Summary of Legislation

2026

Business and Economic Development

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During the 2026 legislative session, the General Assembly considered several measures related to business and economic development.

Business Development

Senate Bill 26-133 creates the Colorado Artist Company Act, establishing a new type of limited liability company (LLC) called an artist company.

A person can form an artist company by filing articles of organization with the Secretary of State. An existing LLC that meets the 51 percent artist ownership requirements may convert to an artist company.

The Small Business Recovery and Resiliency Loan Program was originally created to support Colorado's economic recovery from the COVID-19 public health crisis. House Bill 26-1003 changes this purpose and instead allows the program to leverage private investment in small businesses, lowers the Small Business Recovery and Resiliency Fund's matching ratio, and repeals conditions of loan repayment and funding allocation.

As recommended by the Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA) in its 2025 sunset review, House Bill 26-1180 repeals the Business Intelligence Center Advisory Board on September 1, 2026. The committee has not met since 2022 and had no revenue or expenditures in the last two fiscal years.

House Bill 26-1249, which was postponed indefinitely, would have provided exceptions to certain ownership requirements applied to corporations for the practice of medicine (CPOMs) for medical-aesthetic service corporations. The bill would have allowed licensed physician assistants to own a majority of a CPOM and estheticians, cosmetologists, practical nurses, registered nurses, advanced practice registered nurses, or physician assistants to be shareholders.

House Bill 26-1118, which was also postponed indefinitely, would have created a Colorado-Ireland International Trade Commission. The commission would have been tasked with advancing trade and investment between Colorado and Ireland, encouraging mutual investment, promoting business and cultural exchanges, and taking action on mutual policy issues.

Financial Services & Commerce

Last year, Senate Bill 25-070 required online marketplaces to notify law enforcement if a third-party attempts to sell stolen goods to a Colorado consumer. House Bill 26-1215 clarifies the obligation to alert law enforcement if the seller knows or should have known of such attempts.

House Bill 26-1012, which was postponed indefinitely would have required delivery service platforms to disclose certain fees and to provide a comparison between the total cost with delivery and the in-store price of the item.

The bill would have also made it a deceptive trade practice to sell a good or service for more than the average price of the same good or service sold elsewhere in the county. Such a location could include:

- airports;
- hospitals or emergency rooms;
- event venues with capacity for 2,000 or more individuals;
- organized outdoor events for which more than 2,000 attendees are expected; and
- correctional facilities.

Also postponed indefinitely, House Bill 26-1046 would have regulated earned-wage access services. Earned-wage access services allow employees to access payments for their wages in advance.

Senate Bill 26-134 would have prohibited large credit and payment card companies from charging a transaction fee on merchants based on sales tax amounts. The bill was vetoed by the Governor.

Consumer Protection

House Bill 26-1424 establishes new public safety requirements for Transportation Network Companies (TNC), such as Lyft and Uber. The bill requires:

- that a TNC with at least 20,000 monthly rides pay for the required criminal history record check for potential driver as well as subsequent checks every six months;
- TNCs to share the results of each criminal history record check with the driver who is the subject of the record check; and
- a TNC to obtain a criminal record check if a person files a complaint against a driver.

House Bill 26-1043 creates new requirements for TNCs related to discriminatory conduct. Notably, drivers must complete mandatory service animal training and TNCs must develop policies prohibiting discrimination. The Public Utilities Commission may now assess civil penalties up to $1,300 for violations, increased from $550.

House Bill 26-1245 would have required that prior to accepting advance payments, contractors must provide customers with a written disclosure of the use of the funds. The bill was lost in the House on third reading.