

#### **HB 25-1188: MANDATORY REPORTER TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Prime Sponsors:** 

Rep. Froelich Sen. Michaelson Jenet; Amabile

Bill Outcome: Signed into Law

**Drafting number:** LLS 25-0117

Fiscal note status: The fiscal note reflects the enacted bill.

**Fiscal Analyst:** 

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**Version:** Final Fiscal Note **Date:** July 25, 2025

## **Summary Information**

Overview. The bill makes changes to the requirements for reporting child abuse and neglect.

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

• State Expenditures

Local Government

**Appropriations.** For FY 2025-26, the bill requires and includes an appropriation of \$5,375 to the Department of Human Services.

# Table 1 State Fiscal Impacts

	Budget Year	Out Year
Type of Impact	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
State Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Expenditures (General Fund)	\$5,375	\$0
Transferred Funds	\$0	\$0
Change in TABOR Refunds	\$0	\$0
Change in State FTE	0.0 FTE	0.0 FTE

### **Summary of Legislation**

The bill makes changes to the reporting requirements for child abuse and neglect. The bill specifies that child abuse or neglect must not be based on a parent's or child's indigence, unavailability of accessible services, unhoused status, or disability. It also modifies requirements for mandatory reporters, including:

- requiring reports to be submitted as soon as possible and within 24 hours;
- not requiring reports when information is received outside of a person's professional capacity or when they are connected to an attorney representing the party involved in a child abuse or neglect case;
- removing victim advocates from the list of mandatory reporters;
- prohibiting reports based solely on a family's race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or disability; and
- prohibiting delegation of reporting to someone without firsthand knowledge of the suspected child abuse or neglect.

For entities that employ a mandatory reporter, the bill allows them to develop reporting protocols, as long as they comply with state law and regulations. It also prohibits them from deterring or preventing a person from filing a report.

Finally, county departments of human services must assign referral identification number to each report of child abuse or neglect. This way, if someone notifies a county about an incident that has already been reported and is provided with the referral identification number, they have fulfilled their reporting responsibility. The county department may generate a new report if there is additional information to report.

### **Comparable Crime Analysis**

Legislative Council Staff is required to include certain information in the fiscal note for any bill that creates a new crime, changes the classification of an existing crime, or creates a new factual basis for an existing crime. The following section outlines crimes that are comparable to the offense in this bill and discusses assumptions on future rates of criminal convictions resulting from the bill.

### **Prior Conviction Data and Assumptions**

This bill modifies the existing offense of failure to report child abuse by a mandatory reporter by:

- exempting certain situations from mandatory reporting; and
- removing victim's advocate as a mandatory reporter.

From FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24, 4 individuals have been sentenced for this offense. Of those, 1 was male and 3 were female. Demographically, 3 were white and 1 was Asian. Due to the low number of sentences for this offense, the fiscal note assumes that there will be a minimal reduction in criminal case filings and convictions for this offense under the bill. Because the bill is not expected to have a tangible impact on criminal justice related revenue or expenditures at the state or local levels, these potential impacts are not discussed further in this fiscal note. Visit <a href="leg.colorado.gov/fiscalnotes">leg.colorado.gov/fiscalnotes</a> for more information about criminal justice costs in fiscal notes.

## **State Expenditures**

The bill increases state expenditures in the Department of Human Services (CDHS) by \$5,375 in FY 2025-26 only. These costs, paid from the General Fund, are summarized in Table 2 and discussed below. The bill also minimally affects workload in the Judicial Department and other state agencies.

Table 2
State Expenditures
Department of Human Services

Cost Component	Budget Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27
Training update	\$5,375	\$0
Total Costs	\$5,375	\$0

### **Department of Human Services**

The CDHS will have a one-time cost of \$5,375 in FY 2025-26 to update existing Child Welfare Training System materials used by county departments to reflect changes to mandatory reporting under the bill. The cost is based on a vendor estimate provided to the Department.

## **Judicial Department**

Limiting the criteria and instances for reporting child abuse may result in fewer dependency and neglect filings. This will decrease workload to the trial courts, Office of the Child's Representative, and the Office of the Respondent Parents' Counsel. However, it is assumed that only a small number of cases may be affected each year and that any impacts will be minimal.

#### **Other Agency Impacts**

Workload for the Department of Regulatory Agencies will increase to conduct outreach on the new requirements to regulated professionals who are mandatory reporters. State agencies may need to update internal policies, but it is estimated that this workload is minimal and can be accommodated within existing resources.

#### **Local Government**

Workload will increase for county departments of human services to train and update staff on new mandatory reporting policies and procedures. This workload is expected to be minimal and can be accomplished within existing resources.

#### **Effective Date**

This bill was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on May 31, 2025.

#### **State Appropriations**

For FY 2025-26, the bill requires and includes a General Fund appropriation of \$5,375 to the Department of Human Services.

#### **State and Local Government Contacts**

Child Welfare Human Services

Corrections Judicial

Counties Law

District Attorneys Police Chiefs

Early Childhood Regulatory Agencies

Education