



**2026**

**LEGISLATIVE**

**REPORT**

**COLORADO  
COALITION  
FOR THE HOMELESS**



# INTRODUCTION

The second regular session of the 75th General Assembly convened on January 14th and adjourned on May 13th, 2026. The composition of both chambers remained the same as last year apart from a few unexpected departures including the tragic death of Sen. Faith Winter and subsequent restructuring, with Democrats maintaining their majority in both the House and the Senate.

Concerns around proposed budget cuts and impacts from federal legislation and actions including Colorado's own staggering budget shortfall set the tone for the legislative session. In total, the General Assembly passed 449 of 626 introduced bills, many becoming casualties of the ruthless budgeting process. Some politics reporters and commentators have described the session as "muted," "policy-light," and one where legislators were forced to "nibble around the edges" because the fiscal environment prevented them from pursuing new programs or ambitious policy changes. As with previous sessions, this one was also colored by Governor Polis' influence, leading some policymakers to hold back on introducing innovative ideas until a new administration takes power in 2027.

This year, the Colorado Coalition for the Homeless' (CCH or the Coalition) advocacy efforts continued to focus on four broad policy areas: homelessness, affordable housing, health, and economic justice. Despite the many hurdles, the Coalition was successful in passing all three top priority bills: HB26-1202, HB26-1015, and SB26-118 (discussed in more detail below).

# BUDGET

The Colorado General Assembly has faced devastating budget challenges for three sessions in a row, including and leading to last year's special session where legislators were called back to address a \$750 million shortfall created by changes to tax revenue as a result of the bill

passed (H.R. 1) by Congress in July 2025. This year, the Joint Budget Committee (JBC) was charged with resolving an additional \$1.5B funding gap.

Several structural factors and policy choices led Colorado to this point, including:

- The end of federal pandemic relief funds (American Rescue Plan Act or ARPA funds),
- Expansions and growth in state programs,
- Rapid increase in Medicaid costs,
- Demands on the criminal legal system,
- Loss of state revenue due to tax law changes in the federal H.R. 1 bill, and
- Limitations imposed by the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR).

The General Assembly passed a bipartisan \$46.8B budget for fiscal year 2026-27 ([HB26-1410](#)) beginning July 1, 2026. The budget was passed alongside 65 orbital bills designed to make statutory changes needed to balance the budget. It was clear that the State has largely run out of creative accounting maneuvers and time-limited strategies to avoid deep and painful cuts. Even after reducing the State's reserves from 15 to 13 percent ([HB26-1363](#)) and redirecting over \$300M in future TABOR refunds ([HB26-1419](#)), many areas of the budget took a hit, including housing and healthcare.

The State Affordable Housing Fund enabled by Proposition 123 ([HB26-1360](#)) was reduced by \$130M or 40 percent, including a 75 percent reduction in funds dedicated to affordable rental development. Despite tireless advocacy by the Coalition and our partners, a bill ([HB26-1401](#)) to repeal \$90M in current and future transfers to the Affordable Housing Development Fund (HDGF) was approved by the General Assembly. Within Medicaid, cost containment measures include a two percent provider reimbursement rate cut (which does not affect Federally Qualified Health Centers like CCH but does undermine the integrity of Colorado's healthcare safety net), a cap on adult dental benefits, and reductions to benefits and enrollment under Cover All Coloradans ([HB26-1411](#)).

Next year's budget is also projected to be dire. Without long-term structural fixes, Colorado will remain stuck in this budget shortfall cycle, making additional cuts to critical programs inevitable. Coloradans are likely to see multiple measures on their November ballots that could significantly impact the fiscal environment, including a plan to implement a graduated income tax that is projected to generate \$2B annually for schools, healthcare, and childcare.

## ADVOCACY

With support from long-time contract lobbyist Danny McCarthy with Mendez, Barkis & Associates, the Coalition tracked 206 of the 626 introduced bills (33 percent), not including resolutions. CCH actively engaged on 44 bills and achieved the desired outcome on 34 for a 77 percent success rate. This calculation includes outright successes (i.e. the Coalition supported the bill and it passed or opposed the bill and it failed) as well as bills on which the Coalition took an amend or monitor position and the bill had the preferred outcome for CCH. The bills are listed along with their outcomes and linked in the table below. CCH Education & Advocacy (E&A) team members and other staff members testified 29 times on 21 bills (14 live and 15 written). CCH's network sent 2,643 messages to legislators urging action on key bills.

This year, 75 people - including staff, clients, and community members - attended CCH's Lobby Day on Wednesday, February 25, where they advocated in support of two Coalition-led bills, HB26-1202 and HB26-1015, and general preservation of already-limited housing and homelessness funding (see below for explanations of two bills). The E&A team strives to make advocacy approachable and impactful, and this event continues to be a powerful catalyst for staff, clients, and partners to civically engage and participate in the public policy process.

