

HB 25-1119: REQUIRE DISCLOSURES OF CLIMATE EMISSIONS

Prime Sponsors: Fiscal Analyst:

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Bill Outcome: Postponed Indefinitely **Version:** Final Fiscal Note **Drafting number:** LLS 25-0418 **Date:** August 27, 2025

Fiscal note status: The fiscal note reflects the introduced bill. This bill was postponed indefinitely by the House Energy and Environment Committee on February 27, 2025; therefore, the impacts identified in this analysis do not take effect.

Summary Information

Overview. The bill would have required certain companies to disclose their direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions beginning in 2028.

Types of impacts. The bill is projected to affect the following areas, primarily in FY 2026-27:

State Revenue

State Expenditures

Appropriations. No appropriation was required.

Table 1 State Fiscal Impacts

	Budget Year	Out Year
Type of Impact ¹	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
State Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Expenditures	\$0	\$210,378
Transferred Funds	\$0	\$0
Change in TABOR Refunds	\$0	\$0
Change in State FTE	0.0 FTE	1.3 FTE

¹ Fund sources for these impacts are shown in the tables below.

Table 1A
State Expenditures

	Budget Year	Out Year
Fund Source	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
General Fund	\$0	\$184,645
Cash Funds	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0
Centrally Appropriated	\$0	\$25,733
Total Expenditures	\$0	\$210,378
Total FTE	0.0 FTE	1.3 FTE

Summary of Legislation

The bill requires companies that do business in Colorado and have total annual revenue exceeding \$1 billion to publicly disclose their greenhouse gas emissions, in alignment with the <u>Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard</u>. The company must have its disclosures verified by a third-party auditor. The emissions to be reported phase in over four years, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Emissions Reporting Schedule

Initial Reporting Deadline	Source of Emissions Reported
January 1, 2020	 Direct activities, including from fuel combustion
January 1, 2028	 Emissions generated from purchased electricity
	All previously required sources
January 1, 2020	 Purchased goods and services
January 1, 2029	Capital goods
	 Use of sold products
•	 All previously required sources
January 1, 2030	 Waste generated in operations
	 Processing of sold products
	End-of-life of sold products
•	 All previously required sources
•	 Upstream transportation and distribution
January 1, 2031	 Business travel
	 Employee commuting
	 Upstream leased assets
	 Downstream transportation and distribution
	 Downstream leased assets
	• Franchises

A company that violates these requirements is subject to a civil penalty unless it reaches an agreement with the Attorney General and the Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

State Revenue

Civil Penalties

The bill may increase state revenue from civil penalties imposed for violations of the disclosure requirements, up to \$100,000 per day under the bill. This revenue is classified as a damage award and not subject to TABOR. Given the uncertainty about the number of cases that may be pursued by the Attorney General and district attorneys, the fiscal note cannot estimate the potential impact of these civil penalties.

Filing Fees

The bill may increase revenue to the Judicial Department from an increase in civil case filings. Revenue from filing fees is subject to TABOR.

State Expenditures

The bill increases state expenditures by about \$210,000 in FY 2026-27 only. Costs will be incurred in the Department of Public Health and Environment and the Colorado Energy Office as shown in Table 3 and described in the sections below. Costs are paid from the General Fund. In addition, the Department of Law and the Judicial Department will have ongoing workload impacts beginning in FY 2027-28.

Table 3
State Expenditures
All Departments

	Budget Year	Out Year
Department	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
Department of Public Health and Environment	\$0	\$113,709
Colorado Energy Office	\$0	\$96,669
Total Costs	\$0	\$210,378

Department of Public Health and Environment

The bill increases expenditures for the Air Quality Control Commission to conduct rulemaking in FY 2026-27 only, in order for the rules to be established before the first reporting deadline in January 2028.

Staff

The rulemaking requires 0.5 FTE to support the hearing and to develop associated analyses. Standard operating and capital outlay costs are included.

Legal Services

The department will require 350 hours of legal services to conduct rulemaking. Legal services are provided by the Department of Law at a rate of \$133.74 per hour.

Table 3A
State Expenditures
Department of Public Health and Environment

	Budget Year	Out Year
Cost Component	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
Personal Services	\$0	\$48,837
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$640
Capital Outlay Costs	\$0	\$6,670
Legal Services	\$0	\$46,809
Centrally Appropriated Costs	\$0	\$10,753
FTE – Personal Services	0.0 FTE	0.5 FTE
FTE – Legal Services	0.0 FTE	0.2 FTE
Total Costs	\$0	\$113,709
Total FTE	0.0 FTE	0.7 FTE

Colorado Energy Office

The office is party to Air Quality Control Commission rulemaking procedures and frequently intervenes. This is estimated to require 0.6 FTE in FY 2026-27 only to develop strategy and coordinate testimony during the proceedings. Standard operating costs are included.

Table 3B
State Expenditures
Department of Colorado Energy Office

	Budget Year	Out Year
Cost Component	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
Personal Services	\$0	\$80,921
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$768
Centrally Appropriated Costs	\$0	\$14,980
Total Costs	\$0	\$96,669
Total FTE	\$0	0.6 FTE

Department of Law

Workload in the Department of Law will minimally increase to the extent that complaints are filed. The department will review complaints under the bill and prioritize investigations as necessary within the overall number of complaints and available resources.

Judicial Department

The trial courts in the Judicial Department may have an increase in cases filed under the bill. The fiscal note assumes that overall cases will be minimal and that no change in appropriations is required.

Centrally Appropriated Costs

Pursuant to a Joint Budget Committee policy, certain costs associated with this bill are addressed through the annual budget process and centrally appropriated in the Long Bill or supplemental appropriations bills, rather than in this bill. These costs, which include employee insurance and supplemental employee retirement payments, are shown in the expenditure tables above.

Local Government

Similar to the state, to the extent district attorneys receive complaints related to disclosure requirements under the bill, workload will increase to investigate complaints and seek relief when appropriate. It is assumed most such cases will be handled at the state level by the Attorney General.

Technical Note

The fiscal note assumes that reporting requirements will be made available and posted on company websites. If the CDPHE is responsible for collecting and posting the reporting, or verify accuracy, additional costs may be incurred.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect 90 days following adjournment of the General Assembly sine die, assuming no referendum petition is filed.

State and Local Government Contacts

Colorado Energy Office

Law

District Attorneys

Public Health and Environment

Judicial