

Summary of Legislation

2026



Information Technology and Artificial Intelligence

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During the 2026 legislative session, regulating advancements in information technology (IT) and artificial intelligence (AI) remained a strong legislative priority.

Consumer Protections for Artificial Intelligence

In 2024, Colorado passed [Senate Bill 24-205](#), which created certain consumer protections and disclosure requirements from developers and deployers of AI systems. After convening several task forces, the General Assembly passed [Senate Bill 26-189](#), which regulates the use of automated decision-making technology (ADMT) in consequential decision-making. ADMT uses personal information and computation to predict, classify, rank, score, or otherwise assist in making a decision. Under the bill, deployers must provide clear and conspicuous notice to consumers when they interact with an ADMT. When an adverse outcome occurs, consumers must be given clear instructions and an easy process to request more information regarding the ADMT model and inputs. This bill also creates several consumer protections, such as the ability to request correction of inaccurate personal data, and to request meaningful human review to evaluate and reconsider any adverse

outcomes. Deployers must respond to consumer requests within 30 calendar days.

Finally, this bill assigns liability. Under the bill, developers and deployers may be held liable if they violate the Colorado Anti-Discrimination Act, and fault is allocated among developers and deployers based on their relative fault for violating existing law. Developers are not held liable if the deployer uses the ADMT in a way that was not intended, advertised, or contracted by the developer.

Privacy and Surveillance

Limits or prohibitions on data sharing and use of AI tools by government agencies, especially law enforcement, remain topics of interest for state lawmakers nationwide. The General Assembly considered three bills restricting state law enforcement agencies from accessing potentially identifying data; all of these bills were postponed indefinitely.

[Senate Bill 26-070](#) would have prohibited government entities from accessing historical location information collected through automated license plate reader technology. In addition, [Senate Bill 26-071](#) would have more broadly regulated law enforcement use of surveillance technology, creating certain requirements related to the collection, storage, sharing, and destruction of

Information Technology and Artificial Intelligence

surveillance data. Finally, [House Bill 26-1037](#) would have prohibited law enforcement and other government entities from obtaining or sharing personal data on third-party platforms as part of an investigatory or enforcement activity.

Data Brokerage and Ownership Rights

The legislature briefly examined data ownership and sale outside a policing and surveillance context. [House Bill 26-1270](#), which failed in its first committee, would have established ownership rights of agricultural data for agricultural producers (e.g. farmers), and established requirements for transactions involving agricultural data.

Data Centers

The legislature considered, and ultimately postponed indefinitely, two bills regulating data centers. [Senate Bill 26-102](#) would have created requirements both for large-load data centers regarding development, utilities, environmental impact, and operations, and for utilities that provide electricity to impacted data centers. [House Bill 26-1030](#) created a state sales and use tax exemption for qualified data centers for twenty years, with a possible ten-year extension pending certain conditions. The bill would have established the Data Center Development and Incentive Program Authority to determine eligibility for the tax exemption and regularly check compliance.

Digital Protection of Minors

Colorado passed several bills regulating minors' interactions with digital services and devices. [Senate Bill 26-051](#) requires operating system providers to collect a user's birth date or age during device account setup and generate an age-range indicator that can be shared with online applications. Application developers must request this age-range indicator when the application is downloaded and launched, and must use this age range information to comply with applicable law (unless the developer has reliable evidence that the user's actual age differs).

In addition, [House Bill 26-1263](#) establishes regulations and reporting requirements for operators of conversational AI services (i.e. chatbots) when engaging with minor account holders or users. These regulations include minor data privacy, protection against sexually explicit content, suicide prevention, mitigating adverse mental health outcomes, and account management tools for parents and guardians.

Finally, [House Bill 26-1058](#) creating new requirements and civil remedies regarding minors featured in compensated online content.

AI in Healthcare

AI is increasingly integrated into healthcare service provision and administration. Colorado passed two bills regulating the use of AI in healthcare settings, with a focus on

Information Technology and Artificial Intelligence

AI regulation involving behavioral or psychiatric health care. [House Bill 26-1139](#) established requirements for the use of AI systems in utilization review by health insurers. Additionally, the bill prohibits public and private payers (including Medicaid and the Children's Basic Health Plan) from providing coverage for psychotherapy services conducted by AI, and prohibits mental health providers from billing for services provided by an AI system. The legislature also passed [House Bill 26-1195](#) restricting the use of AI in psychotherapy services.

critical infrastructure from the Colorado Right to Repair Act. The bill was postponed indefinitely.

Other Notable Tech Legislation

[Senate Bill 26-011](#) requires operators of online platforms to provide a streamlined process for Colorado law enforcement agencies to execute search warrants involving information associated with a user account on a platform. With some exceptions, platform operators have 72 hours to comply with search warrants.

[House Bill 26-1210](#) would have prohibited price and wage setting, defined as the use of certain computational processes to set prices or wages based on surveillance data regarding a consumer or worker. Entities subject to the bill's exceptions were subject to certain requirements, including ensuring the accuracy of the data used and enabling consumers and workers rights over the data used. This bill was vetoed by Governor Polis.

[Senate Bill 26-090](#) would have exempt certain IT equipment that is considered