## BILL POSITIONS EXPLAINED

<b>SUPPORT</b>	In favor of a bill's passage
<b>OPPOSE</b>	Against a bill's passage
<b>AMEND</b>	Seeking changes
<b>MONITOR</b>	Interested in certain bill provisions but not likely to actively engage

## PRIORITY POLICY AREAS

*The following narrative describes the bills on which the Coalition was most actively involved or that may impact CCH operations or clients or people experiencing or at risk of homelessness the most. Bills are organized by issue area based on what was introduced, so there are categories that fall within or span multiple policy buckets. Not every bill we tracked is included. Note, legislative votes are listed in the following format: yes-no-excused. Final bill language, fiscal notes, and complete vote counts can be accessed by clicking the links in the bill report below.*

## HOMELESSNESS

**HB26-1202, Strategy to Reduce & Prevent Homelessness (Reps. Rutinel & Sirota; Sens. Amabile & Marchman)**, was the Coalition's top priority bill, building on a similar effort that did not make it to the finish line in 2025 (HB25-1032). The bill will improve and facilitate statewide strategies and coordination on homelessness prevention and resolution in three ways: 1) direct the state to create a proposal for a statewide strategy on homelessness, 2) allow counties and municipalities to form regional authorities to respond to homelessness, and 3) allow local documentary fees to be used for affordable housing and homelessness programs. Across Colorado, homelessness has been

# ADVOCACY BY THE NUMBERS

**3/3** PRIORITY BILLS PASSED

**206** NUMBER OF BILLS TRACKED  
THIS SESSION BY CCH

**44** NUMBER OF BILLS CCH  
ACTIVELY ENGAGED ON

**34** NUMBER OF BILLS WHICH  
ACHIEVED DESIRED OUTCOME

**29** TESTIMONY GIVEN BY CCH  
STAFF



increasing for years (although the most recent data indicate a leveling-off between 2025-2026) and more people are struggling to make ends meet while the state's massive budget gap puts essential policies, programs, and funding at risk. In this fiscal environment, it is more important than ever to think strategically about how to help individuals, families, and communities meet their basic needs across the state. This bill adds one more tool to local governments' toolboxes. The bill passed without any unwanted amendments 38-23-4 in the House and 23-12-0 in the Senate.



Another top priority for CCH was HB26-1015, Homeless Contribution Tax Credit (HCTC) Extension (Reps. McCormick & Taggart; Sens. Michaelson Jenet & Simpson). This 25% tax credit has been highly effective in expanding the capacity of the homeless response system throughout Colorado and is one of the main supports for homeless service providers from the state. The HCTC provides the incentive that many taxpayers are seeking to support our homeless response system by driving donations to homeless service providers in exchange for a small reduction in their own tax liability. The more than \$25M in funds that it drives into the system annually (nearly \$500,000 to CCH) comes at an estimated \$4.4M in revenue reduction to the state in FY 2026-27 making it worth almost five times its value. Advocates worried that this bill would fall victim to the disastrous budget environment, but legislators from both sides of the political aisle ultimately saw the expansion of

this credit as valuable, voting 47-16-2 in the House and 33-2-0 in the Senate.

The Coalition also tracked a bill brought by the Division of Housing (DOH) within the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) HB26-1192, Homeless Prevention Activities Program Restructure (Reps. Phillips & Barron; Sen. Exum). The bill eliminates the Homeless Prevention Activities Program Advisory Committee and gives DOH the power to administer the Program, to establish and enforce standards for all homeless prevention activities covered by the Program, and to establish standards that assure Program funds are properly allocated. The bill passed with little debate on a vote of 45-17-3 in the House and 26-8-1 in the Senate.

## HOUSING DEVELOPMENT & FUNDING

This session was all about trying to give state and local governments more tools in the toolbox to meet local and regional housing needs. The Coalition focused on aligning affordability standards to demonstrated community needs, ensuring that existing and new housing policies interact appropriately, and preserving Colorado's limited affordable housing dollars.

The Coalition supported two important development- and funding-related bills that passed. The first was HB26-1001, Housing Developments on Qualifying Properties (Reps. Boesenecker & Mabrey; Sens. Exum & Gonzales), also called the "Housing Opportunities Made Easier (HOME) Act." This was a top Polis priority that allows nonprofits, transit districts, school districts, and other entities to bypass certain local zoning requirements to develop affordable housing more quickly and easily. This bill was the result of nearly two years of negotiations (see discussion on failed HB25-1169 Housing Developments on Faith and Educational Land in last year's Legislative Report) through which the Coalition was able to influence how to ensure affordability standards for housing created through this process. The bill initially passed on votes of 35-24-6 in the House

and 22-13-0 in the Senate, with the House agreeing to Senate amendments and repassing 40-24-1.

