



Fiscal Note

Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

SB 25-011: DETECTION COMPONENTS FOR WILDFIRE MITIGATION

Prime Sponsors:

Sen. Daugherty
Rep. Weinberg; Brown

Fiscal Analyst:

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Fiscal note status: The fiscal note reflects the introduced bill.

Summary Information

Overview. The bill requires the Department of Public Safety to establish a public-private agreement for the operation of an AI integrated camera detection system, and transfers funds to support this new initiative.

Types of impacts. The bill is projected to affect the following areas on an ongoing basis starting in FY 2025-26:

- State Expenditures
- State Transfers

Appropriations. For FY 2025-26, the bill requires an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to the Department of Public Safety.

Table 1
State Fiscal Impacts

Type of Impact ¹	Budget Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2027-28
State Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Expenditures	up to \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000
Transferred Funds	up to \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000
Change in TABOR Refunds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Change in State FTE	0.0 FTE	0.0 FTE	0.0 FTE

¹ Fund sources for these impacts are shown in the tables below.

Table 1A
State Transfers

Fund Source	Budget Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2027-28
Unused State-Owned Real Property Cash Fund	up to -\$1,000,000	-\$2,000,000	-\$3,000,000
Front Line Innovation and Response Efficiency Cash Fund	up to \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000
Net Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 1B
State Expenditures

Fund Source	Budget Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2026-27
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0
Front Line Innovation and Response Efficiency Cash Fund	up to \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Centrally Appropriated	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total FTE	0.0 FTE	0.0 FTE	0.0 FTE

Summary of Legislation

The bill requires the Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) in the Department of Public Safety (CDPS) to establish a public-private agreement for the operation of wildfire detection components that are artificial-intelligence-enabled. By September 1, 2025, the CDPS must issue a request for proposals that meet certain criteria for detection components. Among other criteria, the components must provide an interface for fire agencies and other end-users to use for wildfire detection and monitoring. Additionally, the bill creates the Front Line Innovation and Response Efficiency Cash Fund, for use by the CDPS, to pay for the public-private agreement. The CDPS may also seek gifts, grants, or donations to fund the agreement, and must include information about the agreement at the department's annual SMART Act hearing.

Finally, the bill transfers money from the Unused State Owned Real Property Cash Fund in the Department of Personnel and Administration (DPA) to the new CDPS cash fund. Transfers occur in each of the next three fiscal years, with up to \$1 million in FY 2025-26, \$2 million in FY 2026-27, and \$3 million in FY 2027-28.

Background

Proceeds from the sale, rent, or lease of unused state-owned real property, and any revenue generated from public-private agreements are credited to the Unused State Owned Real Property Cash Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the DPA. Based on the DPA's FY 2025-26 budget request, the fund is expected to have a balance of about \$5.7 million at the end of FY 2025-26.

State Transfers

In FY 2025-26, the bill transfers up to \$1 million from the Unused State-Owned Real Property Cash Fund to the Front Line Innovation and Response Efficiency Cash Fund. Another transfer of \$2 million is made for FY 2026-27, and a final transfer of \$3 million is made for FY 2027-28.

State Expenditures

The bill increases state expenditures in the Department of Public Safety by up to \$1 million in FY 2025-26, \$2 million in FY 2026-27, and \$3 million in FY 2027-28. These costs are paid from the Front Line Innovation and Response Efficiency Cash Fund.

Starting in FY 2025-26, the CDPS will establish a public-private agreement for the operation of wildfire detection components. A vendor will be selected after requests for proposals have been submitted, and the CDPS will begin paying the vendor for the agreement in January 2026. Under the agreement, the CDPS will not own the detection components, but will receive wildfire detection information from the components. A single detection component is estimated to cost private partners about \$50,000 annually, although the exact amount may vary. State expenditures are intended to fund an increasing number of detection components, such that by FY 2027-28 approximately 75 to 115 total components will be active. Establishing and monitoring the agreement will increase workload for the CDPS, but the expected increase is minimal and no additional funding is required for this work.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect 90 days following adjournment of the General Assembly sine die, assuming no referendum petition is filed.

State Appropriations

For FY 2025-26, the bill requires an appropriation of \$1,000,000 from the Front Line Innovation and Response Efficiency Cash Fund to the Department of Public Safety.

State and Local Government Contacts

Information Technology

Public Safety

Personnel