as well as fire suppression activities, and must submit their recommended codes to the state housing board on or before **July 1st, 2026**. The bill also states that any future statewide adopted codes must be vetted through the advisory committee for consideration for adoption by the board.

Proponents: Governor Polis, the Colorado Chamber of Commerce, and corporate construction groups

- Potentially could expand affordable housing options by creating a state-wide standard for tiny homes and encouraging development.

Opposition: Fire Marshal Association, Colorado Municipal League, and Plumbers/Electricians

- Removes local government's authority over building and fire codes for factory-built structures.

Takeaways: This a part of a larger trend in Colorado towards statewide building codes.

Senate Bill- 25-182 | Embodied Carbon Reduction

Sponsors: Senator(s) Ball and Simpson, Representative(s) Brown and Weinberg

Summary: This legislation aims to encourage the reduction of embodied carbon by adding embodied carbon improvements to the list of new energy improvements that are eligible for property-assessed clean energy financing provided by the Colorado new energy improvement district. Embodied carbon improvement is defined as:

- One or more installations or modifications to real property using eligible materials that result in the reduction of the installation's or modification's embodied emissions.

Additionally, this bill modifies the industrial clean energy tax credit so that embodied carbon improvement investments are greenhouse gas emissions reduction improvements.

Proponents: American Institute of Architects, Blue Green Alliance, and Conservation Colorado

Opposition: No registered opposition

Takeaways: The chapter brought forth an amendment to ensure that this legislation would not impede a local government's ability to review or approve building materials for real property.

SECTION ONE: PLAYING DEFENSE

Senate Bill: 25-142 | Changes to Wildfire Resiliency Code

Sponsors: Senator Baisley, Representative(s) Cutter and Velasco

Summary: Current law requires a governing body of a city, town, or city and county with jurisdiction in an area within the wildland-urban interface to, within **3 months** of the wildfire resiliency code board (board) adopting wildfire codes and standards, adopt wildfire codes and standards that meet or exceed those adopted by the board.

This bill:

- Extends that time frame to **9 months**.
- Allows an adopting governing body to enter into a cooperative agreement with another entity, such as a third-party contractor or another governing body, to enforce wildfire codes and standards.

Proponents: Boulder County, Colorado Counties, Counties and Commissioners Acting Together (CCAT)

Opposition: Colorado Springs, Colorado Communities for Climate Action, Gilpin County Commissioners

Takeaways: This bill creates a longer ramp for the wildfire resiliency code board to adopt codes and standards and allows adopting governing bodies to enter into cooperative agreements - encouraging locally-specific streamlining of codes.

House Bill: 25-1096 | Automated Permits for Clean Energy Technology

Sponsors: Representative(s) Smith and Brown, Senator(s) Ball and Kipp

Summary: The bill makes updates to the streamlined solar permitting and inspection grant program. The grant program provides funding for the adoption and implementation of automated permitting and inspection software. In addition, this legislation clarifies that funding from the grant program may be used by a recipient for eligible expenses for up to 3 years after the grantee implements the automated permitting and inspection software.

The bill also permits the Colorado energy office to spend up to 9% of the money remaining in the grant program's cash fund as of **September 1, 2025**, for paying the direct and indirect costs of the office in administering the grant program.

Proponents: Colorado Municipal League, Colorado Association of Home Builders, and Southeast Colorado Enterprise Development (SECED)

Opposition: Conservation Colorado, Healthy Air and Water Colorado, and Western Resource Advocates

Takeaways: The intent of this legislation, originally, was to mandate the use of a solar panel inspection application by local governments. The platform would automatically review applications and issue permits without the oversight of building code officials. The bill was watered down to now only update the solar permitting and inspection grant program established in 2024.

SECTION TWO: ENERGY + ENVIRONMENT

As building code officials know all too well, both energy and environmental factors impact code. Understanding and monitoring the legislative landscape surrounding both topics is imperative for code officials across the county.

This legislative session, over 70 bills went through the House and Senate Energy and Environment committees. Topics ranging from wildfire mitigation efforts to consumer protection labels were discussed in both committees.

In this section, there are five bills that highlight varying aspects of the state's energy innovation and environmental protection efforts.

