



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Enacted</b>	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets  26% by 2025   50% by 2030   65% by 2035   75% by 2040   90% by 2045   net-zero by 2050  Relative to 2005 levels  Establishing Policies  • HB 19-1261 (2019) • SB 23-016 (2023)	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2023
<b>Enacted</b>	Climate Action Plans  Colorado Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap 2.0  Establishing Policies  HB 19-1261 (2019) Colorado Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap 2.0 (2024)	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2024
Enacted	State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory  The 2005-2020 Greenhouse Gas Inventory was released in November 2024.  Establishing Policies  • SB19-096 (2019) • 2005-2020 Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2024)	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2023







STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	Climate Bureaucracy  Air Pollution Control Division and Air Quality Control Commission  Establishing Policies  • Air Pollution Control Division  • Air Quality Control Commission	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2019
Not Enacted	Climate Advisory Bodies  Climate advisory bodies often write or advise on a state's climate plan, and make non-binding recommendations on climate policy design and implementation. The bodies can consist of all non-government members, or be a mix of government and non-government members.	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	
Not Enacted	Environmental Rights Amendments  An Environmental Rights Amendment is an amendment to a state constitution guaranteeing the citizens of that state a right to a clean and healthy environment. The right to a clean and healthy environment can help to address climate change and provide a key tool to regulate greenhouse gases and achieve environmental justice goals.	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	





**POLICY** YEAR **STATUS POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Environmental Justice Community Definitions** "Disproportionately impacted communities" are census block groups where over 40% of households are low income or non-Hispanic White, 50% of households are housing costburdened, 20% are linguistically isolated, and/or those with a Climate history of environmental racism or **Environmental** cumulative environmental health Governance Enacted Justice and 2023 disparities, measured as the 20% **Equity** and Equity highest scoring census tracts in Colorado EnviroScreen or federally-designated disadvantaged communities; the definition also includes all Tribal lands and Mobile Home Communities. **Establishing Policies** • HB 21-1266 (2021) • HB 23-1233 (2023) **Environmental Justice Mapping Tools** Climate Colorado EnviroScreen 2.0 **Environmental** Governance Enacted Justice and 2024 **Establishing Policies Equity** and Equity • Colorado EnviroScreen 2.0



(2024)



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	Environmental Justice Community Investment Requirements  At least 40% of renewable energy programs, incentives, and direct investments must benefit low-income customers and disproportionately impacted communities.  Establishing Policies  • SB 21-272 (2021)	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	2021
Enacted	Environmental Justice Bureaucracy  CDPHE – Environmental Justice Ombudsman  CDPHE – Environmental Justice team  Office of Environmental Justice Establishing Policies  • HB 21-1266 (2021) • HB 24-1338 (2024) • CDPHE – Environmental Justice Ombudsman • CDPHE – Environmental Justice team	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	2021



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	Environmental Justice Advisory Bodies  Environmental Justice Advisory Board  Environmental Justice Action Task Force  Establishing Policies  • HB 21-1266 (2021) • SB 25-055 (2025) • Environmental Justice Advisory Board • Environmental Justice Action Task Force	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	2021
Enacted	Cumulative Impact Assessment  Oil and gas operators are required to perform a cumulative impacts analysis with each new permit application.  Establishing Policies  • 2 CCR 404-1 (2024)	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	2024
<b>Enacted</b>	Just Transition Plans  The Office of Just Transition created a Just Transition Action Plan in 2020. The plan provides a brief overview of the major challenges faced by fossil fuel communities and workers, followed by specific strategies and action steps to address these challenges.  Establishing Policies  HB 19-1314 (2019) Colorado Just Transition Action Plan (2020)	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	2020





STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Enacted</b>	Just Transition Offices and Staff  Colorado Office of Just Transition  Establishing Policies  • HB 19-1314 (2019) • SB 25-037 (2025) • SB 25-181 (2025) • Colorado Office of Just Transition	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	2019
<b>Enacted</b>	Just Transition Advisory Bodies  Just Transition Advisory Committee  Establishing Policies  • HB 19-1314 (2019) • SB 25-181 (2025) • Just Transition Advisory Committee	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	2019
Enacted	Just Transition Funds  The Just Transition Cash Fund implements components of Colorado's Just Transition Action Plan.  Establishing Policies  • HB 19-1314 (2019)  • HB 21-1290 (2021)	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	2019
<b>Enacted</b>	Green Banks  Colorado Clean Energy Fund  Establishing Policies  • SB 21-230 (2021)  • Colorado Clean Energy Fund	Cross-Sector	Climate Finance	2018



