



TAKEACTION

2019 Legislative Report

INTRODUCTION

The 2019 legislative session was the most exciting in recent memory. While Democrats held the “trifecta” (House and Senate controlled by Democratic majorities and a Democratic governor), moving bills forward was still extremely arduous. The session was marked by late nights, stall tactics, fighting between and within parties, and the threat of recalls. Governor Polis was a moderating force as he found his voice and role as Colorado’s new governor. While the majority party was able to get a historic number of bills across the finish line – 460 of the 598 introduced bills passed; 95 percent with bipartisan support – much of the action took place in the amendment process, an intensive negotiation between legislators and stakeholders.

The Coalition’s Education and Advocacy (E&A) team, as well as other staff and clients who engaged in the legislative process this year, were leading voices on all issues that touch homelessness. With the help of our contract lobbyists at Mendez Consulting, the Coalition exercised its influence under the Gold Dome to craft legislation and effectively negotiate amendments.

CCH tracked 151 bills and directly engaged on 27 bills. The desired outcome was achieved on 25 bills for a 93 percent success rate. The Coalition was a core stakeholder on nine bills, testified on 10 bills, and endorsed many others. Additionally, constituents sent 1,218 emails to legislators asking for support on seven priority bills through the Coalition’s email advocacy platform. This year, the Coalition’s expertise and advocacy were integral to the development of many structural solutions to homelessness.

PRIORITIES

Our priorities going into the 2019 legislative session included:

- Establishing a permanent statewide affordable housing fund to finance development of affordable housing units, wraparound services, and rental assistance;
- Strengthening tenants’ protections;
- Defending the rights of unhoused Coloradans;
- Protecting access to health care services, including behavioral health care, and coverage for the most vulnerable Coloradans;
- Reforming the criminal justice system and decreasing barriers to employment and housing for justice-involved people;
- Increasing access to public benefits that support people living with disabilities and low to no assets; and
- Addressing Colorado’s opioid crisis through harm reduction and connecting those facing substance use disorders with housing and supportive services.

SUCCESSSES * See complete bill list pages 6-8

Budget Battles

The success of any bill that requires funding hinges on the Long Bill, the annual appropriations act. This year, each chamber had roughly \$20 million to fund their legislative priorities. The top funding issues identified by constituents and legislators alike continue to be education, transportation, healthcare, and affordable housing, but because of the Constitutional TABOR amendment, Colorado is unable to fund these priorities at the necessary level. Two companion bills (**HB19-1257** and **HB19-1258**; Rep. Becker, Rep. McCluskie, Sen. Court, Sen. Priola) looked to address this issue by loosening the grip TABOR has had on Colorado’s purse strings.

The bills would allow the state to retain all revenue collected for government spending needs and priorities rather than returning money that exceeds the TABOR cap to tax-payers through rebates. Any revenue beyond the cap would be spent in three key areas: K-12 education, higher education, and transportation. The legislature passed the bills, allowing Colorado voters the opportunity to vote to provide children with new text books, decrease the cost of higher education, and fill potholes on the November 2019 ballot. These bills would also give the legislature more power to appropriate funding for affordable housing and other critical services that support our most vulnerable neighbors.

This year, funding for the Coalition's Fort Lyon Supportive Residential Community was up for review. Members of the Joint Budget Committee (JBC) informed the Coalition early in the session that funding for the program was secured. In the future, JBC will consider funding an expansion of the program. Knowing that Fort Lyon would be fully funded allowed the Coalition to focus on other priorities.

Housing Funding

As a widely recognized authority on housing policy, CCH was able to help craft and ferry through three key pieces of housing funding legislation. Until the 2019 legislative session, Colorado was one of only 10 states that did not have a mechanism to sustainably fund affordable housing which has led to a shortage of available and affordable homes across the state and increased homelessness. In 2017, the legislature appropriated \$15.3 million per year from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund to develop permanent supportive housing for Coloradans experiencing chronic homelessness and people exiting the state mental hospital. In 2018, the Affordable Housing Grants Line Item was increased from \$8.25 million to \$9.25 million. Prior to these increases, Colorado's affordable housing funding was stagnant at less than \$9 million each year.