Senate Bill : 25-007 | Increased Prescribed Burns

Sponsors: Senator(s) Cutter and Marchman, Representative(s) Velasco and Weinberg

Summary: This bill creates the 'prescribed fire claims cash fund' in the state treasury. This fund will be subject to annual appropriation by the General Assembly. The Division of Fire Prevention and Control shall expend money from the fund to pay claims that fit the following requirements:

- The claim must have a detailed description of the costs or damages caused by a prescribed burn
- The prescribed burn that resulted in damages was conducted in full compliance
- Before conducting the prescribed burn, the burn manager registered a plan with DFPC
- No more than 60 days have passed between the prescribed burn and the claim

Additionally, DFPC is required to adopt rules and standards pertaining to the qualifications for and the terms and durations of certification for 'certified burners.'

Proponents: South Metro Fire Rescue, Colorado Municipal League, and State Fire Chiefs,

Opposition: No registered opposition

Takeaways: This bill gives authority to DFPC to adopt rules and standards for 'certified burners' as well as authorize payments from the cash fund, created in this bill, for those who face damages as a result of a properly conducted prescribed burn.

SECTION TWO: ENERGY + ENVIRONMENT

House Bill: 25-1161 | Labeling Gas Fueled Stoves

Sponsors: Representative Valdez, Senator(s) Kpp and Wallace

Summary: This bill requires retailers of new gas-fueled stoves to display, publicly, the following disclaimer: “Understand the air quality implications of having an outdoor gas stove.”

If retailers do not display this label, they have committed a ‘deceptive trade practice’ under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act.

Proponents: Conservation Colorado, Colorado Sierra Club, Boulder County, and the American Lung Association

Opposition: Atmos Energy, Black Hills Corporation, and the Colorado Retail Council

Takeaways: This bill was on our radar, originally, because the Chapter was concerned the initial disclaimer language would confuse consumers. The final version of this legislation contained the updated language written above.

House Bill: 25- 1267 | Support for Statewide Energy Strategies

Sponsors: Representative(s) Paschal and McCormick, Senator(s) Winter and Amabile

Summary: This bill requires the director of the division of oil and public safety in the department of labor and employment to adopt rules concerning retail electric vehicle charging by **July 1, 2026**, and to enforce the rules beginning **July 1, 2027**. The bill also broadens the allowable uses of money in the electric vehicle grant fund within the Colorado Energy Office to include:

- Operational and policy work to support electric vehicle adoption, electric vehicle charging, and affordable, clean electricity for electric motor vehicles, including covering the administrative costs of this work; and
- Support for the development and enforcement of retail electric vehicle charging rules by the division of oil and public safety.

The bill also allows the community access enterprise (enterprise) within the Colorado Energy Office to reduce the amount of the community access retail delivery fee that it imposes, as necessary to ensure that the enterprise does not collect more than \$100 million in total fee revenue prior to **June 30, 2026**. As well as, appropriates \$225,320 from the department of labor and employment to the division of oil and public safety.

Proponents: Conservation Colorado, Southwest Energy Efficiency Project (SWEET), and the Colorado Wyoming Petroleum Marketers Association

Opposition: Weld County Colorado

Takeaways: Since this legislation will create rules regarding retail electric vehicle charging, we will watch to see if those rules have any impact building code.

SECTION TWO: ENERGY + ENVIRONMENT

Senate Bill : 25-163 | Battery Stewardship Programs

Sponsors: Senator(s) Cutter and Ball, Representative(s) Brown and Stewart, R.

Summary: This bill requires organizations to, not later than **July 1, 2027**, and every year 5 years thereafter, submit to the department of public health and environment a battery stewardship plan that includes:

- A plan for battery collection,
- Transportation; and
- Recycling of certain batteries.

In order to continue selling, making or distributing certain batteries - retailers need to submit a battery stewardship plan. If the plan has not been submitted and approved by **July 1, 2029** - the retailer is prohibited from distributing certain batteries and battery-containing products.

Additionally, battery stewardship organizations must coordinate to conduct a survey of public awareness of the program to establish its efficacy.

Proponents: Conservation Colorado, Sierra Club, Colorado Municipal League, South Metro Fire Rescue, and Fire Marshal Association of Colorado

Opposition: Redwood Materials

Takeaways: Lithium Ion Batteries pose a major fire risk unless stored and transported properly - this legislation mitigates that risk by creating a program and subsequent public awareness campaign.