The second was [HB26-1313](#), **Adjust Requirements Statewide Affordable Housing Fund (Reps. Boesenecker & R Stewart; Sens. Ball & Frizell)**, which changes requirements for how much affordable housing a local government must build to qualify for State Affordable Housing Fund dollars under Proposition 123. This bill changed the 3% growth requirement to a formula created by DOLA that takes a variety of factors into consideration for local governments to be considered eligible for Prop123 funds. The bill also creates an incentive program that encourages local communities to address some of the harder-to-build housing options, including supportive housing programs for the lowest income households.

Following the sweep of \$130M from the fund to shore up the budget (discussed below), the bill was further amended to require the state to hold a public process on how the remaining \$70M will be targeted. Through that process, CCH hopes to encourage the state to use the funds for the lowest income households (to which only 17 percent of Proposition 123 funds have been directed to date) and for projects that are likely to draw the most federal funding or offset other state expenditures. This policy will help more communities access critical funding to better meet their unique housing needs. The Coalition was deeply involved in shaping and promoting this bill - along with many trusted stakeholders - leading to its passage on initial votes of 42-21-2 in the House and 33-2-0 in the Senate, repassing 47-18-0 in the House after accepting Senate amendments.

The Coalition also was involved in the amendment process on a number of bills that either risked impacting affordable housing operations or required changes to align with affordability standards central to other housing policies and current practices. **While these bills did not pass**, the Coalition counts a successful

amendment process as a win and the negotiations laid groundwork for the future.



[HB26-1036](#), **Local Taxes on Vacant Residential Property (Reps. Titone & Velasco)**, would have allowed local voters to approve a tax on homes that sit empty for long periods to help pay for affordable housing projects. Championed by the Colorado Municipal League, the bill was intended to make second home owners contribute more to their communities, especially in resort communities. The Coalition successfully advocated for an amendment to align definitions and terminology with other housing legislation and statutes, bringing CCH to a supportive position. It faced intense opposition from realtors, homebuilders, county treasurers, and business chambers, **killing the bill** in its first committee.

[HB26-1206](#), **Improved Funding to Support Development (Reps. Joseph & Gonzales; Sens. Lindstedt & Benavidez)**, gives city and county housing authorities the power to levy a sales tax or sales and use tax within the jurisdiction of the authority, if approved by voters, to support agency operations. The bill intended to align two parallel statutes governing the same public function, as regional housing authorities already have this ability, but traditional housing authorities do not. The Coalition successfully advocated for an amendment clarifying that any tax revenue must be used to address a

jurisdiction's demonstrated housing needs. **The legislation failed** when policymakers in each chamber were unable to reach agreement on amendments in time.



**HB26-1300, Health Service District Affordable Housing Service (Reps. Woodrow & Soper; Sen. Kipp)**, would have allowed a health service district to provide affordable housing services. Recognizing the deep connection between housing and health, the Coalition supported the concept of allowing health services districts to use existing funding to support housing. CCH successfully amended the bill to ensure alignment with demonstrated community needs based on available data as well as goals and definitions guiding other state housing investments, but it was voted down in the Senate Local Government & Housing Committee.

**HB26-1061, Community Integration Housing Tax Credits (Rep. Brooks)**, sought to ensure housing opportunities for people living with intellectual and development disabilities (IDD). The Coalition was supportive of the concept, but shared concerns about the requirement to designate at least 10% of the state's annual allocation of competitive federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) for IDD households and create a prioritization process for state Affordable Housing Tax Credits (AHTC) which would have undermined well-established, public

processes for funding allocation facilitated by the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority (CHFA). The bill was withdrawn by the sponsor after its first committee hearing.

**SB26-139, Local Education Provider Workforce Housing (Sens. Roberts & Bridges; Reps. K Stewart & Lukens)**, also known as the Building Excellent Teacher and Employee Residences Act (BETER), creates a new school district financing opportunity for the development of housing for teachers and other school district and public school staff. The Coalition worked to amend the bill to ensure the long-term affordability of housing built with these funds and to protect current housing funding from being co-opted by these projects, but it was postponed indefinitely in its first committee hearing. It is likely we will see another version of this bill in the future after additional stakeholdering takes place.

The Coalition also experienced some notable losses this session, the most painful being two bills reducing already-limited funding for affordable housing. The first, **HB26-1360, Affordable Housing Financing Fund (Reps. Brown & Taggart; Sens. Bridges & Kirkmeyer)**, was an orbital bill, meaning it was one of 64 companion bills to the Long Bill (**HB26-1410**) that require statutory changes to help balance the budget. The bill transfers \$130M from the state Affordable Housing Fund to the General Fund on June 30, 2026, and makes corresponding adjustments to the Affordable Housing Finance Fund for the 2026-27 fiscal year. Despite persistent advocacy by the Coalition and other affordable housing partners to preserve this funding, the transfer was deemed necessary in this challenging budget environment. As mentioned above, CCH and our partners were able to influence the process and prioritization for how the remaining funds will be used for the next few years in **HB26-1313**. The legislation passed 39-22-0 in the House and 26-9-0 in the Senate.