The Coalition helped craft and shepherd to the Governor's desk two groundbreaking housing funding bills. The first bill (**HB19-1245**; Rep. Weissman, Sen. Gonzales) makes changes to Colorado's vendor fee to generate up to \$50 million per year for affordable housing. Previously, businesses could keep $3\frac{1}{3}$ percent of sales tax they collect for administration purposes. This bill increases the vendor allowance to 4 percent and set a \$1,000 monthly cap on the amount businesses can keep. The savings will be transferred to the Housing Development Grant Fund within the Department of Local Affairs and will be used to improve, preserve, and expand the supply of affordable housing in Colorado. Under the bill, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the funds will be used to provide affordable housing to extremely low-income households earning less than 30 percent of area median income. In addition to being a boon for housing in Colorado, the bill provides increased revenue to small businesses with the cap impacting less than two percent of businesses across the state.

Initially, this bill would have transferred the full amount of the savings to the Fund beginning in year one, however, to help win over the Governor's support and provide critical funding to other urgent needs, the bill sponsors agreed to divert the bulk of the money in years one and two to fund the reinsurance bill (**HB19-1168**; Rep. McCluskie, Rep. Rich, Sen. Donovan, Sen. Rankin). This compromise allowed the Governor to deliver on his promise of making healthcare premiums more affordable for Coloradans – as much as 21 percent statewide and 30 percent in rural areas. Ultimately, this minor change in the way the allowance is administered would result in roughly \$8 million in housing investments across Colorado in the years one and two and \$45-50 million per year thereafter. The Coalition will continue to fight for this funding each year to ensure that all savings going forward are dedicated to housing.

The second bill (**HB19-1322**; Rep. Dylan Roberts, Rep. Will, Sen. Dominic Moreno, Sen. Coram) establishes a new state fund to support programs and projects that improve, preserve, and expand the supply of affordable housing in Colorado. Thirty million dollars will be transferred from the Unclaimed Property Fund to the Division of Housing each year for three years beginning in Fiscal Year 2020-2021. The Unclaimed Property Fund is funded through bank accounts that have been abandoned and unclaimed and has grown to roughly \$350 million. It has been used to pay for the adult dental Medicaid benefit and to shore up the state's General Fund in tight fiscal years. This bill came out of a stakeholder process spearheaded by Speaker of the House KC Becker. The Coalition actively participated in this process, advocating for the needs of the lowest income families in Colorado, and provided expert testimony in committee hearings. As introduced, the bill would have

drawn \$40 million from the Unclaimed Property Fund each year for seven years beginning immediately. The amount and timeline were amended to gain the necessary bi-partisan support to get the bill passed.

CCH was also supportive of a bill (**HB19-1228**; Rep. Shannon Bird, Rep. Brianna Titone, Sen. Rachel Zenzinger, Sen. Jack Tate) that doubled the Affordable Housing Tax Credit from \$5 million to \$10 million for the next five years. Across the state, there is a deficit of 114,071 rental units affordable and available to extremely low-income families. The Affordable Housing Tax Credit is the best tool available to finance the development of affordable housing units in Colorado. Until now, this funding had remained stagnant at \$5 million each year, while construction costs for these units has ballooned – from \$121 per square foot in 2011 to \$160 per square foot in 2016. Of the applications submitted in 2017, fewer than half were approved because of limited funding. The Coalition is thrilled that the legislature chose to make a more substantial investment in Colorado’s communities this year.