Senate Bill: 25-022 | Applying Artificial Intelligence to Fight Wildfires

Failed to pass

Sponsors: Senator(s) Baisley and Marchman, Representative(s) Weinberg and Boesenecker

Summary: The bill requires the General Assembly to appropriate \$7,500,000 to the division of fire prevention and control. The division is required to use the money to study and develop applications of artificial intelligence that predict, mitigate, or assist in fighting wildfires, including, at a minimum, applications of artificial intelligence that produce data that can be incorporated into maps displaying the following:

- Classification of vegetation and wildfire fuel;
- Predictions regarding the likelihood of wildfire ignition potential in a particular area following observed lightning events;
- The perimeter of an ongoing wildfire; and
- Predictions regarding the location and area to which an ongoing wildfire may spread.

Proponents: Colorado Chamber of Commerce, Colorado Competitive Council, and Lockheed Martin Corporation

Opposition: No registered opposition

Takeaways: We can expect to see more artificial intelligence tools proposed to engage with wildfires in the near future.

SECTION THREE: THE BOTTOM LINE

Money matters - especially when it comes to how it intersects with legislation. Some say that a bill is only as good as the source that funds it and this year the main pot of money that runs the state is in a major deficit.

Lawmakers were tasked with closing a \$1.2 billion shortfall to balance the state's \$43.9 billion general fund for the 2025 - 2026 fiscal year.

In this section, you'll find an overview of budget bills and how they impact the state, construction, and housing.

Senate Bill: 25-206 | Long Appropriations Bill

Sponsors: Senators Bridges and Representative Bird

Summary: The bill outlines the payment of expenses of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state of Colorado, and of its agencies and institutions, for and during the fiscal year beginning **July 1, 2025**, except as otherwise noted.

TOPLINES:

- \$43.9 billion total budget
- \$1.2 billion in budget cuts
- \$150 million for K-12 funding
- 3.5% cap on in-state tuition increases for higher education institutions
- 1.6% increase and protected Medicaid eligibility
- \$10 million to child care assistance programs
- \$52 million to protect state parks
- \$71 million cut in transportation grants that had been awarded to local governments
- \$40 million cut in school district program to buy electric buses

Takeaways: The budget conversation isn't over and is expected to pick up again in the Fall, if the national government makes cuts to federal funding in Colorado.

SECTION THREE: THE BOTTOM LINE

Senate Bill: 25-317 | Transfer Cash Fund Investment Earnings to General Fund

Sponsors: Senator(s) Kirkmeyer and Bridges, Representative(s) Bird and Taggart

Summary: On **June 30, 2025**, the bill transfers specified amounts, which are the estimated amounts of interest and income derived from the deposit and investment of money in each of the foregoing funds and accounts and the housing development grant fund in the 2024-25 state fiscal year, from each of the following funds to the General Fund: *this is not an exhaustive list*

- The workers' compensation cash fund;
- The decommissioning fund;
- The AIR account within the highway users tax fund;
- The supplier database cash fund;
- The emergency medical services account;
- The plant health, pest control, and environmental protection fund;
- The Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account;
- The nursing home penalty cash fund;
- The advanced industries acceleration cash fund;
- The indirect costs excess recovery fund;
- The limited gaming fund;
- **The energy fund;**
- The small business recovery and resiliency fund;
- The energy outreach Colorado low-income energy assistance fund;
- The Colorado economic development fund;
- **The Colorado firefighting air corps fund;**
- The Colorado agricultural future loan program cash fund;
- The subsequent injury fund;
- The major medical insurance fund;
- The species conservation trust fund;
- **The water supply reserve fund;**
- **The local government severance tax fund;**
- **The wildfire mitigation capacity development fund;**
- **The natural resource damage recovery fund; and**
- The supplemental state contribution fund.

Takeaways: In tight budget years, the General Assembly looks for money that can be reallocated- these cash funds were deprioritized for FY 25-26, and some beyond that, to increase cash flow to other areas.

SECTION THREE: THE BOTTOM LINE

Senate Bill- 25-313 | Proposition 123 Revenue Uses

Sponsors: Senator(s) Amabile and Bridges, Representative(s) Bird and Sirota

Summary: The bill allows the division of housing, subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly, to expend money under the Affordable Housing Support Fund for:

- Two state-owned supportive residential communities for persons experiencing homelessness (supportive residential communities); and
- Direct and indirect costs of operating the 2 supportive residential communities.

Additionally, this legislation clarifies the logistics and parameters of the fund and where money can and cannot be allocated.