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTE
Not Enacted	Divestment  State divestment means ending new investment in the fossil fuel industry and phasing out existing fossil fuel investments in public funds, such as state pensions, over time. States can also set greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for their investment portfolios.	Cross-Sector	Climate Finance	
	Carbon Pollution Pricing  Colorado's baseline-and-credit trading system allows industrial sources emitting over 25,000 metric tons of CO2e per year to generate and purchase credits generated when these sources reduce their emissions more than required for 2030. The system also allows gas distribution utilities to purchase recovered methane credits from eligible projects for use towards their clean heat targets.			
Enacted	The industrial market will also expand to allow for midstream oil and gas operators to participate in 2028.  Establishing Policies  HB 21-1266 (2021) Colo. Rev. Stat. § 25-7-105 (2021) Colorado Air Quality Control Commission Regulation Number 22, Part C (2022) Colorado Air Quality Control Commission Regulation Number 27, Part D (2023)	Cross-Sector	Carbon Valuation	2023





STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Enacted</b>	Social Cost of Carbon  The Colorado Public Utilities Commission must consider the social cost of carbon in utility resource planning.  Establishing Policies  • SB 19-236 (2019)	Cross-Sector	Carbon Valuation	2019
<b>Enacted</b>	Clean Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards  30% renewable energy by 2020 for investor-owned utilities (IOUs)   10% or 20% renewable energy by 2020 for munis and coops depending on size   100% clean energy by 2050 for IOUs serving 500,000 or more customers  Establishing Policies  • SB 19-236 (2019)	Electricity	Energy Plans and Targets	2019
<b>Enacted</b>	Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets  46% reduction by 2027   80% by 2030 Relative to 2005 levels  Establishing Policies  • HB21-1266 (2021) • SB23-198 (2023)	Electricity	Energy Plans and Targets	2023





STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Enacted</b>	Clean Energy Plans  Regulated utilities are required to submit a Clean Energy Plan to reduce emissions 80% below 2005 levels by 2030 and supply 100% clean energy by 2050  Polis Administration's Roadmap to 100% Renewable Energy by 2040 and Bold Climate Action  Establishing Policies  SB 19-236 (2019) Polis Administration's Roadmap to 100% Renewable Energy by 2040 and Bold Climate Action (2019)	Electricity	Energy Plans and Targets	2019
Not Enacted	Consolidated State Siting and Permitting Authority  States can establish some form of statewide, consolidated siting and permitting entity — typically a council or board — for renewables and/or transmission to streamline project review and prevent uncertainty in the face of local governments' restrictions or prohibitions of renewable generation or transmission.	Electricity	Permitting and Grid Integration	
Enacted	Interconnection Standards  Colorado received a C grade from Freeing the Grid.  Establishing Policies  • Freeing the Grid Colorado Grade (2023)	Electricity	Permitting and Grid Integration	2023



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Enacted</b>	Enabling ATTs and GETs  The Colorado Electric Transmission Authority is required to study the need for expanded transmission in the state including by co-locating multiple transmission lines, using advanced transmission technologies (ATTs); and strategically siting new transmission corridors.  Establishing Policies  • SB 23-16 (2023)	Electricity	Permitting and Grid Integration	2023
Partially Enacted	Net Metering  The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled.  Establishing Policies  SPOT - Net Metering in Colorado SPOT - Aggregate Net Metering in Colorado  Policy Components	Electricity	Permitting and Grid Integration	

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STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Partially Enacted	Shared Renewables  The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled.  Establishing Policies  SPOT - Shared Renewables in Colorado  Policy Components  Tolorado	Electricity	Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources	
⊠ In- Progress	Community Choice Aggregation  Colorado has an in-progress community choice aggregation program  Establishing Policies	Electricity	Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources	2021



• HB21-1269

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Enacted</b>	Distributed Generation Carveout  The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled.  Establishing Policies  • SPOT – Generation Carveouts in Colorado  Policy Components	Electricity	Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources	
Not Enacted	Energy Storage Targets  Energy storage targets establish procurement targets for energy storage systems by a certain date, often with interim targets. Targets can vary from broad megawatt (MW) requirements to more specific mandates that focus on the adoption of certain storage technologies.	Electricity	Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources	
Enacted	Coal Phaseouts  Requires 100% renewable energy by 2040, and does not include energy derived from coal in its definition of renewable electricity.  Establishing Policies  • HB23-1272 (2023)	Electricity	Coal Retirement	2023





STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Enacted</b>	Coal Plant Securitization  Securitization is authorized for coal plant retirement  Establishing Policies  • SB 19-236 (2019)	Electricity	Coal Retirement	2019
	Residential Energy Codes			



State law requires local jurisdictions to adopt and enforce the 2021 IECC and the Colorado Model Electric Ready and Solar Ready Code upon updating any other building code between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2026. Cities and counties with building codes must adopt the Model Low Energy and Carbon Codes when they update any other building codes after July 1, 2026.

