



# Fiscal Note

## Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

### SB 26-004: EXPAND LIST OF PETITIONERS FOR PROTECTION ORDER

**Prime Sponsors:**

Sen. Sullivan  
Rep. Froelich

**Fiscal Analyst:**

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

**Published for:** Senate State Affairs**Drafting number:** LLS 26-0457**Version:** Initial Fiscal Note**Date:** January 14, 2026

**Fiscal note status:** This fiscal note reflects the introduced bill.

#### Summary Information

**Overview.** The bill expands the list of extreme risk protection order petitioners to include health care facilities, co-responders, and institutional petitioners.

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

- Minimal State Revenue
- Minimal State Workload
- Local Government
- School Districts

**Appropriations.** No appropriation is 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**

---

Extreme risk protection orders (ERPOs) are a type of civil restraining order issued by the courts to temporarily prevent a person who poses a significant risk to themselves or others from accessing firearms. Under current law, licensed health care professionals, mental health professionals, and educators (community members) who have had direct and recent interactions with a person, as well as law enforcement and family or household members, may petition the court for an ERPO. The bill adds health care facilities and co-responders to the list of community members that may petition the court for an ERPO. It also creates a new category of institutional petitioner to allow entities that employ or contract with community members to petition the court for an ERPO.

## **Background and Assumptions**

---

House Bill 19-1177 established the ERPO process in state law, and allowed law enforcement and family or household members to petition the court. The list of petitioners was expanded through Senate Bill 23-170 to include the current law list noted above. The [fiscal note for Senate Bill 23-170](#) included resources for both the Judicial Department and the Department of Public Safety to manage additional ERPO petitions. The fiscal note assumes that adding employers of community members already permitted to petition the courts for an ERPO will have a minimal overall impact.

## **State Revenue and Expenditures**

---

### **Judicial Department**

Starting in FY 2026-27, the bill minimally increases state revenue to and workload in the Judicial Department to the extent the bill results in additional ERPO petitions.

### **Other State Agencies**

Expanding the list of ERPO petitioners to include institutional petitioners may result in minimal additional petitions submitted by certain state agencies and institutions of higher education.

### **Local Government and School Districts**

---

Allowing institutional petitioners may result in additional minimal work to local governments and school districts that may qualify as petitioners and to law enforcement agencies that process ERPOs.

## **Effective Date**

---

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

## **State and Local Government Contacts**

---

Behavioral Health Administration

Local Affairs

Education

Public Health and Environment

Higher Education

Public Safety

Judicial

Regulatory Agencies