Takeaways: As a result of Proposition 123, the state will open two supportive residential communities for unhoused Coloradans. “The ultimate goal is to make each campus a Supportive Residential Community where residents can recover from homelessness, find long-term housing stability, and reintegrate into their community of choice.”

Ridge View Supportive Residential Community will be in Watkins Colorado and Fort Lyons Supportive Residential Community will be built in Bent County Colorado. Both facilities are slated to be open in Summer of 2025 and are proposed to aid Colorado’s affordable housing crisis.

Senate Bill- 25-245 | Housing Development Grant Fund Administrative Costs

Sponsors: Senator(s) Amabile and Bridges, Representative(s) Sirota and Bird

Summary: Current law continuously appropriates to the division of housing within the department of local affairs money from the housing development grant fund and allows the Division to expend 3% of the money in the fund for the administrative costs of the Division in administering the fund.

Beginning in state **fiscal year 2025-26**, the bill increases the percentage of money in the fund that the division may expend for administrative costs to 4% and makes expenditure of money from the fund for administrative costs subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly.

Takeaways: This bill ensures that the ‘Housing Development Grant Fund’ is funded so that the program’s efforts to: “provides funding opportunities to identify affordable housing solutions and homelessness prevention” continues. which could potentially increase construction and therefore code inspections.

SECTION FOUR: HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Throughout the past decade, Colorado - along with the majority of the county - has faced a housing crisis.

The increased need for affordable housing, paired with the General Assembly's trend of legislating state-wide building, fire, and energy code has made for an environment rich with varying proposed solutions.

In this section, five of these bills are outlined to provide a broader picture of the landscape and how building codes are impacted.

House Bill: 25-1269 | Building Decarbonization Measures

Sponsors: Representative(s) Willford and Valdez, Senator(s) Ball and Kipp

Summary: This bill updates energy use benchmarks, as well as performance standards for owners of certain buildings. These updates include:

- Requirements to meet 2040 performance standards, as adopted by the air quality control commission
- Alternative compliance mechanisms for building owners to comply with certain standards
- Increases civil penalties for violations of the benchmarking requirements

Additionally, the bill also creates a building decarbonization enterprise to provide assistance, both financial and technical, to covered building owners for the implementation of the required upgrades.

Finally, the bill clarifies that local governments are not required to adopt an energy code solely as a result of having adopted a wildfire resiliency code.

Proponents: Colorado Sierra Club, Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce, and Earthjustice

Opposition: Colorado Apartment Association, Denver South, Colorado Alliance of Mineral and Royalty Owners, Charter Communications Operating, and Pikes Peak Regional Building Department

Takeaways: This legislation attempts to toe the line between upholding strict decarbonization standards for buildings whilst also supporting covered building owners in their implementation of required upgrades.

SECTION FOUR: HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

House Bill: 25-1272 | Construction Defects and Middle Market Housing

Sponsors: Representative(s) Bird and Boesenecker, Senator(s) Coleman and Roberts

Summary: This bill created the ‘multifamily construction incentive program’ for the construction of multifamily, attached housing of 2 or more units. The requirements for builders to participate in this program are as follows:

- Builders must provide a warranty that covers defects/damage at no cost to the homeowner;
- Have a third-party inspection performed on the property; and
- Record a notice of election to participate in the program in the chain of title.

Additionally, this bill lays out the parameters for which construction defect claims can be brought against builders who participate in this program; as well as establishes standards for all construction defect claims in the state of Colorado.

Proponents: Colorado Chapter of the International Code Council, Colorado Municipal League, and Housing Colorado

Opposition: No registered opposition

Takeaways: This legislation incentivizes construction of multifamily houses throughout the state, creating parameters for both builders and purchasers.

House Bill : 25-1169 | Housing Developments on Faith + Educational Land *Failed to Pass*

Sponsors: Representative(s) Boesenecker and Mabrey, Senator(s) Gonzales and Exum

Summary: The bill requires a subject jurisdiction, on or after **December 31, 2026**, to allow residential development to be constructed on qualifying property, as long as the residential development complies with the affordability requirements and building parameters established in this act.

In addition, the bill requires faith-based organizations, school districts, or state colleges and universities to notify the county assessor that a subject jurisdiction has allowed the construction of a residential development on a qualifying property within the county.