The second, **HB26-1401, Transfers from Unclaimed Property Trust Fund (Reps. Sirota &**

**Taggart; Sens. Bridges & Kirkmeyer**), repeals \$90M in future transfers from the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund to the Housing Development Grant Fund originally established by HB19-1322, an effort that CCH was very involved in. Again, the Coalition advocated fiercely for alternative solutions, including the possibility of using the fiscal year 2025-26 transfer (\$30M) to help balance the budget this year while leaving future transfers intact (\$30M each year for two additional years), but the funding was repealed in its entirety. The final vote count was 40-19-6 in the House and 24-11-0 in the Senate.

The Coalition also supported **HB26-1066, Tax Exemptions Low Income Rental Property Development (Reps. K Stewart & R Stewart; Sen. Ball)**, to expand an existing tax exemption for the development of affordable homeownership options to the creation of low-income residential rental properties. The bill died on the calendar – meaning that it was not prioritized by leadership and was not heard by the Senate in time – largely due to its fiscal note.

## LANDLORD-TENANT LAW

Recognizing that Colorado has made significant strides toward creating protections for renters in the past decade, and that in some cases, those protections are beginning to make operations more challenging as a nonprofit houser, the Coalition worked to amend a number of landlord/tenant bills to ensure a balanced approach to landlord-tenant rights and responsibilities.

One of those bills was **HB26-1047, Protections for Residential Tenants (Rep. Joseph)**. As introduced, it would have (1) required a plaintiff that files a complaint concerning the unlawful detention of real property to include certain documentation with the complaint; (2) required eviction court records to remain suppressed unless it concerns a substantial violation of the lease; and (3) required a landlord to provide a

tenant at least one rent payment option that does not require the tenant to access an online portal or pay a transaction fee. CCH expressed deep concerns about the automatic and blanket suppression of eviction court records, which was ultimately amended out, but the bill failed to make it out of its first committee.

Another bill the Coalition sought to amend was **HB26-1106, Eviction Protections for Tenants (Reps. Lindsay & Velasco; Sens. Weissman & Wallace)**. The introduced bill would have made extensive changes to the eviction process and raised concerns about timeliness of the process for affordable housers that are already subject to strict state and federal standards in many cases. CCH and its partners worked on amendments that would have narrowed it to (1) protections for minors experiencing eviction, (2) clarification around a renter's right to resolve back rent, (3) improving the appeals process, and (4) extending the period before move-out after a judgement against a tenant is made, but the bill was lost in its first committee.

A third landlord/tenant bill on which CCH engaged was **HB26-1196, Tenant Data Information (Reps. Joseph & English; Sen. Benavidez)**. Upon introduction, the bill would have mandated that landlords offer to report tenants' rent payments to credit bureaus with the goal of helping them establish or improve their credit. While the Coalition was supportive of that end, the organization had concerns about the cost to nonprofit housers and possible discrimination toward renters who opt out of participating, and worked with the sponsors and partners to amend the bill down to a policy that focuses on protection of tenants' personal data.

The Coalition supported one renter-focused bill, **HB26-1045, Disabilities Housing Protections (Reps. Clifford & Zokaie; Sens. Danielson & Kipp)**, which provides protections for individuals with disabilities who rely on emotional support animals, aligning with federal standards. The bill passed 40-23-2 in the House and 23-12-0 in the Senate.

## HEALTH & HEALTHCARE

The Coalition relies on staff expertise and strong community partnerships to power our advocacy efforts on health and healthcare. This year, we engaged on a broad range of topics, with a focus on preserving Colorado’s healthcare safety net and protecting vulnerable individuals, including those at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

The Coalition played a supportive role on a deeply important bill led by our partners at Center for Health Progress, Colorado Center on Law and Policy, Colorado Consumer Health Initiative, and Towards Justice, **HB26-1267, Limitations on Collection Actions for Medical Debt Medical, (Reps. Mabrey & Joseph; Sens. Weissman & Jodeh)**. Also known as the Medical Debt Protection Act, this bill sets clear and fair standards for reasonable payment plans, tying payments to income and protecting basic

financial stability — so Coloradans can focus on recovery, caring for their families, and contributing to their communities. It ensures patients can see exactly what they owe and why, giving them the knowledge and time to make informed decisions. The bill was amended significantly, leaving in place prohibitions on only the most egregious debt collection practices including but not limited banning wage garnishment, seizing or threatening to seize an individual’s primary residence, and attempting to arrest or detain an individual in connection with medical debt.

