



## Fiscal Note

### Legislative Council Staff

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## HB 26-1276: PROTECT SAFETY OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE IMMIGRANTS

**Prime Sponsors:**

Rep. Velasco; Garcia  
Sen. Jodeh; Weissman

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**Fiscal note status:** This revised fiscal note reflects the reengrossed bill.

### Summary Information

**Overview.** The bill establishes requirements and civil liabilities related to federal immigration enforcement and state and local compliance.

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

- State Revenue
- State Expenditures
- TABOR Refunds
- Local Government

**Appropriations.** Currently, the bill includes a General Fund appropriation of \$107,283 to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for FY 2026-27; as amended, it requires a cash fund appropriation of the same amount instead. See State Appropriations section.

**Table 1  
State Fiscal Impacts**

Type of Impact	Budget Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2027-28
State Revenue	\$131,643	\$72,315
State Expenditures	\$131,643	\$72,315
Transferred Funds	\$0	\$0
Change in TABOR Refunds	\$131,643	\$72,315
Change in State FTE	1.0 FTE	0.6 FTE

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

**Table 1A  
State Revenue**

<b>Fund Source</b>	<b>Budget Year FY 2026-27</b>	<b>Out Year FY 2027-28</b>
General Fund	\$0	\$0
Cash Funds	\$131,643	\$72,315
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$131,643</b>	<b>\$72,315</b>

**Table 1B  
State Expenditures**

<b>Fund Source</b>	<b>Budget Year FY 2026-27</b>	<b>Out Year FY 2027-28</b>
General Fund	\$0	\$0
Cash Funds	\$107,283	\$58,267
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0
Centrally Appropriated	\$24,360	\$14,048
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$131,643</b>	<b>\$72,315</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1.0 FTE</b>	<b>0.6 FTE</b>

## Summary of Legislation

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The bill establishes requirements and civil liabilities related to federal immigration enforcement and state and local compliance.

### Personal Identifying Information

Under current law, state agency and political subdivision employees are liable for violating personal information disclosure and written record retention requirements and subject to a civil penalty of up to \$50,000. The bill extends this liability to the state agencies and political subdivisions themselves.

Further, the bill requires the Department of Law to develop and publish a policy by September 1, 2026, regarding personal identifying information, the release of information requested by federal immigration authorities, and the documentation of federal immigration enforcement actions, among others.

### Peace Officer Training

The bill requires the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Board in the Department of Law to establish training standards related to peace officers' compliance with civil immigration detainers. By July 1, 2027, certified peace officers must complete this training.

## Federal Subpoenas

State agencies and political subdivisions that receive an unsealed subpoena by federal immigration authorities must provide a copy of any fulfilled subpoenas to the CDPS within three days. The CDPS must subsequently publish the unsealed and redacted subpoena on its website within 24 hours of receiving the copy, and inform the General Assembly. If the state agency or political subdivision fulfills the federal subpoena, it must inform the individual that their information has been shared with federal immigration authorities.

## Detention Centers

### Local Authority

The bill permits a local public health agency (LPHA) to inspect facilities that house noncitizens detained for immigration purposes.

### State Authority

Under current law, the Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) is authorized to inspect facilities that house noncitizens detained for immigration purposes. The bill expands the department's authority to:

- conduct unannounced inspections at least once every three months; and
- examine food safety and water quality, confinement conditions, and standards of care.

The bill also requires detention facilities to:

- pay for the CDPHE inspections;
- provide access to the property, individuals, and records necessary to conduct inspections;
- submit an annual report to the CDPHE, including information about the detained population's health outcomes, adherence to dietary restrictions, and temperature conditions, among others;
- pay for and pass an environmental impact study, and remediate any negative impacts identified;
- prohibit the detention of a minor in the same room as a nonfamilial adult; and
- staff the facility with medical and mental health professionals.

The Immigration Facility Inspection and Detention Cash Fund is created in the CDPHE to collect fees from facilities for department inspections and cover costs related to this work.

Detention facilities are liable for violations of these provisions, and are subject to a civil penalty of up to \$50,000 for each offense, which is credited to the Immigration Legal Defense Fund. Alternatively, the CDPHE may revoke the violating facility's license to operate in the state.

