

## Weekly Intern Report 3-27-2026

Bailey Davis- Committee Intern- Norwich University

Medical right-to-repair laws generally require Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to provide independent entities with the same resources they provide to their own authorized technicians. These requirements typically include:

Service Documentation: Access to repair manuals, schematics, and wiring diagrams.

Diagnostic Tools: Software and hardware tools used to identify faults or calibrate machines.

Replacement Parts: The ability to purchase genuine parts at "fair and reasonable" prices.

Security Bypass: Provisions to bypass "parts pairing" or software locks that prevent a device from functioning unless a specific digital handshake is performed by the manufacturer.

## Bills/Laws either in progress or enacted across the U.S:

### **Vermont- H160-**

This bill says that the companies that make these devices must give hospitals and other groups the parts, tools, and information they need to fix them. And they must do it in a way that's fair and reasonable. This includes special software and codes that are needed to make sure the devices are working properly.

### **Previous Federal bills: Critical Medical Infrastructure Right to Repair Act:**

This was previously introduced in Congress and now serves as a model bill for state-level medical repair legislation. The bill prevents manufacturers from using the DMCA to block the repair of critical medical equipment.

**Colorado- HB22-1031:**

Status: Enacted (2022).

This is the first industry-wide initiative that requires wheelchair manufacturers to provide owners and independent repair technicians with the parts and software they need to repair their products.

**California- SB 1384:**

Status: Enacted (September 2024).

This California legislation mandates that future powered wheelchairs include in the owner's manual a detailed list of parts and instructions, as well as a basic toolkit.

**Maryland- HB 31 / SB 382:**

Status: Introduced (2025-2026).

Purpose: Seeks to extend repair rights for powered wheelchairs so that people with disabilities can receive timely repairs when they are needed.

## Generalized Right to Repair Bills/Laws:

**Colorado- HB24-1121:**

Status: Enacted (Took effect January 1, 2026).

The part of the law which deals with digital electronics does bar "parts pairing" (i.e. software which locks out use of third party parts). Most medical devices are still locked down, but this law is being used as a legal template for parts locking challenges in the medical field.

**Minnesota- HF 2310 – The Digital Fair Repair Act**

Status: Enacted (Took effect July 1, 2024).

Commonly referred to as the “gold standard” broad repair law, it presently is construed to exclude most FDA-regulated medical devices. Legislative action is anticipated in the 2026 session of the General Assembly to modify these exclusions for non-life-critical clinical devices.

**Maine- LD 1908:**

Status: Under debate (March 2026).

An act to require manufacturer cooperation for the repair of electronic devices. Forces electronics manufacturers to supply parts and information to repair shops even for some devices that are life dependent.