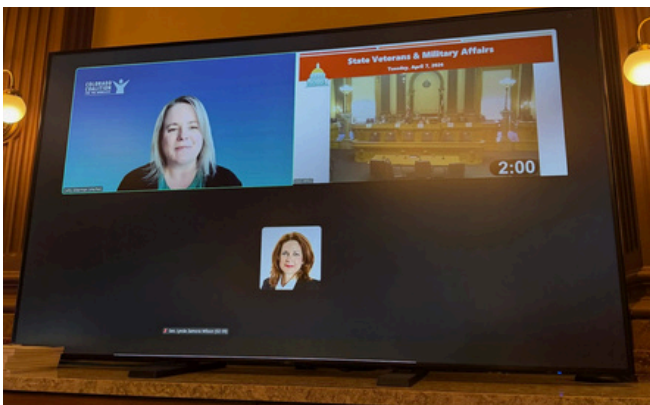
Megan Novotny, Coalition Clinic Nurse Manager, expertly represented CCH in committee. Despite months of negotiations, the bill was killed in House Health & Human Services, but it is expected to be brought back next year.

As a member of Colorado Community Health Network (CCHN), CCH followed their lead in working to amend one bill and supporting two



others. As an orbital bill tied to the Long Bill, [HB26-1411](#), **Changes to Cover All Coloradans Program (Reps. Brown & Sirota; Sens. Amabile & Kirkmeyer)** limits the benefits pregnant women and children are eligible for under the Cover All Coloradans program to help balance the budget. The bill implements a \$1,100 annual cap on dental services (successfully amended up from the originally proposed \$750). It also limits behavioral health services, home- and community-based services for children under 19 years old, and total enrollment. The bill passed 42-20-3 in the House and 32-3-0 in the Senate and, following conference committee, repassed 41-20-4 and 32-2-1 in the respective chambers. While the hit to the Cover All Coloradans is disappointing, CCH was glad to advocate alongside CCHN, Colorado Consumer Health Initiative, and others for improvements.

CCHN and the Coalition also took support positions on [SB26-004](#), **Expand List of Petitioners for Protection Order (Sen. Sullivan; Rep. Froelich)**, which adds certain healthcare facilities, including Federally Qualified Health Centers, to the list of community members who may petition the court for an extreme risk protection order, and [SB25-032](#), **Promoting Immunization Access, (Sens. Daugherty & Mullica; Reps. Ferret & Brown)** bolsters immunization access and protects pharmacists' ability to prescribe and administer vaccines. SB26-004 passed on votes of 20-13-2 in the Senate and 39-24-2 in the House and SB25-032 passed on votes of 20-12-3 in the Senate and 43-19-3 in the House. The Senate voted 22-12-1 to repass.



Another bill the Coalition supported was [HB26-1271](#), **Alcohol Impact & Recovery Enterprises (Reps. Jackson & Bacon; Sens. Amabile & Jodeh)**. The bill creates three enterprises in the behavioral health administration that will collect a fee from licensees that are manufacturers and wholesalers that distribute alcohol in Colorado, and use the fee for services. The bill creates an alcohol impact and recovery enterprise board that governs the enterprises. This concept has been identified as a priority among CCH providers. Unfortunately, the bill failed in its first committee due to industry pushback (as did a [nearly identical bill](#) in 2024), but the Coalition will continue to advocate through our involvement with the newly-formed Colorado Alcohol Impacts Coalition (CAIC) and during future legislative sessions.

CCH also tracked three bills related to funding Colorado's healthcare subsidy programs. The first two bills focused on addressing the budget deficit driven in large part by increasing Medicaid costs. [HB26-1327](#), **Large Employer Medicaid Support Fee (Rep. Ferret; Sen. Mullica)**, would have imposed a fee on large employers for each employee enrolled in Medicaid. While this may have helped ensure big companies contribute a fairer share to Colorado's economy to the tune of \$20M per year, advocates feared unintended consequences including companies choosing to cut pay, benefits, or hours, as seen in other states that have implemented similar policies. The Senate Finance Committee postponed the bill indefinitely.

[SB26-187](#), **Establishing Commission on Medicaid (Sens. Amabile & Bridges; Reps. Brown & Taggart)**, creates the Commission on Medicaid, consisting of 10 members of the General Assembly. They are charged with meeting developing recommendations regarding Medicaid spending, utilization, and administration considering new federal policies and delivering a report to the General Assembly and the Governor by December 11, 2026. The legislation passed 31-4-0 in the Senate and

45-19-1 in the House, then repassed 31-4-0 in the Senate after concurring with House amendments.

The third bill addresses the concern that the Health Insurance Affordability Enterprise (HIAE) was not able to sufficiently fund key programs, including the OmniSalud program, which subsidizes insurance for Coloradans with incomes below 300 percent of the federal poverty line who are not eligible for federal tax credits or state-funded insurance due to immigration status. **SB26-178, Health Insurance Affordability Measures (Sens. Mullica & Jodeh; Reps. Brown & Gilchrist)**, creates new revenue sources for the HIAE. While the Coalition supports full funding for OmniSalud and other affordability programs, we chose to monitor negotiations on funding sources, some which have historically been important funding sources for housing. The bill passed 23-20-2 in the Senate and 43-22-0 in the House.