Renters’ Protections

For the second year, CCH chaired the Renters’ Roundtable, a coalition dedicated to advancing renters’ protections. In partnership with advocates, grassroots organizers, policy experts, faith leaders, and people with lived experience of housing instability, the Coalition lead and supported several bills that will help create more balance in the landlord-tenant relationship. In many ways, this year’s successes felt like a David and Goliath story – with advocates facing off against powerful, monied special interest groups, like the Colorado Apartment Association and the Colorado Association of Realtors, and winning. After decades of failed renters’ protections policies and incremental change, this is the breakthrough year advocates had been working toward.

Historically, Colorado’s laws have favored landlords. This is especially clear in the eviction process. For a second year, CCH was the driving force behind a bill (**HB19-1118**; Rep. Dominique Jackson, Rep. Rochelle Galindo and Sen. Angela Williams) that will prevent eviction, displacement, and homelessness. Before filing a Forcible Entry and Detainer (FED or eviction) action in court, a landlord must give a tenant written notice of the lease violation that has taken place and the landlord’s intent to evict the tenant if the issue is not remedied. Previously, this notice stated that the tenant must cure the lease violation or vacate the property within three days. If the tenant could remedy the lease violation within this period, they could remain in their home. If the tenant failed to do so, the landlord could file an eviction action. This did not allow sufficient time to remedy a lease violation or pay the full amount of overdue rent in the case of a financial emergency. This short timeframe also undermined the effectiveness of existing rental assistance programs.

HB19-1118 extended the notice required before a landlord can file for an eviction for a non-substantial lease violation, including unpaid rent, from three to 10 days. Currently, 28 states give more than three days’ notice before eviction than Colorado in the case of unpaid rent, and 36 states provide more notice in the case of other lease violations. A few amendments were added to assuage the concerns of the Colorado Realtor’s Association and legislators who own and operate rental homes. Initially, the bill extended the notice period from three to 14 days in line with the Revised Uniform Resident Landlord Tenant Act. The sponsors conceded to the shorter notice period as well as an exemption for nonresidential leases and employer-provided housing to get the bill out of the House. In the Senate, the bill was amended to carve out landlords who rent out five or fewer single-family homes. The final bill language states that these landlords may operate under a shorter notice period, provided it is at least five days and it is disclosed in the lease agreement.

One of the most effective advocacy tools CCH used to support this bill was storytelling. CCH clients Melissa Jones and Charlene Valentine both shared their personal experienced with eviction in committee in support of the bill. Landlords Emilie Aries, Barbara Carlson also testified to the value and feasibility of the bill. These accounts were crucial to securing the number of votes needed to pass the bill.

According to a report the Coalition co-authored in partnership with the Colorado Center on Law and Policy (CCLP) in 2017, around 90 percent of landlords were represented by an attorney in eviction proceedings, while less than one percent of tenants were represented. CCH and the CCLP worked together to craft a bill (**SB19-180**; Sen. Faith Winter, Rep. Julie McCluskie) that will provide additional legal resources to tenants facing

eviction. The bill provides \$750,000 to create an Eviction Legal Defense Fund. The Office of the State Court Administrator will award grants from the fund to qualifying nonprofit organizations that provide legal advice, counseling, and representation for, and on behalf of, indigent clients who are experiencing an eviction or are at immediate risk of an eviction.

CCH was also involved in the stakeholder process on a bill (**HB19-1106**; Rep. Serena Gonzales-Gutierrez, Rep. Brianna Titone, Sen. Brittany Pettersen) that limits what a landlord can charge as a “rental application fee” to the actual costs of screening a prospective tenant. It requires a receipt of expenses, a refund if someone’s application is not considered, and a notice that explains why someone was denied housing. This bill also made great strides in “banning the box” for housing by prohibiting consideration of rental and credit history older than seven years, arrests that do not result in a conviction, and criminal convictions older than five years, with limited exceptions.