**Establishing Policies** 

- HB 22-1362 (2022)
- Colorado's Building Energy Codes and Toolkit

Buildings and

Efficiency Building Codes 2022





STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	Commercial Energy Codes  State law requires local jurisdictions to adopt and enforce the 2021 IECC and the Colorado Model Electric Ready and Solar Ready Code upon updating any other building code between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2026. Cities and counties with building codes must adopt the Model Low Energy and Carbon Codes when they update any other building codes after July 1, 2026.  Establishing Policies  • HB 22-1362 (2022) • Colorado's Building Energy Codes and Toolkit	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Codes	2022
	Stretch Building Energy Codes			

Any municipality that adopts or updates building codes is also required to adopt or exceed the 2021 IECC.



Local jurisdictions are also required to adopt the Colorado Model Electric Ready and Solar Ready Code upon updating any other building code.

**Establishing Policies** 

- HB 22-1362 (2022)
- Colorado Model Electric Ready and Solar Ready Code (2023)

Buildings and

Efficiency Building Codes 2022





STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Enacted</b>	Appliance Standards  The Colorado Efficiency Standards for Appliances apply to 22 products.  Establishing Policies  • C.R.S. 6-7.5 (2019)  • HB23-1161 (2023)  • Efficiency standards for appliances	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Standards	2023
Enacted	Building Performance Standards  The Building Performance Colorado program requires buildings greater than 50,000 square feet to reduce emissions 7% by 2026 and 20% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline.  HB 25-1269 requires the Air Quality Control Commission in the Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to adopt rules to extend the BPS through 2040.  Establishing Policies  SB 21-1286 (2021)  5 CCR 1001-32 (2023)  HB25-1269 (2025)  SB 25-039 (2025)	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Standards	2023
Enacted	Clean Heat Standards  The state requires gas distribution utilities to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 4% by 2025 and 22% by 2030, relative to 2015 levels.  Establishing Policies  • SB21-264 (2021)	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Standards	2021





STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
	Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS)	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Efficiency	
	Electric utilities are required to reduce retail system peak demand by 5% by 2028 relative to 2018 levels, and achieve annual energy savings of 440 gigawatt hours (GWh) for 2024-2026.			
Enacted	Gas utilities are required to achieve annual energy savings of 814,000 dekatherms (Dth) in 2024, 860,000 Dth in 2025, and 903,000 Dth in 2026.			2017
	Establishing Policies			
	<ul><li>HB 17-1227 (2017)</li><li>HB21-1238 (2021)</li><li>Decision C23-0413 (2023)</li></ul>			
	Property Assessed Clean			
	Energy (PACE)			
Enacted	Colorado has enacted commercial PACE-enabling legislation and has one active program.	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Efficiency	2010
	Establishing Policies	·		
	• C.R.S. 32-20-101 et seq. (2010)			







YEAR **POLICY STATUS POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Weatherization Funding** The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT Buildings and Partially Building components fulfilled. Enacted Efficiency **Efficiency Establishing Policies** • SPOT - Weatherization Funding in Colorado Policy Components 3/4 **All-Electric Buildings** All-electric buildings policies Buildings and require new buildings to be **Building** constructed with all-electric Enacted Efficiency Electrification heating, cooling, and cooking systems to transition away from fossil-fuel use in buildings.





**POLICY** YEAR **STATUS POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Thermal Energy Networks** Thermal energy qualifies as an eligible clean heat resource under the state's clean heat standard, and gas utilities serving more than 500,000 customers were required to propose at least one thermal energy pilot by September 2024. Local governments in Xcel Energy gas service territory can partner with the utility to explore neighborhood-scale clean heat Buildings and projects, including thermal energy Building Enacted 2024 networks. Efficiency Electrification A Geothermal Energy Grant Program provides funding support for eligible public and private entities developing geothermal energy projects, including thermal energy networks. **Establishing Policies** • HB 22-1381 (2022) • SB 22-118 (2022) • HB 23-1252 (2023) • HB 24-1370 (2024) Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) **Standards** Colorado LEV Program **Light-Duty** Transportation Enacted 2023 **Vehicles Establishing Policies** • 5 CCR 1001-24 (2023) • Colorado LEV Program





STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Enacted</b>	Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV)  Mandates  Model Year (MY) 2027: 43% of new passenger vehicle sales are ZEVs   MY 2030: 68% of new sales are ZEVs   MY 2032: 82% of new sales are ZEVs.  Establishing Policies  • 5 CCR 1001-24 (2023)  • Advanced Clean Cars II Program	Transportation	Light-Duty Vehicles	2023
Enacted	Electric Vehicle Rebates  The Vehicle Exchange Colorado (VXC) program provides rebates for income-qualified drivers to recycle and replace their old or high-emitting vehicles with battery electric (BEVs) and plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHEV). Rebate amounts for purhcased or leased qualified vehicles are: \$6,000 for new BEVs or PHEVs and \$4,000 for used BEVs and PHEVs.  Establishing Policies  • Vehicle Exchange Colorado (VXC) Program	Transportation	Light-Duty Vehicles	2024
<b>Enacted</b>	Low NOx Omnibus Rules  The Low NOx Omnibus Rule applies to Model Year 2027 onwards.  Establishing Policies  • Heavy-Duty Low NOx Regulation (2023)	Transportation	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles	2023





STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	Medium- and Heavy-Duty (MHD) Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates  By 2035: 55% of Class 2b-3 truck sales are zero-emissions   75% of Class 4-8 straight truck sales are zero-emissions   40% of Class 7-8 tractor sales are zero-emissions.  Establishing Policies  • Colorado Clean Trucks (2023) • Advanced Clean Trucks Program	Transportation	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles	2023
<b>Enacted</b>	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicle (EV) Rebates  The Innovative Truck Tax Credit provides up to \$12,000 in a refundable income tax credit for new battery and plug-in hybrid EV trucks and hydrogen fuel cell trucks.  Establishing Policies  • HB 23-1272 (2023) • Innovative Truck Tax Credit	Transportation	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles	2023







**POLICY** YEAR **STATUS POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Public Fleet Electric Vehicle** (EV) Procurement Targets Requires that battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and plug-in hybrid EVs (PHEVs) are the default vehicle for all light-duty vehicle purchases by state agencies and departments. BEVs are required if they meet agency needs and EV Lead by Transportation Enacted infrastructure is in place, however 2025 **Example** PHEVs can be purchased if they better match an agency's operational needs. **Establishing Policies** • Executive Order D 2022 016 (2022) • Executive Order D 2025 003 (2025)

#### **Electric Bus Procurement**

#### **Targets**



Electric bus procurement targets require that a certain percentage or number of school buses and/or transit buses purchased or leased by the state, transit authorities, and/or school districts must be electric or zero-emissions.

Transportation

Lead by Example



**POLICY** YEAR **STATUS POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging** Infrastructure Requirements The Model Electric Ready and Solar Ready Code includes EV Ready and EV Capable requirements for residential and commercial buildings, and additional EV supply equipment (EVSE) installation requirements for multi-family and commercial buildings. Cities and counties with **EV** Charging Transportation Enacted 2023 building codes must adopt the Infrastructure 2021 IECC along with the model electric ready and solar ready code when adopting or updating any building code between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2026. **Establishing Policies** • HB 22-1362 (2022) Model Electric Ready and Solar Ready Code (2023) **Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Rebates** The Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Program provides rebates of **EV** Charging Not Transportation varying amounts for residential, Enacted Infrastructure public, and workplace Level 2 chargers, and direct current fast



charging (DCFC) infrastructure.

Incentives increase in underserved

communities.





STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Enacted</b>	Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV Charging Infrastructure Plans	Transportation	Transportation Plans and Targets	2023
	2023 Colorado Electric Vehicle Plan			
	Establishing Policies			
	<ul> <li>2023 Colorado Electric</li> <li>Vehicle Plan (2023)</li> </ul>			



STATUS POLICY POLICY AREA POLICY YEAR CATEGORY ENACTED

## **Transportation Greenhouse Gas**

### **Emissions Reduction Targets**

Policy Directive 14.0 (PD-14) performance targets establish a GHG reduction target of 60% below 2005 levels by 2037 for transportation emissions.

The GHG Pollution Reduction Planning Standard requires CDOT and the state's five Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) to determine the total pollution and GHG emission increase or decrease expected from future transportation projects and to take steps to ensure that GHG emission levels do not exceed set reduction amounts. The standards established 2025, 2030, 2040, and 2050 GHG reduction levels for each regional area.

