

Policy & Legislative Updates from the State Capitol

The legislative session is well underway, and we are quickly approaching the halfway point. **The Metro Mayors Caucus (MMC)** recently published its **2026 Legislative Priorities**, [now available on the MMC website](#).

As we evaluate legislation through the lens of these priorities, we continue to provide opportunities for mayors to weigh in and ensure **local voices are represented at the Capitol**. Thank you for continuing to vote on the issues that most directly impact your communities.



Mayors Testify Against the HOME Act

In early February, several mayors, including members of MMC, testified at the Capitol in opposition to the **HOME Act (HB26-1001)**. While the bill seeks to address Colorado's housing shortage—a goal we all share—the Caucus believes solutions should be collaborative, respect local authority, and draw on the expertise of local leaders. While this bill did pass committee, I was proud to see so many mayors share their experiences and provide thoughtful feedback on the legislation.

Land Use and Public Safety Issues Remain Top of Mind at the Colorado Capitol

Land use issues, such as **HB26-1114, Allowed Minimum Lot Size for Subject Jurisdictions**, remain top of mind for lawmakers. This bill— which MMC voted to oppose – would prevent cities and counties from requiring larger lot sizes for single-family homes, instead setting a statewide rule that lots cannot be bigger than 2,000 square feet minimum. MMC is advocating for lawmakers to reject this bill, which once again treads on local authority, and may not even lead to more affordable housing.

Public Safety issues are also front and center this year as lawmakers aim to curb federal challenges that we've seen with regard to ICE officers and federal tactics on immigration that put individuals and communities at risk. MMC is tracking several bills that fit in this category including:

- **HB26-1037 Ban Government Purchase of Personal Data from Third Party** This bill would prohibit Colorado law enforcement agencies and other government entities from purchasing or otherwise obtaining personal data from third parties in exchange for anything of value. Under the bill, government entities also could not share individuals' personal data among themselves without an exception. The bill also creates a private right of action for individuals whose data is obtained or shared in violation of these prohibitions and would exclude improperly obtained data from court proceedings.

- **SB26-070, Ban Government Access Historical Location Information Database** While reasonable privacy safeguards are important, the bill creates rigid statewide requirements that could slow criminal investigations and hinder public safety. Requiring a warrant to access historical data already lawfully collected may delay early investigative work, while the four-day data retention limit could result in important evidence being deleted before it is recognized as relevant. The bill could also negatively affect crime victims by delaying suspect identification, limiting connections between related cases, and slowing recovery of stolen property.
- **SB26-071 Use of Surveillance Technology by Law Enforcement** The SAFE Act would set new statewide rules for how police can use surveillance tools like facial recognition, traffic cameras, license plate readers, and drones starting in 2027. In simple terms, it says law enforcement can only use these technologies for public safety or active investigations and must follow strict rules for how data is collected, stored, shared, and deleted. Facial recognition would generally require a warrant, surveillance data could only be kept for limited periods, and agencies would be banned from selling any data they collect. Police could share information with other agencies only for active cases, and they would have to permanently delete data when it's no longer needed. The bill also requires regular state audits, allows penalties for violations, and gives residents the right to request information about how their local law enforcement agencies are using and managing surveillance technology.

Bills MMC is Watching at the State Capitol

Several bills moving through the General Assembly this session could have significant implications for local governments. Here are a few that we have close eyes on:

MMC Has Taken Positions and Sent Letters on:

- **HB26-1001, Housing Developments on Qualifying Properties (HOME Act)** *(Oppose)*
- **SB26-024, State & Local Unmanned Aircraft Regulation** *(Oppose)*
- **HB26-1114, Allowed Minimum Lot Size for Subject Jurisdictions** *(Oppose)*
- **HB26-1065, Transit and Housing Investment Zones** *(Support)*

MMC has not met the Vote Threshold for:

- **SB26-070, Ban Government Access Historical Location Information Database** *(Recommend Oppose)*
- **SB26-001, Workforce Housing & Housing Tax Credit** *(Recommend Support)*
- **HB26-1037, Ban Government Purchase of Personal Data from Third Parties** *(Recommend Oppose)*
- **SB26-001, Workforce Housing & Housing Tax Credit** *(Recommend Support)*
- **HB26-1140, Local Government Impact Hearings** *(Recommend Support)*

MMC Is monitoring:

- **HB26-1190, Alcohol Beverage Manufacturer Sales**
- **HB26-1134, Fairness & Transparency in Municipal Court**
- **HB26-112, Court Actions Related to Failure to Appear in Court**
- **SB26-071, Use of Surveillance Technology by Law Enforcement**



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