



## Fiscal Note

### Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

## HB 26-1020: COLORIMETRIC FIELD DRUG TESTS IN DRUG POSSESSIONS

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**Prime Sponsors:**

Rep. Gilchrist; Bacon  
Sen. Ball; Frizell

**Fiscal Analyst:**

Aaron Carpenter, 303-866-4918  
aaron.carpenter@coleg.gov

**Bill Outcome:** Signed into Law**Drafting number:** LLS 26-0418**Version:** Final Fiscal Note**Date:** May 18, 2026**Fiscal note status:** The final fiscal note reflects the enacted bill.

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### Summary Information

**Overview.** The bill prohibits the arrest of someone suspected solely of a level 1 drug misdemeanor if a colorimetric field test was used and requires the court to advise a defendant on the test before accepting a plea deal.

**Types of impacts.** The bill is projected to affect the following areas on an ongoing basis starting in FY 2026-27:

- Minimal State Workload
- Local Government

**Appropriations.** No appropriation is required.

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**Table 1**  
**State Fiscal Impacts**

Type of Impact	Budget Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2027-28
State Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Expenditures	\$0	\$0
Transferred Funds	\$0	\$0
Change in TABOR Refunds	\$0	\$0
Change in State FTE	0.0 FTE	0.0 FTE

## Summary of Legislation

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The bill requires a peace officer to issue a summons to an individual, in lieu of arresting them for solely a level 1 drug misdemeanor or municipal drug possession charge when a colorimetric field drug test was used. The bill also defines colorimetric field drug tests. In addition, if a colorimetric test was used, before a person charged with possession of a controlled substance accepts a plea deal, the court must issue an advisement that presumptive colorimetric field drug tests are subject to false positives and are inadmissible in court and that the defendant has the right to enter a not guilty plea and to request a test by an accredited forensic lab.

## Background

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A colorimetric field test is a test administered by an individual in the field that uses chemicals to identify a substance based on the color it turns. In 2025, the General Assembly passed [House Bill 25-1183](#) which established a working group to study the use of colorimetric tests and make [recommendations](#) on its use.

## State Expenditures

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The bill impacts workload in the state courts, offices that represent indigent offenders, and state law enforcement agencies, as described below.

### Courts and Offices that Represent Indigent Offenders

First, the bill may increase workload for the courts offices that represent indigent offenders to the extent the bill results in more laboratory drug tests and more cases going to trial. In addition, requiring summons in lieu of arrests will also increase workload for courts to issue and monitor additional fingerprint orders as mandatory fingerprints are usually collected at arrest. Overall, any increase in workload is expected to be minimal and no change in appropriations is required.

### State Law Enforcement Agencies

The bill may increase workload to state law enforcement agencies to update any training and guidance. Conversely, workload may decrease to issue summons instead of arresting individuals. Overall, changes in workload are expected to be minimal and no change in appropriations is required.

## Local Government

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Similar to the state, district attorneys and municipal courts may see increased workload if the bill results in longer cases and additional cases proceeding to trial, and local law enforcement will have more work to update training on the new procedures. Conversely, workload will decrease for local law enforcement agencies to issue summons instead of arresting individuals. Overall, any net impact to local governments is assumed to be minimal.

## Effective Date

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The bill was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on March 26, 2026. The bill applies to offenses on or after this date.

## Departmental Difference

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The Department of Public Safety estimates the bill costs \$8,800 in FY 2026-27 only from the General Fund to make information technology upgrades to track what test was used in their case management system. The fiscal note does not include these costs, as the bill does not require tracking of this data. In addition, based on spending patterns in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25, the fiscal note assumes this amount, if the department does feel it is necessary, can be absorbed in its IT asset maintenance line item.

## State and Local Government Contacts

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Corrections	Law
Counties	Municipalities
District Attorneys	Public Safety
Higher Education	Revenue
Human Services	Sheriffs
Judicial	

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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](#).