The Coalition fought against one bill that would have harmed the safety-net ecosystem and Medicaid members. **HB26-1096, Colorado Medicaid Access to Primary Care Services (Reps. Johnson & Feret; Sens. Rich & Kipp)**, would have allowed Medicaid members to purchase primary care services or enter into a direct primary care agreement. CCH expressed concerns about unintended consequences including undermining the Medicaid funding model, pulling providers away from safety-net settings, exacerbating primary care shortages, creating distrust in Medicaid, putting greater

pressure on Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) like ours, fragmenting care for participating members, and creating a predatory dynamic in which members may be encouraged to make financially risky decisions. The Coalition testified in opposition alongside the Colorado Center on Law and Policy (CCLP), the Colorado Consumer Health Initiative (CCHI), Colorado Access, and others, ultimately killing the bill in Senate Health & Human Services.

## ECONOMIC JUSTICE

CCH provided supportive testimony on several bills aimed at bolstering economic justice in Colorado. Our partners at Colorado Fiscal Institute championed a four-bill package to address the harm caused by H.R. 1, a dramatic overhaul of the federal tax code that delivered significant benefits to wealthy individuals and corporations. Together, they aimed to reduce business tax breaks by more than \$550 million annually and restore and sustain critical tax credits for low-income families that were turned off by the federal tax bill, including the Family Affordability Tax Credit (FATC), a new Colorado tax credit passed in 2024 that gives families with children under 17 money back to help pay for things like food and rent. Ultimately, under pressure from the Governor, lawmakers failed to meet the moment, killing two of the bills that would have generated the most revenue. The two bills that did pass triggered the FATC back on only *partially* starting in tax year 2027.

Had they passed, **HB26-1221, Tax Expenditure Adjustments (Reps. Zokaie & Sirotka; Sens. Amabile & Wallace)**, would have limited deductions for excessive executive compensation and net operating losses, using the revenue to fund a new refundable child tax credit for Colorado families, and **HB26-1222, Modify Tax Expenditures (Reps. Garcia & McCormick; Sen. Kipp)**, would have decoupled Colorado from several costly federal corporate tax breaks created by H.R. 1. Both pieces of legislation were killed in Senate Finance Committee after passing 42-23-0 in the House.



**HB26-1223, Modifying Certain Tax Expenditures (Reps. Woodrow & Boesenecker; Sens. Ball & Roberts)**, closes loopholes and modernizes elements of the tax code so taxpayers are treated equitably and corporations contribute their fair share. The bill also creates and funds a new Family Affordability Credit. While the bill passed on votes of 42-23-0 in the House and 22-13-0 in the Senate, it was substantially amended and now includes tax credits for restaurants that reduced its original impact.

**HB26-1289, Modification of Certain Tax Expenditures (Reps. Garcia & Brown; Sen. Weissman)** makes technical improvements to Colorado's tax code based on recommendations from the Office of the State Auditor. This legislation originally passed 42-23-0 in the House and 22-13-0 in the Senate, then repassed 37-25-3 in the House after accepting amendments from the Senate.

While the two bills that passed represent important steps toward creating a fairer and more resilient tax system for Coloradans, advocates are extremely disappointed that more was not done to support families. At a time when many households are experiencing or on the brink of housing instability, policies that strengthen economic security are essential to preventing homelessness and supporting thriving families and communities.

The Coalition also supported **HB26-1240, State Earned Income Tax Credit Age Limit (Reps. Rutinel & Zokaie)**, which would have supported low-income Coloradans by removing the maximum age requirement beginning January 1, 2028. Not unexpectedly, the bill died on the calendar because of its expected fiscal impact.

The Coalition also advocated for **HB26-1429, County Administration Public Assistance Programs (Reps. Brown & Sirota; Sens. Bridges & Kirkmeyer)**, to stabilize public

assistance programs now and create a clear, inclusive process to redesign and update the safety net in the future. Connecting individuals and families to safety net benefits such as Medicaid and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is central to CCH's work. These supports are often the difference between continued instability and a pathway to housing and health. More than 134,000 Medicaid members in Colorado report lacking stable housing, and we estimate that at least half of our clients rely on SNAP benefits, underscoring how essential and interconnected these programs are. Unfortunately, the current benefits delivery system is fragmented and strained by federal changes.

In the short term, the bill implements state-level oversight, case review, reporting, quality improvement processes, and accountability standards. In the longer term, the bill establishes a new public benefits delivery model with up to twelve county cohorts by July 1, 2028. Redesign of the technology system supporting public benefits administration is critical for a successful redesign and will be updated in parallel with the redesign process. The bill passed quickly and with strong bipartisan support on votes of 54-9-2 in the House and 32-3-0 in the Senate, promising greater efficiency and that more resources will reach those who need them most.