By January 15, 2027, and annually thereafter, the CDPHE must submit a report to the Attorney General regarding facility compliance, and publish the report on its website.

## Detention Facility Access

Law enforcement officers and detention center employees may not grant federal immigration authorities access to areas of the detention facility that are not accessible to the public, unless the authority holds a federal warrant.

## Background and Assumptions

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Under current law, the CDPHE may perform inspections on licensed facilities as deemed necessary. As of March 2026, one facility in the state operates as a detention center, which the department inspected annually through 2025, and each month of 2026. Further, the CDPHE received 11 complaints for this facility in the past year. The department anticipates that six additional detention centers will open within the next year, each requiring additional inspections and resulting in additional complaints. The fiscal note assumes that facility inspections and complaints will occur regardless of the bill, but that the breadth of inspections will increase to cover additional facility requirements, and complaints will increase as a result of additional reporting and transparency on facility conditions.

## State Revenue

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The bill increases state cash fund revenue by about \$132,000 in FY 2026-27 and \$72,000 in future years to the Immigration Facility Inspection and Detention Cash Fund in the CDPHE from increased fees imposed on detention facilities. These impacts are shown in Table 2 and discussed below. Revenue may also increase from civil penalties and filing fees. All revenue is subject to TABOR.

**Table 2**  
**Detention Facility Inspection Fees**

<b>Fund Source</b>	<b>Number of Facilities</b>	<b>Total Number of Inspections</b>	<b>Estimated Fee per Inspection</b>	<b>Total Revenue Collected</b>
FY 2026-27	7	84	\$1,567	\$131,643
FY 2027-28	7	84	\$861	\$72,315

## Fee Impacts on Detention Facilities

Colorado law requires legislative service agency review of measures which create or increase any fee collected by a state agency. Beginning in FY 2026-27, the CDPHE will assess fees on an estimated seven licensed detention facilities. Based on estimated expenditures and a current inspection frequency of one per month per facility, fee revenue will increase by about \$1,600 per inspection in FY 2026-27, and \$860 in future years. Actual fees will be set administratively by the CDPHE based on expenses incurred, and the number of facilities and inspections subject to the bill.

### Civil Penalties and Filing Fees

Under the bill, entities that violate statutory provisions may be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$50,000 for each violation, credited to the Immigration Legal Defense Fund. The bill may also increase revenue to the Judicial Department from an increase in civil case filings.

### State Expenditures

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The bill increases state expenditures in the CDPHE by about \$132,000 in FY 2026-27 and \$72,000 in future years, as shown in Table 3 and discussed below. Costs are paid from the Immigration Facility Inspection and Detention Cash Fund. Workload will also increase in the Department of Law and several other state agencies.

### Department of Public Health and Environment

The bill increases expenditures in the CDPHE for facility inspection staff and minimally increases workload related to property access.

**Table 3**  
**State Expenditures**  
**Department of Public Health and Environment**

<b>Cost Component</b>	<b>Budget Year FY 2026-27</b>	<b>Out Year FY 2027-28</b>
Personal Services	\$106,003	\$57,499
Operating Expenses	\$1,280	\$768
Centrally Appropriated Costs	\$24,360	\$14,048
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>\$131,643</b>	<b>\$72,315</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1.0 FTE</b>	<b>0.6 FTE</b>

### Staff

In FY 2026-27, the CDPHE requires 1.0 FTE for the Division of Environmental Health and Sustainability to facilitate rulemaking, coordinate outreach to licensed facilities, conduct more comprehensive inspections of detention centers, and respond to complaints. Beginning in FY 2027-28, staff needs reduce to 0.6 FTE for ongoing oversight. If additional complaints arise as a result of the bill's reporting requirements, staff costs will further increase, which will be addressed through the annual budget process.

### Property Access

Workload in the CDPHE will also minimally increase to update rules and adopt policies regarding property access for federal immigration authorities. This workload can be accomplished within existing appropriations.

## **Department of Law**

Workload in the Department of Law will minimally increase in FY 2026-27 to develop a comprehensive information disclosure policy and to develop POST Board training standards for peace officer. This workload is expected to be minimal and no change in appropriations is required.