Proponents: AARP, Americans for Prosperity, Centennial State for Prosperity, and Colorado Association of Home Builders

Opposition: Colorado Municipal League, Adams County Regional Economic Partnership, Colorado Counties, and 350 Colorado

Takeaways: This bill was known as ‘yes in God’s backyard’ and was a part of the affordable housing push this legislative session.

SECTION FOUR: HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Senate Bill: 25-141 | Municipal Gov't Exemption from Energy Code

Failed to Pass

Sponsors: Senator Pelton, R. and Representative Winter, T.

Summary: Under current law, every governing body of a municipality that has adopted and enforced a building code after **July 1, 2023**, is required to adopt and begin enforcing an energy code for residential buildings. The bill creates an exemption for municipalities with a population of less than 2,500 residents from having to adopt and enforce an energy code for residential buildings.

Proponents: Colorado Municipal League, Colorado Association of Home Builders, and Colorado Chapter of the International Code Council

Opposition: Colorado Communities for Climate Action

Takeaways: This bill would have allowed smaller municipalities to subvert the state's mandate for all municipalities that have adopted a building code to also adopt an energy code.

House Bill: 25-1030 | Accessibility Standards in Building Code

Sponsors: Representative(s) Joseph and Stewart, R., Senator(s) Cutter and Winter

Summary: Beginning **January 1, 2026**, the bill requires a local government that adopts or substantially amends a building code to ensure that the building code meets or exceeds the accessibility standards in the international building codes.

Additionally, the bill clarifies that:

- Adoption of the energy-efficient building codes does not constitute a substantial amendment to the building codes,
- Accessibility standards adopted by a board of county commissioners cannot provide less protection than what is required by the federal "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990".
- Accessibility standard requirements for one- and 2-family dwellings and townhomes that comply with the international residential code or local building code are exempt.
- The state housing board is responsible for ensuring that all enacted codes meet or exceed the accessibility standards in international building codes.

Proponents: American Institute of Architects, AARP, Colorado Academy of Family Physicians, and Colorado Coalition for the Homeless

Opposition: City of Greenwood Village, Colorado Municipal League, and Colorado Counties Incorporated

Takeaways: This legislation streamlines the minimum standards throughout the state for accessibility requirements in building code and establishes oversight by the state housing board.

SECTION FIVE: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

With over 700 bills introduced, the majority of them did not intersect with the Fire Marshal's work. This year, a range of topics were contemplated through legislation, including: Elections and Redistricting, Natural Resources, and Human Services.

On the General Assembly's website, the top three bills searched were:

- House Bill : 25-1312 | Legal Protections for Transgendered Individuals
 - Creates the 'Kelly Loving Act'
- Senate Bill : 25-003 | Semi-Automatic Firearms and Rapid-Fire Devices
 - Prohibits semiautomatic firearms in Colorado
- Senate Bill: 25-276 | Protect Civil Rights Immigration Status
 - Protects immigrants' civil rights, regardless of status, while in the state

In this section there are five bills that were either sponsored by 3015 policy center's clients, intersect with FMAC's work tangentially, or are just simply 'good to know' for context.

Senate Bill: 25-172 | Uncontested Special District Director District Election Cancellation

Sponsors: Senator(s) Carson and Sullivan, Representative Clifford

Summary: This bill clarifies that a special district may cancel an election in a director district if the only matter to be decided at the election is who will be director of the director district AND there are not more candidates than positions for director. Additionally, it clarifies that the only individuals who may vote are eligible electors within the director's district.

Proponents: South Metro Fire Rescue, State Fire Chiefs, and Colorado Rural Water Association

Opposition: No registered opposition

Takeaways: This bill aligns special district, director district elections with current election statute.

SECTION FIVE: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Senate Bill: 25-060 | Repeated Phone Call Obstruction of Government Operations

Sponsors: Senator(s) Roberts and Catlin, Representative(s) Clifford and Armagost

Summary: This bill expands the conduct under the statute addressing ‘obstructing government functions’ to including repeatedly and intentionally calling 911 dispatch centers without cause. If found guilty of this crime, the perpetrator can face:

- Up to 120 days in jail and/or;
- Fined up to \$750

Proponents: Garfield County 911, AAJ 911 Authorities, and Colorado District Attorneys’ Council

Opposition: Colorado Criminal Defense Bar

Takeaways: This legislation provides another avenue for 911 authorities to mitigate harm in situations of repeated, intentional, and unfounded calls to their centers.