## CRIMINAL LEGAL SYSTEM

Criminal legal reform was an active issue area for the Coalition this year, supporting three successful bills and helping kill a fourth bill that would have harmed people living in poverty who become involved in the criminal legal system.

**HB26-1134 Fairness & Transparency in Municipal Court (Reps. Mabrey & Velasco; Sens. Amabile & Weissman)**, was a top priority for the Right Response Coalition, of which CCH is a member. It was part of a multi-year effort led by Colorado Freedom Fund to ensure that all Coloradans, especially those experiencing

homelessness, receive equitable treatment within our municipal court system. Unhoused individuals frequently end up in municipal court due to the criminalization of life-sustaining behaviors associated with their circumstances, such as petty theft of food items, trespassing, or sleeping rough. Jails too often become the default option for shelter and care, trapping people in a homelessness-incarceration cycle.

Last year, **HB25-1147** passed the General Assembly and was vetoed by Governor Polis. This time around, the bill includes many of the same provisions except aligning municipal sentencing with state-level sentencing, the most controversial (and impactful) part of the bill. This year's effort does the following:

- Aligns access to municipal indigent defense counsel with state court practices of automatic appointment, reasonable compensation, and attorney access to client information;
- Requires similar public access to municipal court proceedings as in state court, including live streaming when municipal defendants are in custody; and
- Prohibits municipal courts that fail to keep records of proceedings from sentencing Coloradans to jail.

The bill passed on votes of 43-19-3 in the House and 24-11-0 in the Senate and was signed by the Governor.

Led by the ACLU of Colorado, CCH also supported **HB26-1039, Adding Municipal Jails to County Jail Oversight Requirements (Reps. Carter & Ricks; Sens. Jodeh & Weissman)**, requiring municipal jails to comply with existing jail data collection requirements, standards, and oversight. The bill passed on votes of 46-16-3 in the House and 23-11-1 in the Senate.

CCH also endorsed **HB26-1256, Procedures & Data Individual's Release from Department of Corrections, (Reps. Jackson & Mabrey; Sen. Cutter)**, also known as the Reentry Readiness

Act. The bill ensures that individuals leaving prison are provided essential identification documents and \$100 of “gate money” to aid in their transition back into the community. This policy passed with bipartisan support on votes of 56-7-2 in the House and 23-11-1 in the Senate.



CCH and its partners also fought against an effort to further criminalize poverty by rolling back the 2019 law that prohibits courts from jailing people pretrial for weeks or months on low cash bonds for minor offenses tied directly to poverty. Had it passed, **SB26-112, Court Actions Related to Failure to Appear in Court (Sens. Zamora Wilson & Soper)**, would have harmed Colorado’s most vulnerable by rolling back critical protections against poverty-based jailing, widening the path for poverty-initiated deportation, and empowering municipal courts to continue a pattern of extreme criminalization of poverty. Strategic, robust advocacy helped kill the bill by a narrow 16-17-1 vote on third reading in the Senate.

## CHILD CARE

The E&A team relies heavily on the Coalition’s issue-area experts to inform its policy and advocacy work. Susan Dunn, Director of the Renaissance Children’s Center, and Nicole Linhardt, Director of Family Support Services, led on stakeholder work related to child care, including

participating in the Childcare Provider Action Network and advising the E&A team on key bills.

### **HB26-1004, Continuation of Child Care Contribution Tax Credit (Reps. McCluskie & Caldwell; Sens. Coleman & Simpson).**

Currently, a taxpayer who makes a qualifying donation to promote child care is allowed an income tax credit that is equal to 50% of the total value of the contribution, up to \$100,000. The bill extends this tax credit for 10 years. The Coalition’s Philanthropy team also aided in this effort by providing data on the impact of the credit on the Coalition. Despite strong bipartisan support, tax credits – existing ones with a track record of success and strong return on investment – were at risk of being terminated to help balance the budget. Ultimately, this one made it across the finish line with votes of 51-13-1 in the House and 13-3-1 in the Senate.



The Coalition supported two other bills aimed at bolstering the state’s struggling child care system. Led by Colorado Children’s Campaign, **SB26-019, Early Childhood Local System Consolidation (Sens. Ball & Bright; Reps. Sirota & Gonzalez)** expands the responsibilities and functions of early childhood councils to include certain those formerly performed by local coordinating organizations and imposes new accountability requirements. The bill passed 31-3-1 in the Senate and 45-18-2 in the House.

The other bill, **SB26-020, Child Care Provider Licensing & Quality (Sens. Bright & Ball; Reps. Sirota & Gonzalez)**, requires licensed child care facilities to maintain up-to-date employee records, establishes new standards for inspections and investigations, and creates a task force to study and report on recommendations for a streamlined child care licensure system. The bill passed 31-4-0 and repassed 32-2-1 in the Senate and 48-16-1 in the House.

