



Fiscal Note

Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

HB 25-1257: RELINQUISHMENT OF CHILD IN NEWBORN SAFETY DEVICE

Prime Sponsors:

Rep. Keltie
Sen. Rich

Fiscal Analyst:

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Bill Outcome: Postponed Indefinitely

Drafting number: LLS 25-0760

Version: Final Fiscal Note

Date: June 12, 2025

Fiscal note status: The final fiscal note reflects the introduced bill. This bill was postponed indefinitely by the House Health and Human Services Committee on March 5, 2025; therefore, the impacts identified in this analysis do not take effect.

Summary Information

Overview. The bill would have made several changes regarding the voluntary relinquishment of children.

Types of impacts. The bill was projected to affect the following areas on an ongoing basis:

- Minimal State Workload
- Local Government

Appropriations. No appropriation was required.

Table 1
State Fiscal Impacts

Type of Impact	Budget Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27
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

Current safe haven laws in the state allow parents to voluntarily relinquish their child at fire stations, hospitals, and community clinic emergency centers, if the newborn is less than 72 hours old. This bill extends the time period that a newborn may be relinquished at an authorized facility to 60 days of age. In addition, the bill makes several other changes regarding the voluntary relinquishment of children, as outlined below.

Authorized Facilities

The bill allows authorized facilities to install a newborn safety device for the voluntary relinquishment of a child. The bill requires facilities to install devices in a conspicuous location and make certain information about reunification and counseling available to the parent.

Authorized Individuals

The bill clarifies who is authorized to take temporary custody of a relinquished child. Healthcare professionals receiving a child are allowed to perform a brief health screening and report any immediate medical care provided, as well as any long-term health services the child may need. Authorized individuals who receive a relinquished child are protected from civil or criminal liability for actions taken in good faith. The bill changes the required window for notifying law enforcement and county departments of a relinquishment from 24 hours to four hours.

Relinquishing Parents

If a parent who has relinquished a child seeks reunification, the court must order the parent to undergo counseling or parenting classes before the reunification can proceed.

State Expenditures

The bill will minimally impact state agency workload. First, the expanded timeframe to relinquish a child and the availability of safety devices may lead to a slight increase in relinquishments, which would result in increased case filings and trial court workload for the Judicial Department for expedited placement cases, adoption filings, and potential reunification cases. Increased relinquishments may also affect workload in the Department of Human Services to track and report on the number of such relinquishments. Given the low number of child relinquishment cases each year, any impacts are expected to be negligible.

Local Government

To the extent that this bill increases the number of relinquishments, workload and costs increases for county departments to track and report on the number of such surrenders, file a motion to terminate the parental rights of the surrendering parent, to care for the infant, and to place the child in foster care. Costs will also increase for local facilities that opt to install newborn safety devices.

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

Counties	Judicial
Fire Chiefs	Public Health and Environment
Human Services	