Senate Bill: 25-031 | Single Point of Contact Wireless Services

Sponsors: Senator(s) Roberts and Soper, Representative Velasco

Summary: The bill requires an emergency alert sent by the state or a county, municipality, or alerting authority to be sent in a predominant minority language if the county has at least 2,000 citizens who are 18 years of age or older and who speak the predominant minority language and speak English less than very well, as defined by the United States bureau of the census American community survey or comparable census data.

States, counties, municipalities, and alerting authorities are encouraged to use available technology to issue emergency alerts in as many languages as possible in the same method as an English alert.

Each alerting authority that is required to send emergency alerts in a predominant minority language is encouraged to conduct community outreach to inform people with limited English proficiency of the availability of language interpretation and translation options for emergency alerts. Alerts must comply with the bill by **July 1, 2027**.

Proponents: COLOR Action Fund, Communication Workers of America, and Counties and Commissioners Acting Together (CCAT)

Opposition: Colorado Counties Association and Verizon

Takeaways: The bills intent is to expand emergency alerts to communities who historically have not had access to this vital public safety information by requiring alerts to be sent in English and ‘predominant minority languages.’

SECTION FIVE: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

House Bill: 25-1040 | Adding Nuclear Energy as a Clean Energy Resource

Sponsors: Representative(s) Valdez and Winter, Senator(s) Roberts and Liston

Summary: The definition in statute for ‘clean energy’ determines which projects are eligible for ‘clean energy financing’ - as a result, this bill expands the statutory definition to include nuclear energy.

Proponents: Adams County Regional Economic Partnership, American Council of Engineering Companies of Colorado, Clean Air Task Force, and Black Hills Energy Corporation

Opposition: 350 Colorado, CoPIRG and Affiliates, Colorado Sierra Club, Green Latinos, Earthjustice, and Conservation Colorado

Takeaways: With the expansion of the definition, nuclear energy projects will be eligible for clean energy financing, allowing retail utilities another option to meet their 2050 clean energy targets.

House Bill: 25-1306 Alphabetizing Plumbing Profession Definitions

Sponsors: Representative(s) Luck and Espenosa, Senator(s) Ball and Rich

Summary: This legislation alphabetizes the plumbing profession definitions in the following statute:

- Colorado Fuel Gas Code
- Colorado Plumbing Code

Proponents: No registered proponents

Opposition: No registered opponents

Takeaways: Although strictly technical, this is a bill we monitored to ensure that no amendments changed the wording or meaning of the definitions.

Bonus Bill: House Bill: 25-1091 | Designation of State Mushroom

Sponsors: Representative Phillips and Senator Mullica

Summary: This bill designates the *Agaricus julius* mushroom, commonly known as the Emperor mushroom, as the state mushroom of the state of Colorado.

Takeaways: Now Colorado has a mushroom! This may have been the most important piece of legislation passed this year. :)



CCICC's Inaugural Session Highlights:

- We monitored over 100 bills this session
- The Chapter submitted testimony in 2 Committees
- We submitted over **5 amendments** - with the majority of them accepted
- The legislative committee met approximately twice a week to discuss updates, amendments, and general session information
- We built upon existing relationships with key legislators such as:
 - Speaker Pro Tempore Andrew Boesenecker
 - Senator Matt Ball
 - Representative Jenny Willford
- We strengthened our relationships within the building code communities, working with partners such as:
 - The Fire Marshal Association (FMAC)
 - Colorado Municipal League (CML)
 - Colorado Counties Incorporated (CCI)

Looking Ahead:

- Next session, and beyond, we will:
 - Continue to show up as consistent partners and subject matter experts in the building code space
 - Continue to influence legislation through amendments, testimony, and stakeholder engagement
 - Run our own proactive legislation
 - Build upon the relationships we currently have in the legislature and expand our scope to bring more people into our community
 - Host a lobby day for building code officials to engage with legislators down in Denver at the Capitol

Thank you for the opportunity to represent the Colorado Chapter of the International Code Council in your first session with a contract lobbyist.

It's clear to me how committed all of you are to ensuring Coloradans are safe in every situation. From crafting amendments that prioritized safety standards in Single Stair buildings to submitting testimony in committee, this legislative session was a success.

It's been an honor to work with you and I look forward to exploring how we can grow our partnership in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jesse Braughton". The script is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of each word being capitalized and prominent.

Jesse Braughton, *Partner*
3015 Policy Center