



# 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

**Fiscal Analyst:**

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**Bill Outcome:** Deemed Lost

**Drafting Number:** LLS 26-0400

**Version:** Final Fiscal Note

**Date:** July 1, 2026

**Fiscal note status:** The final fiscal note reflects the introduced bill, as amended by the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee. This bill was deemed lost by the Senate on Second Reading on April 29, 2026; therefore, the impacts identified in this analysis do not take effect.

### Summary Information

**Overview.** The bill would have placed 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 would have limited how long that information may be stored.

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

- Minimal State Expenditures
- Local Government

**Appropriations.** No appropriation was required.

**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 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, that a government official receives supervisor permission before accessing this information, and that a record is created each time this information is accessed. These records may be audited by a government official or entity, who may create a standardized policy or practice for an audit.

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**

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The bill increases state workload in the Department of Public Safety and the Judicial Department.

### **Department of Public Safety—Colorado Bureau of Investigation**

The bill increases workload for the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in the Department of Public Safety to 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. Workload may also increase if the CBI elects to audit certain records. The fiscal note assumes this workload impact is absorbable with existing resources. If additional resources are required, this will be addressed through the annual budget process.

## **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.

## **Local Government**

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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. Workload may also increase for local governments that elect to audit certain records.

## **Effective Date**

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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 and Local Government Contacts**

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