## **Other State Agencies and Impacts**

### **Peace Officer Training**

Workload in state agencies that employ peace officers will increase to facilitate the required officer training, including the Departments of Higher Education, Natural Resources, Public Safety, and Revenue. However, the fiscal note assumes that state agencies already comply with civil immigration detainer laws and that the training established by the POST Board will be minimal and absorbable within an agency's existing appropriations. If workload to attend training, backfill officers, and pay overtime materially increases, costs will be addressed through the annual budget process.

### **Legal Defense**

State expenditures may increase for the Department of Law to defend the state if a plaintiff files suit directly challenging the legality of the bill. For context, the department's Federal Initiatives Unit is currently defending two cases filed against the state that directly challenge previous legislation limiting state engagement with federal immigration authorities. If an additional lawsuit is filed as a direct challenge to this bill, costs in the department could increase by an estimated \$240,000, representing about 1,700 hours of legal services. Due to a wide array of decisions made by individuals and scope of potential cases, the fiscal note cannot estimate this impact. It is assumed that the Department of Law will use existing appropriations for litigation and legal expenses to address any cases that arise related to this bill. If additional appropriations are required, funding will be requested through the annual budget process based on the actual costs incurred, which will depend on the number of cases, their outcomes, and how they proceed through the legal process.

### **State Litigation and Risk Impacts**

The bill may increase litigation and risk management costs from additional lawsuits filed against state agencies if they violate provisions under the bill. If such cases occur, state agencies and institutions of higher education will have increased costs for legal services, provided by the Department of Law. Depending on the outcome of any cases, settlement or liability payments may be required from the Risk Management Fund in the Department of Personnel and Administration. State agencies make payments for legal services and risk management through

common policy billings based on costs incurred in prior years. The fiscal note assumes that state agencies will comply with the bill; therefore, any increase in litigation and risk management costs is expected to be minimal.

### Civil Cases

Workload in the Department of Law will minimally increase to the extent that additional complaints are filed. The department will review complaints under the bill and prioritize investigations as necessary within the overall number of complaints and available resources. Additionally, trial courts in the Judicial Department may experience a minimal increase in workload if additional civil cases are filed under the bill. The fiscal note assumes that state agencies will comply with the law and any increase will be minimal.

### Federal Subpoenas

Workload will minimally increase for state agencies that receive unsealed federal subpoenas to inform the General Assembly and provide a copy to the Department of Public Safety. If the agency fulfills the subpoena, workload will further increase to inform the individual that their information has been shared with federal immigration authorities. Due to the limited number of federal subpoenas received by state agencies in 2025, this workload is estimated to be minimal and no change in appropriations is required.

### 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, supplemental employee retirement payments, indirect cost assessments, and other costs, are shown in the tables above.

### TABOR Refunds

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The bill is expected to increase the amount of state revenue required to be refunded to taxpayers by \$131,643 in FY 2026-27 and \$72,315 in FY 2027-28. This estimate assumes the March 2026 LCS revenue forecast. A forecast of state revenue subject to TABOR is not available beyond FY 2027-28. Because TABOR refunds are paid from the General Fund, increased cash fund revenue will reduce the amount of General Fund available to spend or save in FY 2026-27, FY 2027-28, and any future years when the state is over its revenue limit.

## **Local Government and Special Districts**

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Similar to the state, expenditures and workload will increase for local governments and special districts to report federal subpoenas. Risk and liability costs, legal services, and settlement costs for local governments may also increase to the extent that lawsuits are filed. However, it is assumed that local governments and employees will comply with the bill.

Workload and costs to local law enforcement agencies will also increase to conduct, and for officers to attend, the required POST training. Cost may include officer backfill and overtime costs to facilitate the training.

## **Effective Date**

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The bill takes effect upon signature of the Governor, or upon becoming law without his signature.

## **State Appropriations**

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For FY 20267-27, the bill requires an appropriation of \$107,283 from the Immigration Facility Inspection and Detention Cash Fund to the CDPHE, and 1.0 FTE.

However, the bill currently includes an appropriation of \$107,283 from the General Fund to the Department of Public Health and Environment, and 1.0 FTE.

## **State and Local Government Contacts**

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All State Agencies

All Local Agencies