

**Second Regular Session  
Seventy-fifth General Assembly  
STATE OF COLORADO**

**REVISED**

*This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted  
on Second Reading in the Second House*

LLS NO. 26-0253.02 Jacob Baus x2173

**SENATE BILL 26-132**

**SENATE SPONSORSHIP**

**Roberts and Carson**, Amabile, Baisley, Ball, Benavidez, Bridges, Bright, Catlin, Coleman, Cutter, Daugherty, Exum, Frizell, Gonzales J., Hinrichsen, Jodeh, Kipp, Kirkmeyer, Kolker, Lindstedt, Liston, Marchman, Mullica, Pelton B., Pelton R., Rich, Rodriguez, Simpson, Snyder, Sullivan, Wallace, Weissman, Zamora Wilson

**HOUSE SPONSORSHIP**

**Joseph and Soper**,

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**Senate Committees**

Judiciary

**House Committees**

Judiciary

Appropriations

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**A BILL FOR AN ACT**

101      **CONCERNING A REQUIREMENT THAT A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER**  
102              **OFFER A VOLUNTARY PRELIMINARY SCREENING TEST FOR**  
103              **ALCOHOL TO A DRIVER, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH,**  
104              **MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.**

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**Bill Summary**

*(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <http://leg.colorado.gov>.)*

If a driver is involved in a collision resulting in death or suspected serious bodily injury, the bill requires a law enforcement officer (officer) to offer the driver the opportunity to voluntarily submit to a preliminary

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.  
*Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing law.*  
*Dashes through the words or numbers indicate deletions from existing law.*

HOUSE  
Amended 2nd Reading  
April 29, 2026

SENATE  
3rd Reading Unamended  
March 13, 2026

SENATE  
Amended 2nd Reading  
March 12, 2026

screening test of the driver's breath after the officer advises the driver that they may refuse or agree to provide a sample for the test.

The bill clarifies what a law enforcement officer must include in their advisement to a driver, including that the driver may refuse or agree to provide a sample for the test.

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1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2           **SECTION 1. Short title.** The short title of this act is "Magnus'  
3 Law".

4           **SECTION 2. Legislative declaration.** (1) The general assembly  
5 finds and declares that:

6           (a) On July 29, 2023, at 12:28 p.m., Magnus White, a 17-year-old  
7 member of the USA Cycling National Team, was struck by a car and  
8 killed while training on a Boulder roadway. The investigation uncovered  
9 evidence that the car's driver consumed alcohol and drugs prior to the  
10 crash. However, because no preliminary screening test was administered  
11 on the scene, the driver was not charged with driving under the influence.

12           (b) Allowing a law enforcement officer discretion to decide  
13 whether to offer a voluntary preliminary screening test can result in  
14 inconsistent investigation practices, particularly at scenes of serious  
15 collisions involving multiple responding agencies where responsibility for  
16 specific investigative steps may be unclear;

17           (c) A preliminary screening test takes moments to administer.  
18 Without it, evidence suggesting a driver's sobriety or impairment may be  
19 permanently lost and the state must investigate a driver's sobriety or  
20 impairment through other means, at significant cost and with prolonged  
21 proceedings. As a result, the causes of some collisions may never be  
22 known.

23           (d) Requiring a law enforcement officer to offer a voluntary

1 preliminary screening test to a driver involved in a collision involving a  
2 serious injury or fatality creates a clear protocol that removes ambiguity,  
3 ensures that all drivers are treated equally, and gives victims' families  
4 confidence that impairment will be investigated in every case;

5 (e) "Magnus' Law" preserves the right of drivers to refuse a  
6 voluntary preliminary screening test, imposes no penalty for refusal, and  
7 does not alter existing evidentiary standards; and

8 (f) The purpose of "Magnus' Law" is to honor the memory of  
9 Magnus White by ensuring that a law enforcement officer always offers  
10 a voluntary preliminary screening test to a driver involved in a collision  
11 involving a serious injury or fatality and that the opportunity to  
12 investigate is never lost at the scene of the most serious collisions on  
13 Colorado's roadways.

14 **SECTION 3.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 42-4-1301, **add**  
15 (6)(i)(I.3), (6)(i)(I.4), (6)(i)(I.5), (6)(i)(I.6), and (9) as follows:

16 **42-4-1301. Driving under the influence - driving while**  
17 **impaired - driving with excessive alcoholic content - penalties -**  
18 **definitions.**

19 (6) (i) (I.3) FOLLOWING LAWFUL CONTACT WITH AN INDIVIDUAL  
20 WHO HAS BEEN DRIVING A MOTOR VEHICLE OR VEHICLE INVOLVED IN A  
21 COLLISION RESULTING IN DEATH OR SUSPECTED SERIOUS BODILY INJURY,  
22 A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SHALL OFFER THE DRIVER THE  
23 OPPORTUNITY TO VOLUNTARILY SUBMIT A SAMPLE OF THE DRIVER'S  
24 BREATH FOR A PRELIMINARY SCREENING TEST FOR ALCOHOL USING A  
25 DEVICE APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
26 PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, AFTER FIRST ADVISING THE DRIVER  
27 THAT THE DRIVER MAY REFUSE OR AGREE TO THE PRELIMINARY TEST,

1 WHEN:

2 (A) THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER HAS REASONABLE SUSPICION  
3 THAT THE INDIVIDUAL IS THE DRIVER AND IS AT FAULT IN THE COLLISION;

4 (B) THE INDIVIDUAL WHO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER  
5 REASONABLY SUSPECTS TO BE THE DRIVER AT FAULT IN THE COLLISION IS  
6 NOT SIGNIFICANTLY INJURED OR IN NEED OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL  
7 ATTENTION; AND

8 (C) THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER DOES NOT HAVE PROBABLE  
9 CAUSE NECESSARY FOR THE EXPRESSED CONSENT REQUIREMENTS  
10 DESCRIBED PURSUANT TO SECTION 42-4-1301.1.

