

Summary of Legislation

2025



Business and Economic Development

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During the 2025 legislative session, the General Assembly considered several measures related to business and economic development.

Financial Services & Commerce

[House Bill 25-1010](#) establishes that it is price gouging if, in the sale of certain goods or services after a declared emergency disaster, a seller increases prices by 10 percent or more above the price listed prior to the disaster.

[House Bill 25-1090](#) requires sellers to clearly disclose the total price that a person may pay for an item, inclusive of all fees and certain charges. Additionally, food service establishments must describe any mandatory service charges added to a person's bill. Finally, the bill restricts the kinds of fees that landlords can charge tenants and limits how much those fees can increase.

[Senate Bill 25-070](#) requires online marketplaces to notify law enforcement if a third-party attempts to sell stolen goods to a Colorado consumer. The bill also requires online marketplaces to have a mechanism to communicate with law enforcement and procedures in place to detect organized retail crime. A marketplace's violation is

considered a deceptive trade practice under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act.

[Senate Bill 25-145](#) states that consumers must have an opportunity to cancel an automatic renewal contract online or in person if the consumer consented to the automatic renewal.

Regulations

[House Bill 25-1117](#) establishes new regulations and requirements for companies that boot or otherwise immobilize vehicles. These companies:

- must document a vehicle's condition and the reason for the boot;
- must clearly identify the company vehicles;
- cannot add a boot to an already booted vehicle;
- cannot boot a vehicle on private property;
- cannot immobilize a vehicle in a parking space or common parking area without providing 24 hour written notice on the vehicle;
- cannot boot a vehicle unless there is adequate signage posted by a property owner; and
- cannot patrol or monitor property to enforce parking restrictions on behalf of a property owner.

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The bill allows the Public Utilities Commission to deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a permit of a vehicle immobilization company. Any violation of these regulations is considered a deceptive trade practice.

[House Bill 25-1133](#) requires that ammunition sold at retail must be accessible only with the assistance of the vendor. The bill prohibits the sale of ammunition to persons younger than 21 with the following exceptions:

- persons who are 18-20 years old at shooting ranges;
- members of the military and veterans;
- hunter education certification-holders;
- individuals under a protection order; or
- individuals born on or before January 28, 2007.

These restrictions do not apply to sales of ammunition that is not rimfire ammunition. Additionally, the bill requires a written notice to an ammunition deliverer that a package contains ammunition and prohibits labeling a package to indicate that it contains ammunition. A retail ammunition deliverer is required to verify that the person receiving the delivery is 21 years of age or older, or was born on or before January 28, 2007, and obtain written acknowledgment of receipt from the recipient.

[Senate Bill 25-072](#) creates a program in the Department of Revenue to regulate kratom processors, which are people who manufacture, package, label, or distribute products made from the plant *Mitragyna speciosa*. The bill establishes standards for

kratom products and requires kratom processors to hold a food facility registration from the federal Food and Drug Administration.

The bill makes it a deceptive trade practice to sell a kratom product:

- to a person under 21 years old;
- that is adulterated or fails to meet certain composition standards;
- mimics candy or is marketed to appeal to children;
- is combustible; or
- that fails to meet certain labelling requirements.

Local governments may enact and enforce their own regulation of kratom products if they are more restrictive than the bill's requirements.

Economic Development

The General Assembly considered several economic development bills that ultimately did not pass.

[Senate Bill 25-135](#) sought to create the Colorado Government Efficiency Authority. This entity would have been tasked with examining each state agency's operations, personnel, and mission to identify more efficient uses of government resources.

[Senate Bill 25-157](#) would have allowed a person targeted by deceptive acts practices to establish through civil action that an unfair or a deceptive act or practice significantly impacts the public.

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[Senate Bill 25-160](#) proposed expanding the definition of motor vehicle manufacturer to include affiliates. The bill would have also removed the prohibition on the ownership, operation, or control of one or motor vehicle dealers by a manufacturer under certain requirements.

[House Bill 25-1170](#) attempted to create a new category of nonprofit lobbyists and exempt this group from the registration and disclosure statement requirements for professional lobbyists.