



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, as amended by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Summary Information

Overview. The bill authorizes additional inspections of facilities that house noncitizens detained for the purposes of civil immigration proceedings; expands penalties and trainings related to personal information disclosures; and requires new training for peace officers on compliance with civil immigration detainers.

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**

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

**Table 1B
State Expenditures**

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

Summary of Legislation

The bill authorizes additional inspections of facilities that house noncitizens detained for the purposes of civil immigration proceedings; creates new penalties and trainings related to personal information disclosures; and requires new training for peace officers on compliance with civil immigration detainers.

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;
- examine food safety and water quality, confinement conditions, and standards of care;
- collect payment from detention centers for inspections; and
- revoke a noncomplying facility's license.

These inspection provisions apply only to those facilities that are not operated directly by the federal government. The bill also requires all detention facilities to:

- 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;
- 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.

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.

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 distribute a model policy to affected entities by September 1, 2026, regarding personal identifying information and data access for federal immigration enforcement.

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.

Background and Assumptions

Under current law, the CDPHE may perform inspections on licensed facilities as deemed necessary. As of May 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 up to 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.

The one existing detention center in the state is federally contracted with a private operator and is therefore subject to the bill's inspection provisions. The fiscal note assumes that the six anticipated facilities to open this year will also be privately operated through federal contracts. To the extent that the new facilities are operated directly by the federal government and not through private or local entities, revenue and expenditures from inspections and enforcement will decrease in relation to the impacts identified in the fiscal note.

It is further assumed that all facilities subject to additional inspections will pay the required fee to the CDPHE. If facilities do not comply, the department may require General Fund to conduct unfunded work.

State Revenue

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

Fund Source	Number of Facilities	Total Number of Inspections	Estimated Fee per Inspection	Total Revenue Collected
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

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.

Table 3
State Expenditures
Department of Public Health and Environment

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

Department of Public Health and Environment

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.

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.

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

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

Local government workload and costs will increase to the extent detention facilities are located within their jurisdictions and the local government opts to conduct inspections. Similar to the state, 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.

Departmental Difference

The CDPHE assumes that privately operated detention facilities contracted through the federal government may not pay the fees assessed by the state to conduct inspections; therefore, General Fund is required to implement the provisions of the bill. The fiscal note, however, assumes that operators will comply and that funds collected in the Immigration Facility Inspection and Detention Cash Fund will be sufficient to cover program costs. If facilities covered by the bill do not pay fees or cooperate with inspections, additional fine revenue will be incurred. Should fee and fine revenue not be sufficient for CDPHE to conduct its required work, it is assumed that General Fund will be requested through the annual budget process if noncompliance occurs.

Effective Date

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

State Appropriations

For FY 2026-27, the bill requires an appropriation of \$107,283 from the Immigration Facility Inspection and Detention Cash Fund to the CDPHE, and 1.0 FTE. The bill currently includes this appropriation from the General Fund.

State and Local Government Contacts

All State Agencies

All Local Agencies