

Summary of Legislation

2026



State Government and Immigration

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During the 2026 legislative session, the General Assembly considered bills concerning the state government and immigration matters, including legislation addressing state employees and agencies, government transparency, the General Assembly, and capitol grounds.

State Employees and Agencies

The State Administrative Procedure Act outlines procedures for reviewing the effectiveness and authority of rules issued by state agencies. [Senate Bill 26-137](#) modifies this procedure by:

- requiring rule reviews to happen at least every five years;
- specifying additional criteria for determining a rule's effectiveness;
- requiring departments to report on rule reviews during their annual State Measurement for Accountable, Responsive, and Transparent (SMART) Government Act hearing; and
- allowing the joint committee presiding over the SMART Government Act hearing to determine if rules should be subject to a sunset review or to recommend that an audit be conducted.

[House Bill 26-1413](#) repeals the ten-day limit on the number of sick days that a state employee can earn in a fiscal year. It also increases the number of weeks of military leave allowed to a state or local government employee from three weeks to four weeks per leave year.

[House Bill 26-1136](#) creates the Pathways to Public Service Program in the Department of Personnel and Administration (DPA). The purpose of the program is to encourage high school and college students to pursue careers in public service. DPA must work with academic and workforce entities to identify existing curriculum and course work that would qualify students for positions within state government.

Government Transparency

The General Assembly discussed several bills concerning government transparency; however, none of them were enacted.

[Senate Bill 26-107](#) would have made multiple changes to the Colorado Open Records Act primarily related to the time frame a custodian of public records at a public agency has to respond to a request. The bill was postponed indefinitely.

Both [Senate Bill 26-108](#) and [Senate Bill 26-168](#) would have required that legislative groups and caucuses report

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certain financial information to Legislative Council Staff. The two bills were postponed indefinitely.

[Senate Bill 26-147](#), which was vetoed by the Governor, would have modified lobbyist registration and disclosure requirements for both private and state agency lobbyists.

General Assembly

[House Bill 26-1331](#) prohibits certain year-round and interim committees from meeting during the 2026 interim and prohibits the Legislative Council from approving new interim committees or task forces for the 2026 interim. The Statewide Health Care Review Committee and the Legislative Emergency, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Committee are permanently repealed. Under the bill, legislators cannot collect per diem or expense reimbursements for 2026 interim committee meetings.

[House Bill 26-1422](#) addresses legislative and judicial security. Specifically, it:

- creates an Administrator of Legislative Safety for the Legislative Department, which serves as the primary point of contact for legislators and legislative staff on all matters relating to their personal safety;
- establishes the Judicial Security Task Force in the Judicial Department, which must develop standards for security at courthouses and other court and probation facilities;

- replaces the Court Security Cash Fund Commission with the Court Security Authority Board to award grants for court security measures;
- requires a sheriff who provides security for a court to use the standards developed by the task force to implement security measures for court facilities; and
- prohibits certain personal identifying information about elected officials, their families, and candidates from being made public.

[Senate Bill 26-087](#) would have entitled certain legislators to take legislative leave from their outside employment to serve in the General Assembly. The bill was deemed lost.

Several bills would have altered legislative procedures. [House Bill 26-1073](#) would have limited legislators to introducing three bills each legislative session. [House Bill 26-1074](#) would have limited legislative sessions to 90 days. [House Bill 26-1149](#) would have required a person testifying before a legislative committee to take an oath. All of these bills were postponed indefinitely.

Capitol Grounds

[Senate Bill 26-088](#) transfers oversight of the Colorado Veteran's Monument Preservation Trust Fund from DPA to History Colorado. The bill expands the allowable uses of the fund to include the maintenance of all monuments and memorials in the Lincoln Veteran's Memorial Park and on the capitol

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grounds. Before recommending a proposal for the placement of a memorial or an object of art on the capitol grounds, the Capitol Building Advisory Committee in the Legislative Department must ensure lifetime maintenance funding for the memorial or object.

Immigration

[House Bill 26-1276](#) addresses the safety of immigrants, including:

- authorizing additional inspections of immigration facilities;
- creating new penalties and trainings related to personal information disclosures; and
- requiring new training for peace officers on compliance with civil immigration detainees.

[House Bill 26-1283](#) provides protections for government-issued identification (ID) card. Specifically, the bill:

- prohibits an employer from demanding, confiscating, retaining, or otherwise requiring an employee or applicant to surrender their ID card;
- allows an employer to temporarily retain an ID card for no more than ten hours to verify employment eligibility status and to make a copy of the card;
- requires an employer to provide certain notifications to the potential employee of the prohibitions established by the bill; and
- establishes certain crimes related to the ID confiscation or providing or threatening

to provide an individual's ID document to federal immigration authorities.

[Senate Bill 26-005](#) would have allowed individuals injured during a civil immigration enforcement action to bring civil action against an individual participating in the enforcement event. The bill was vetoed by the Governor.

[House Bill 26-1275](#) addressed law enforcement conduct, include conduct related to immigration enforcement. The bill was postponed indefinitely, but would have:

- prohibited state and local law enforcement from concealing their identity with limited exceptions;
- required state and local law enforcement to intervene when federal agents use excessive force;
- subjected federal law enforcement to criminal and civil penalties; and
- required peace officers to attend a training on immigration enforcement.