11 (I.4) NOTWITHSTANDING SUBSECTION (6)(i)(L.3) OF THIS SECTION,  
12 A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IS NOT REQUIRED TO OFFER THE DRIVER THE  
13 OPPORTUNITY TO VOLUNTARILY SUBMIT A SAMPLE OF THE DRIVER'S  
14 BREATH FOR A PRELIMINARY SCREENING TEST FOR ALCOHOL PURSUANT TO  
15 SUBSECTION (6)(i)(L.3) OF THIS SECTION IF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT  
16 OFFICER'S INITIAL CONTACT WITH THE DRIVER:

17 (A) OCCURS MORE THAN TWO HOURS FOLLOWING THE COLLISION;  
18 OR

19 (B) ENDED, AND THE DRIVER HAS LEFT THE SCENE OF THE  
20 COLLISION OR THE AREA WHERE LAW ENFORCEMENT MADE INITIAL  
21 CONTACT WITH THE DRIVER AND THE DRIVER IS NOT IN LAW  
22 ENFORCEMENT'S PRESENCE BUT LAW ENFORCEMENT SUBSEQUENTLY  
23 LEARNS THAT THE COLLISION INVOLVED DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY  
24 INJURY WHEN THAT WAS NOT INITIALLY SUSPECTED OR KNOWN.

25 (I.5) WHEN, PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (6)(i)(L.3) OF THIS  
26 SECTION, A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER ADVISES A DRIVER THAT THE  
27 DRIVER MAY EITHER REFUSE OR AGREE TO VOLUNTARILY PROVIDE A

1 SAMPLE OF THE DRIVER'S BREATH FOR A PRELIMINARY SCREENING TEST,  
2 THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SHALL ADVISE THE DRIVER IN PLAIN  
3 LANGUAGE THAT:

4 (A) THE INDIVIDUAL IS BEING ASKED TO PROVIDE A SAMPLE OF  
5 THEIR BREATH FOR A PRELIMINARY SCREENING TEST REGARDING WHETHER  
6 THEY ARE INTOXICATED BECAUSE THEY WERE DRIVING A MOTOR VEHICLE  
7 OR VEHICLE INVOLVED IN A SERIOUS COLLISION;

8 (B) IF THE INDIVIDUAL TAKES THE PRELIMINARY SCREENING TEST,  
9 THE RESULTS OR THE INDIVIDUAL'S REFUSAL TO TAKE THE TEST ARE NOT  
10 ADMISSIBLE IN COURT;

11 (C) IF THE INDIVIDUAL TAKES THE PRELIMINARY SCREENING TEST,  
12 EVIDENCE OF INTOXICATION MAY BE USED AS EVIDENCE TO REQUEST  
13 FURTHER TESTING THAT IS ADMISSIBLE IN COURT OR TO MAKE AN ARREST;

14 (D) THE PRELIMINARY SCREENING TEST IS VOLUNTARY; AND

15 (E) IF THE INDIVIDUAL REFUSES TO TAKE THE PRELIMINARY  
16 SCREENING TEST, THE REFUSAL DOES NOT AFFECT THE STATUS OF THEIR  
17 DRIVER'S LICENSE.

18 (I.6) IF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IS UNABLE TO ADMINISTER  
19 A PRELIMINARY SCREENING TEST FOR ALCOHOL BECAUSE THE DEVICE  
20 MALFUNCTIONS OR IS UNABLE TO PRODUCE A VALID RESULT, OR IF THE  
21 LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IS UNABLE TO OFFER A PRELIMINARY  
22 SCREENING TEST FOR ALCOHOL BECAUSE A DEVICE IS UNAVAILABLE DUE  
23 TO EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES OR CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND THE LAW  
24 ENFORCEMENT OFFICER'S REASONABLE CONTROL, THE LAW ENFORCEMENT  
25 OFFICER SHALL DOCUMENT ON ANY REQUIRED INCIDENT REPORT RELATED  
26 TO [REDACTED] THE COLLISION THAT THE PRELIMINARY SCREENING TEST COULD  
27 NOT BE ADMINISTERED AND THE REASON WHY IT COULD NOT BE

1 ADMINISTERED.

2 (9) AS USED IN THIS SECTION, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE  
3 REQUIRES, "SERIOUS BODILY INJURY" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH IN  
4 SECTION 18-1-901.

5 **SECTION 4. Appropriation.** (1) For the 2026-27 state fiscal  
6 year, \$120,000 is appropriated to the department of natural resources for  
7 use by the division of Colorado parks and wildlife. This appropriation  
8 consists of \$90,000 from the parks and outdoor recreation cash fund  
9 created in section 33-10-111 (1), C.R.S., and \$30,000 from the wildlife  
10 cash fund created in section 33-1-112 (1)(a), C.R.S. To implement this  
11 act, the division may use this appropriation as follows:

12 (a) \$90,000 from the parks and outdoor recreation cash fund for  
13 state parks operations; and

14 (b) \$30,000 from the wildlife cash fund for wildlife operations.

15 **SECTION 5. Act subject to petition - effective date -**  
16 **applicability.** (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following  
17 the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the  
18 general assembly (August 12, 2026, if adjournment sine die is on May 13,  
19 2026); except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1  
20 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section,  
21 or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part  
22 will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election  
23 to be held in November 2026 and, in such case, will take effect on the  
24 date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

25 (2) This act applies to incidents occurring on or after the  
26 applicable effective date of this act.