The Coalition also offered significant input on a bill (**HB19-1009**; Rep. Kennedy, Rep. Singer, Sen. Priola, Sen. Pettersen) that appropriates \$1 million each of the next five fiscal years to fund housing vouchers for individuals with a substance use disorder. It also imposes regulations on recovery housing. The Coalition successfully advocated for language that exempted Fort Lyon from those regulations and will not impact its permanent supportive housing or affordable housing units.

The Coalition also played a supportive role on a number of other bills that attempt to bring balance and accountability to the landlord tenant relationship and make renting a home more accessible for Coloradans.

Rights of People Experiencing Homelessness

This year, the rights of people experiencing homelessness came under attack. The Coalition believes that existing in the public space is not a criminal act. The state must strengthen policies and resources that allow people to achieve and maintain housing stability rather than take punitive action against the homeless for performing basic acts of survival. The Coalition provided public testimony in opposition to two dangerous bills. The first (**HB19-1204**; Rep. Beckman, Rep. Sandridge) would have equated to a statewide camping ban, encouraging local governments to prohibit basic life-sustaining activities within 100 feet of “urban environmentally sensitive areas.” One of the Coalition’s primary concerns was that the bill did not create a standard definition of an urban environmentally sensitive area. This would have given local governments authority to determine that virtually any area is environmentally sensitive and allowed them to set their own types of state-funded enforcement. The House Local Government Committee members agreed that this was not a solution to homelessness and killed the bill.

The second bill the Coalition helped kill (**SB19-047**; Sen. Hisey, Rep. Buentello) would have expanded procedures to authorize removal of unauthorized persons from privately-owned, vacant land. This was a bill in search of a problem, as sufficient remedies already exist through trespass and eviction laws. Had this bill passed, it would have established a back door to criminal prosecution of homelessness and further criminalized acts of survival, even in cases of emergency such as severe weather events or natural disasters in which people may seek refuge on owned land. This bill also died in its first committee hearing.

For the fifth year, a bill (**HB19-1096**; Rep. Melton) protecting the rights of people experiencing homelessness was introduced, but it was withdrawn before being heard in committee because the sponsor and advocates wanted to focus on Denver’s Initiative 300.

Barriers to Economic Stability

The Coalition was involved in the push for several bills that aim to tear down barriers to economic stability. One of the best tools to support low-income individuals and families is through the public benefits that help them meet their most basic needs including personal hygiene, food, and housing. For people living with disabilities that preclude them from gainful employment, these benefits may be the sole source of income. The Coalition helped develop and advocate for a bill (**HB19-1223**; Rep. Michaelson Jenet, Rep. Larson, Sen. Winter) that will create a statewide program to help individuals on the state-based Aid to the Needy Disabled (AND) program

navigate the complex process of applying for federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI).

With a maximum benefit of \$217 per month, AND clients often experience homelessness or extreme housing instability. The sooner applicants are approved for SSI/SSDI and begin receiving up to \$771 per month through SSI or \$1,234 through SSDI, the sooner they can get on a path to stability. Because of the transient nature of the homeless population, most people do not have a consistent medical home. Having a navigator who can help applicants aggregate medical records from past providers and develop a strong application will be life-changing. Additionally, when individuals move from AND to federal benefits, Colorado gets reimbursed for any AND payments made, resulting in substantial cost savings to the state. The bill received strong bipartisan support in both chambers and ultimately passed. As drafted, the bill called for \$2.6 million in the first year. Ultimately, members of the House appropriated nearly \$1.5 million to support the program in the first year.

Another bill the Coalition actively supported (**HB19-1189**; Rep. Gray, Rep. A. Valdez, Sen. Bridges) will reform the state's wage garnishment laws by requiring clearer and more timely notice of garnishment. The bill will also reduce the amount of a person's weekly income that is subject to garnishment from 25 to 20 percent to help people meet basic needs while settling their debts. The bill also allows garnishment to be further reduced in some cases. Client and new Coalition Board member Cuica Montoya shared the story of her ongoing struggle with wage garnishment in support of the bill. Substance use, mental illness, and a series of unfortunate events resulted in her criminal justice involvement and homelessness. At that time, she was unable to keep up with many of her financial obligations. As soon as Cuica was able to secure steady employment and housing and began rebuilding her life, her wages were garnished. What is left is never enough to pay for food or her subsidize apartment unit through the Coalition, and she often leans on family and friends to help her make ends meet. Allowing Cuica to hold onto more of her income from her job as a peer navigator at the Denver Public Library would support her on her path to economic security. Her compelling testimony helped convince members of both chambers to pass the bill.