The state vehicle fleet must reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 32% by FY 2034, compared to the FY 2019 baseline.

## **Establishing Policies**

- SB 21-260 (2021)
- 2 CCR 601-22 (2021)
- Policy Directive 14.0:
   Updated "Policy Guiding Statewide Transportation
   Plan Goals and
   Performance Measures"
   (2024)
- Executive Order D 2025 003 (2025)

Transportation

Transportation Plans and Targets

2025

Enacted





STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	Low Carbon Fuel Standards  A low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) is a market-based mechanism to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels and account for the fuel's life cycle greenhouse gas emissions.	Transportation	Transportation Plans and Targets	
Partially Enacted	Bicycle Friendly States  Colorado is ranked 6th out of 50 in the 2024 Bicycle Friendly State rankings by the League of American Bicyclists.  Establishing Policies  Colorado Bicycle Friendly State Scorecard  Policy Components	Transportation	Public and Active Transportation	



**POLICY** YEAR **STATUS POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Buy Clean Requirements** Public construction projects must meet environmental criteria for the use of seven common construction materials, such as cement, glass, and steel. Colorado also has a sales and use tax exemption for low-emission Industry, building materials, including green concrete, recycled steel and Materials, and Industrial composite wood products. Enacted 2025 Waste Decarbonization Construction materials with low embodied carbon eligible for the Management state's Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE) financing program and Industrial Clean Energy Tax Credit. **Establishing Policies** • HB 21-1303 (2021) • SB 22-051 (2022) • SB 25-182 (2025) **Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)** Regulations Industry, The state prohibits certain HFCs in Materials, and F-gas Enacted specific stationary refrigeration 2020 Waste Regulations and air-conditioning end-uses. Management **Establishing Policies** • 5 CCR 1001-26 (2020)







STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations The state requires a 20% reduction from 2015 levels by 2030 in industrial and manufacturing emissions, including SF6 emissions. Establishing Policies	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	F-gas Regulations	2021
	• HB 21-1266 (2021)			



**POLICY** YEAR **STATUS POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED** 

#### Oil and Gas Methane

#### Regulations

Methane emissions from oil and gas operations must be reduced 60% below 2005 levels by 2030.

Oil and gas companies must find and fix methane leaks, and, where necessary, install technologies to limit or prevent emissions. These rules also require semiannual leak detection, tank controls, and performance standards for transmission. Frequent leak detection and repair (LDAR) is also required, and routine methane flaring during maintenance is prohibited. Natural-gas powered pneumatic controllers and pumps must be phased out by 2029.

Oil and gas operators must also report their emissions under the Colorado Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule.

**Establishing Policies** 

- 2 CCR 404-1 (2020)
- HB 21-1266 (2021)
- Regulation Number 22 (2023)
- Regulation Number 7 (2025)

Industry,

Materials, and

Management

Waste

Oil and Gas Regulations

2025

# **Fracking Bans**



Enacted

Fracking bans prohibit the practice of hydraulic fracking for the production of oil and/or natural gas by a certain year. Legislation often requires an environmental agency or department to promulgate regulations.

Industry,

Materials, and

Waste

Management

Oil and Gas Regulations







STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	Landfill Methane Regulations  Landfill methane regulations include rulemakings, emissions monitoring, emissions control, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from decaying organic waste in landfills.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Waste Management	
Not Enacted	Food Waste Bans and Targets  Food waste bans and targets include policies that prohibit certain entities that generate specified amounts of food waste (typically commercial businesses and larger institutions) from sending this waste to landfills. Targets aim to reduce total food waste by a certain percentage each target year.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Waste Management	



**POLICY** YEAR **STATUS POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Healthy Soils Financial Incentives** The Colorado Soil Health Program provides financial assistance to help producers improve their soil quality. The Agricultural Stewardship Practices Tax Credit offers a state income tax credit for active qualified stewardship practices on Natural and Enacted a farm or ranch to be claimed for Agriculture 2021 Working Lands income tax years 2026 through 2030. Qualified stewardship practices are defined by the Colorado Department of Agriculture, and include practices that increase soil health. **Establishing Policies** • HB 21-1181 (2021) • HB 24-1249 (2024) • Colorado Soil Health **Program Healthy Soils Technical Assistance Programs** The Colorado Soil Health Program provides technical assistance to Natural and enable producers to improve their Enacted soil quality. **Agriculture** 2021 Working Lands **Establishing Policies** • HB 21-1181 (2021) • Colorado Soil Health **Program** 

