



Fiscal Note

Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado’s Legislature

SB 26-070: BAN GOV ACCESS HISTORICAL LOCATION INFO DATABASE

Prime Sponsors:

Sen. Amabile; Zamora Wilson
Rep. Zokaie; Nguyen

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Fiscal note status: The revised fiscal note reflects the introduced bill, as amended by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Summary Information

Overview. The bill places restrictions on the ability of state and local governments to access a database that reveals historical location information data collected with automated license plate reader technology, and limits how long that information may be stored.

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

- State Expenditures
- Local Government

Appropriations. For FY 2026-27, the bill requires an appropriation of \$232,789 to the Department of Public Safety.

**Table 1
State Fiscal Impacts**

Type of Impact	Budget Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2027-28
State Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Expenditures	\$264,987	\$263,735
Transferred Funds	\$0	\$0
Change in TABOR Refunds	\$0	\$0
Change in State FTE	1.6 FTE	2.0 FTE

Fund sources for these impacts are shown in the table below.

**Table 1A
State Expenditures**

Fund Source	Budget Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2027-28
General Fund	\$232,789	\$223,487
Cash Funds	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0
Centrally Appropriated	\$32,198	\$40,248
Total Expenditures	\$264,987	\$263,735
Total FTE	1.6 FTE	2.0 FTE

Summary of Legislation

The bill prohibits a state or local agency or government official from accessing historical location information collected through automated license plate reader (ALPR) technology, with exceptions including a valid warrant, the express consent of the individual, the use of a public safety answering point, or parking and traffic enforcement. The bill prevents an agency that collects historical location information collected through ALPR technology from sharing this information with private, nongovernmental third parties, or government agencies outside the state, subject to certain exceptions. Any access to this data by a nongovernmental third party must be limited in scope and only used to resolve an identified malfunction or defect.

The bill requires a government entity that collects historical location information to adopt a policy to maintain compliance with the bill. This policy must ensure that historical location information is unreadable to an unauthorized user, a government official receives supervisor permission before accessing this information, and a record is created for each time this information is accessed. These records must be audited by a supervisor every 90 days.

The bill also prevents historical location information from being retained for more than 30 days after the data was collected, with exceptions including valid warrants and active criminal investigations.

State Expenditures

The bill increases state expenditures in the Department of Public Safety by about \$265,000 in FY 2026-27 and future years, paid from the General Fund. The bill also minimally increases workload in the Judicial Department. These costs are shown in Table 2 and described in the sections below.

Table 2
State Expenditures
Department of Public Safety

Cost Component	Budget Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2027-28
Personal Services	\$96,741	\$120,927
Operating Expenses	\$2,048	\$2,560
Capital Outlay Costs	\$14,000	\$0
Software Costs	\$100,000	\$100,000
Programming Costs	\$20,000	\$0
Centrally Appropriated Costs	\$32,198	\$40,248
Total Costs	\$264,987	\$263,735
Total FTE	1.6 FTE	2.0 FTE

Department of Public Safety—Colorado Bureau of Investigation

Staff

The Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in the Department of Public Safety (CDPS) requires 2.0 FTE beginning in FY 2026-27 to audit cases and ensure compliance with the bill, manually screen all incoming records requests to identify and redact certain historical location information, oversee policy enforcement, and provide centralized authorization for data access. The fiscal note assumes a September 2026 start date for all staff, and standard operating and capital outlay costs are included.

Software and Programming Costs

The CBI also requires \$100,000 annually for audit and compliance software to log user access and supervisor approvals across CDPS systems, plus \$5,000 to four separate vendors each in FY 2026-27 to reconfigure certain systems.

Judicial Department

The bill may minimally increase workload for the trial courts in the Judicial Department to address criminal cases involving ALPR database access, including warrant reviews and evidentiary litigation. Any increase in workload is expected to be minimal and absorbable within existing resources.

Centrally Appropriated Costs

Pursuant to a Joint Budget Committee policy, certain costs associated with this bill are addressed through the annual budget process and centrally appropriated in the Long Bill or supplemental appropriations bills, rather than in this bill. These costs, which may include employee insurance and supplemental employee retirement payments, are shown in the tables above.

Local Government

The bill impacts local governments that collect, use, or store historical location information using ALPR technology, and restricts how local governments and law enforcement agencies can share this information with private, nongovernmental third parties or government agencies outside the state. These impacts may impose costs on certain local governments to maintain compliance with the bill.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect 90 days following adjournment of the General Assembly sine die, assuming no referendum petition is filed. It applies to violations occurring on or after this date.

State Appropriations

For FY 2026-27, the bill requires a General Fund appropriation of \$232,789 to the Department of Public Safety, and 1.6 FTE.

State and Local Government Contacts

Counties	Municipalities
District Attorneys	Personnel
Information Technology	Public Defender
Judicial	Public Safety
Law	Sheriffs
Local Affairs	

The revenue and expenditure impacts in this fiscal note represent changes from current law under the bill for each fiscal year. For additional information about fiscal notes, please visit the [General Assembly website](#).