Criminal justice reform and support for justice-involved people returning to their communities is closely tied with the issue of economic security. Ensuring that people with criminal records can find employment, housing, and support themselves and their families is the best way to prevent recidivism and strengthen communities. The Chance to Compete Act (**HB19-1025**; Rep. Melton, Rep. Herod, Sen. Foote, Sen. Rodriguez) addresses this intersection by prohibiting employers from inquiring about an applicant's criminal history on an initial application. It also prevents employers from advertising or stating in job applications that a person with a criminal history may not apply for a position. Following unsuccessful attempts in 2016 and 2017, the Chance to Compete Act finally passed with bipartisan support. Coalition staff members Tammy Bellofatto, Peter Dybing, and Marcus Weaver provided powerful testimony in support of the bill. By passing this bill, Colorado joined 11 other states that have "banned the box" for the private sector. The Coalition removed the question inquiring about applicants' criminal history from its job applications in advance of the bill's passage.

PARTNERSHIPS

The Coalition's work is made possible by its strong partnerships with other direct service providers, advocacy organizations, coalitions, state agencies, and elected officials. Colorado Coalition for the Homeless continues to chair the All Families Deserve a Chance (AFDC) coalition Policy Committee and serve on its Executive Committee. In this role, the Coalition shapes the group's policy agenda and drives its advocacy efforts. This year, the Coalition, in collaboration with AFDC and the Center for Work Education and Employment (CWEE) held its second annual lobby day. Roughly 85 participants – most of whom had never been to the Capitol before – lobbied in favor of HB19-1025, HB19-1107, and HB19-1118. The Coalition is also an Executive team member and Vice Chair of the Colorado Social Legislative Committee (CSLC). The Coalition also remained an active member of the Women's Legislative Breakfast, this year celebrating the 30th annual breakfast. Coalition staff also broadened internal participation in legislative efforts through the internal Advocacy Committee.

LOOKING FORWARD

Now, the Coalition turns to the implementation of the many bills that will support the populations it serves. This includes driving public education, engaging in the regulatory process, influencing and monitoring how appropriated dollars are spent, and tracking outcomes.

Next legislative sessions, the Coalition will work to protect and expand affordable housing funding and will explore the possibility of establishing a funding mechanism for homeless response services. The Coalition anticipates that renters' protections, including a measure to prohibit discrimination based on source of income, will continue to be important issues to address through an equity lens. Lastly, the Coalition will support any measure to establish a Supervised Use Site pilot program to help connect people who are unhoused using intravenous drugs with a safe place to use and access other critical resources. Through all its efforts, the Coalition will continue to work with its partners to develop lasting solutions to homelessness.

PRIORITY BILL LIST

CCH took action including shaping policy through the stakeholder process¹, direct lobbying², letter-writing³, grassroots organizing⁴, testifying⁵, and formal endorsements⁶ on the following bills:

Housing

Bill #	Sponsors	Bill Summary	Position Action	Outcome
HB19-1009 Substance Use Disorders Recovery	Rep. Kennedy (D) Rep. Singer (D) Sen. Priola (R) Sen. Pettersen (D)	The bill appropriates \$1 million each of the next 5 fiscal years to fund housing vouchers for individuals with a substance use disorder.	Support 1, 2	Passed
HB19-1228 Increase Tax Credit Allocation Affordable Housing	Rep. Bird (D) Rep. Titone (D) Sen. Zenzinger (D) Sen. Tate (R)	The bill doubles the Affordable Housing Tax Credit from \$5 million to \$10 million through 2024.	Support 2, 6	Passed
HB19-1245 Affordable Housing Funding from Vendor Fee Changes	Rep. Weissman (D) Sen. Gonzales (D)	The bill makes a minor change to the vendor fee and directs roughly \$50 million in annual savings to support affordable housing.	Support 1, 2, 4, 5, 6	Passed
HB19-1322 Expand Supply Affordable Housing	Rep. Roberts (D) Rep. Will (R) Sen. Moreno (D) Sen. Coram (R)	The bill directs \$30 million to be transferred from the Unclaimed Property for affordable housing each year for three years beginning in fiscal year 2020-2021	Support 1, 2, 4, 5, 6	Passed

Renters' Protections

Bill #	Sponsors	Bill Summary	Position Action	Outcome
HB19-1085 Grants for Property Tax Rent and Heat	Rep. Exum (D) Sen. Zenzinger (D)	The bill increases funding and expands eligibility to qualify for assistance under the Property Tax, Rent, Heat Credit Rebate (PTC Rebate), which is available to low-income older adults and people with disabilities.	Support 1, 2, 6	Passed
HB19-1106 Rental Application Fees	Rep. Titone (D) Rep. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D) Sen. Pettersen (D)	The bill limits what a landlord can charge as a "rental application fee" to the actual costs of screening a prospective tenant and limits consideration of criminal and credit history.	Support 1, 2, 5, 6	Passed
HB19-1118 Time Period to Cure Lease Violation	Rep. Jackson (D) Rep. Galindo (D) Sen. Williams (D)	The bill extends the amount of time a renter has to pay rent or cure a lease violation before an eviction, from 3 days to 10 days.	Support 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Passed
HB19-1309 Mobile Home Park Act Oversight	Rep. Hooton (D) Rep. McCluskie (D) Sen. Fenberg (D)	The bill provides for state oversight over the Mobile Home Park Act, expands the eviction timeframes, and establishes an administrative process for tenants to seek relief if their rights are violated.	Support 6	Passed
SB19-180	Sen. Winter (D) Rep. McCluskie (D)	The bill provides \$750,000 to create an Eviction Legal Defense Fund.	Support	Passed

Eviction Legal Defense Fund			1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	
SB19-225 Authorize Local Governments to Stabilize Rent	Sen. Gonzales (D) Sen. Rodriguez (D) Rep. Lontine (D) Rep. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D)	The bill would have given counties and municipalities the authority to enact ordinances intended to stabilize the cost of rent.	Support 2, 6	Failed

Homelessness

Bill #	Sponsors	Bill Summary	Position Action	Outcome
HB19-1204 Prohibit Camping Environmentally Sensitive Areas	Rep. Beckman (R) Rep. Sandridge (R)	The bill prohibits a person from camping within 100 feet of an "urban environmentally sensitive area."	Oppose 2, 5	Failed
SB19-047 Remove Unauthorized Persons from Vacant Land	Sen. Hisey (R) Rep. Buentello (D)	The bill expands the alternative procedure to authorize removal of unauthorized persons from vacant land.	Oppose 2, 5	Failed

Public Benefits

Bill #	Sponsors	Bill Summary	Position Action	Outcome
HB19-1013 Child Care Expenses Tax Credit Low-income Families	Rep. Exum (D) Sen. Pettersen (D)	The bill extends the state income tax credit for child care expenses through 2028.	Support 6	Passed
HB19-1164 Child Tax Credit	Rep. Singer (D) Rep. Zenzinger (D) Sen. Priola (R)	The bill would have provided funding for the Working Families Tax Credit Act created in 2013.	Support 6	Failed
HB19-1223 Social Security Disability Application Assistance	Rep. Michaelson Jenet (D) Rep. Larson (R) Sen. Winter (D)	The bill creates a program to help persons with disabilities participating in the state Aid to the Needy Disabled program navigate the application process for federal disability benefits.	Support 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Passed
SB19-188 FAMLI Family Medical Leave Insurance Program	Sen. Winter (D) Sen. Williams (D) Rep. Gray (D) Rep. Duran (D)	The bill creates a study of the implementation of a paid family and medical leave program.	Support 6	Passed

