



## Fiscal Note

### Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

## HB 26-1186: SUNSET REGULATION OF CASH-BONDING AGENTS

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**Prime Sponsors:**

Rep. Mabrey; Soper  
Sen. Ball; Weissman

**Fiscal Analyst:**

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**Bill Outcome:** Signed into Law**Drafting number:** LLS 26-0359**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 continues the regulation of cash-bonding agents and professional cash-bail agents until September 1, 2034.

**Types of impacts.** The bill impacts the following areas through FY 2034-35 from continuing an existing program scheduled to repeal:

- State Expenditures
- State Revenue

**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	\$35,000
State Expenditures	\$0	\$68,000
State Diversion	\$0	\$33,000
Change in TABOR Refunds	\$0	\$35,000
Change in State FTE	0.0 FTE	0.5 FTE

## Summary of Legislation

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The bill continues the regulation of cash-bonding agents and professional cash-bail agents by the Division of Insurance in the Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA) until September 1, 2034.

## Background

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The Division of Insurance in the DORA provides regulatory oversight of cash-bonding and professional cash-bail agents, referred to as “bail bonding agents.” Cash-bonding agents are authorized to write an unlimited amount of bail to an unlimited number of clients, while professional cash-bail agents are authorized to write bail for not more than twice the amount of the qualification bond filed with the division. In FY 2023-24, there were three registered cash-bonding agents and 19 registered professional cash-bail agents.

## Continuing Program Impacts

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### Revenue and Expenditures

The program is expected to have annual expenditures of \$68,000 and 0.5 FTE to continue regulating cash-bonding and professional cash-bail agents, as well as \$35,000 in revenue from application and renewal fees and premium statement fees. This continuing impact is based on FY 2024-25 revenue and expenditures. It is assumed that expenditures not covered by fee revenue are paid from available funds in the Division of Insurance cash fund. If this bill is enacted, current revenue and expenditures will continue for the program starting in FY 2026-27. This continuing revenue is subject to the state TABOR limits.

If this bill is not enacted, the program will end on September 1, 2027, following a one-year wind-down period. If allowed to repeal, state revenue and expenditures will decrease starting in FY 2027-28 by the amounts shown in Table 1.

### State Diversions

The bill continues a diversion from the General Fund of about \$33,000 per year starting in FY 2027-28. The revenue diversion occurs because the costs of regulating bond agents is paid from the Division of Insurance Cash Fund without being fully supported by fees received on this regulated population. The Division of Insurance Cash Fund is primarily supported by premium tax revenue that would otherwise be credited to the General Fund when not used to support operations within the division. If this bill is not enacted, this diversion from the General Fund will end in FY 2027-28.

## **Effective Date**

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The bill was signed by the Governor on May 4, 2026, and takes effect on August 12, 2026, assuming no referendum petition is filed.

## **State and Local Government Contacts**

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Regulatory Agencies

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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](#).