Workforce

Bill #	Sponsors	Bill Summary	Position	Outcome
HB19-1107 Employment Support Job Retention Services Program	Rep. Coleman (D) Sen. Fields (D) Sen. Priola (R)	The bill creates the employment support and job retention services program to provide emergency support to eligible individuals.	Support 6	Passed
HB19-1189 Wage Garnishment Reform	Rep. Gray (D) Rep. Valdez (D) Sen. Bridges (D)	The bill changes the amount of an individual's disposable weekly earnings subject to garnishment from 25% to 20%.	Support 2, 5, 6	Passed
HB19-1210 Local Government Minimum Wage	Rep. Melton (D) Rep. Galindo (D) Sen. Danielson (D) Sen. Moreno (D)	The bill allows a unit of local government to enact laws establishing a minimum wage within its jurisdiction.	Support 2, 6	Passed
SB19-085 Equal Pay for Equal Work Act	Rep. Buckner (D) Rep. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D) Sen. Danielson (D) Sen. Pettersen (D)	The bill improves enforcement of wage discrimination complaints based on an employee's sex by permitting an aggrieved person to bring a civil action in district court to pursue remedies specified in the bill.	Support 6	Passed

Criminal Justice Reform and Reentry

Bill #	Sponsors	Bill Summary	Position	Outcome
HB19-1025 Limits on Job Applicant Criminal History Inquiries	Rep. Melton (D) Rep. Herod (D) Sen. Foote (D) Sen. Rodriguez (D)	The bill prohibits employers from inquiring about an applicant's criminal history on the initial application.	Support 2, 5, 6	Passed
HB19-1225 No Monetary Bail for Certain Low-level Offenses	Rep. Herod (D) Rep. Soper (R) Sen. Lundeen (R) Sen. Lee (D)	The bill prohibits a court from imposing a monetary condition of release for a defendant charged with low-level offenses.	Support 2	Passed
HB19-1275 Increased Eligibility for Criminal Record Sealing	Rep. Weissman (D) Rep. Soper (R) Sen. Lee (D)	The bill creates a simplified process to seal certain criminal justice records. The court seals eligible records within the criminal case without requiring the defendant to file a separate civil action.	Support 6	Passed

Other

Bill #	Sponsors	Bill Summary	Position	Outcome
HB19-1038 Dental Services for Pregnant Women on Children's Basic Health Plan Plus	Rep. Duran (D) Rep. Lontine (D) Sen. Ginal (D) Sen. Story (D)	The bill requires the board to include dental services to all eligible enrollees, which includes children and pregnant women.	Support 6	Passed
HB19-1045 Office of Public Guardianship Operation Conditions	Rep. Snyder (D) Rep. Soper (R) Sen. Ginal (D)	The bill would provide funding for a pilot program to assist indigent Coloradans who are unable to make decisions for themselves.	Support 3, 6	Passed
HB19-1239 Census Outreach Grant Program	Rep. Tipper (D) Rep. Caraveo (D) Sen. Priola (R) Sen. Winter (D)	the bill creates the 2020 census outreach grant program to support the accurate counting of the population of the state for the 2020 census and appropriates \$6 million.	Support 6	Passed
HB19-1251 Age of Marriage and Emancipation Procedure	Rep. Hansen (D) Rep. Landgraf (R)	The bill permits the issuance of a marriage license only to a person who is 18 years of age, unless the person is at least 16.5 years of age and emancipated through a court procedure.	Amend 1, 2	Passed