The Coalition also tracked two bills with possible implications for its child care center operations. **SB26-050, Child Care Center Required Policy Disclosures (Sens. Marchman & Bright; Reps. Joseph & Soper)**, requires a child care center to disclose 1) that child care center staff are mandatory reporters of abuse and neglect and 2) use of video recording equipment, if applicable. The bill passed with strong bipartisan support on votes of 32-3-0 in the Senate and 56-8-1 in the House.

The second bill, **SB26-180, Investment Performance Authority (Sens. Bright & Marchman; Reps. Taggart & Garcia)**, would have created a special purpose authority to invest certain public money and used proceeds to support child care assistance for families with low incomes. While the Coalition supported the aim of funding Colorado's Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) – particularly after the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services froze Colorado's program funding – the bill would have created a dangerous precedent for the operation of enterprises, potentially creating a legal threat to state-run enterprises like the Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance (FAMLI) program. It was voted down in Senate Appropriations.

## MISCELLANEOUS

This year, the Coalition worked with the Colorado Nonprofit Association (CNA) on two bills tackling operational issues for nonprofit organizations.



The first bill, **SB26-118, Legacy Giving to Charitable Organizations (Sens. Coleman & Simpson; Rep. Clifford)**, creates a process for transferring legacy gifts to nonprofit beneficiaries. With federal funding at risk and state funding extremely constrained, philanthropic giving has become increasingly necessary to the Coalition’s ability to fulfil our mission. Legacy gifts – donations made by an individual to a nonprofit organization through their will or estate plan, usually finalized upon their death – are an important part of this support. Over the last decade, financial institutions have increasingly refused to transfer legacy gifts to a named charitable beneficiary unless they establish an account with the institution, rather than immediately delivering them by check, cash, or bank transfer. This causes confusion, financial vulnerability, and significant administrative burden. Members of the Coalition’s Philanthropy team initially raised this concern with CNA and assisted in advocacy efforts to get the bill across the finish line. The bill passed with remarkably strong bipartisan support with votes of 32-2-1 in the Senate and 54-8-3 in the House.



The second bill was **SB26-009, Charitable Organization State Sales & Use Tax (Sens. Lindstedt & Snyder; Reps. McCluskie & R Stewart)**. This bill provides a state-level exemption from sales and use tax for 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations to protect against federal action to revoke the nonprofit status of charitable organizations with politically sensitive missions. This is an issue under both Democratic and Republican administrations, but recent threats to organizations across the country have brought it into sharp focus. The bill passed 26-6-3 in the Senate and 43-21-1 in the House then repassed 28-7-0.

The Coalition also supported **SB26-005, Rights Violation in Immigration Enforcement Remedy, (Sens. Weissman & Gonzales; Reps Zokaie & Mabrey)**, one of several introduced bills aimed at protecting immigrants. This legislation creates a statutory cause of action for a person who has their federal constitutional rights violated during civil immigration enforcement actions. It passed on votes of 20-11-3 in the Senate and 41-22-2 in the House.

CCH also endorsed **SB26-119, Authorize Local Electronic Ballot Return (Sen. Mullica; Reps. Carter & Lukens)**. Had it passed, the bill would have authorized special districts and municipalities to use electronic ballot return in elections under the local code. The Coalition does extensive voter outreach, and we see how barriers to basic civic participation intersect with barriers to housing, health care, and economic opportunity. Voting is one of the most important ways for people to advocate for their needs and shape the policies that affect their lives. Facing significant pushback, the bill was killed in its first committee.



# LOOKING FORWARD

The 2026 legislative session was defined by difficult budget fights, new and strengthened partnerships, and hope for a Colorado that can fund critical resources, prepare for the future, and continue to be a national leader in policies and programs that help people thrive. Looking forward, the Coalition will continue to push for increased housing funding to make up for this year's losses and grow the impact of affordable housing programs and tools. CCH will also track and support the implementation of state and regional homelessness prevention and resolution strategies and defend Colorado's critical social and healthcare programs against federal-level threats. Housing, homelessness, health, and economic justice will remain the Coalition's primary focus areas for policy advocacy.

## SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR PARTNERS

- All Families Deserve a Chance Coalition
- American Civil Liberties Union of Colorado
- Archway Communities
- Center for Health Progress
- Colorado Center on Law and Policy
- Colorado Children's Campaign
- Colorado Coalition for the Homeless Advocacy and Public Policy Committee
- Colorado Community Health Network and Public Affairs Committee
- Colorado Consumer Health Initiative and Policy Committee
- Colorado Criminal Justice Reform Coalition
- Colorado Cross Disability Coalition
- Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Division of Housing
- Colorado Fiscal Institute
- Colorado Freedom Fund
- Colorado Health Policy Coalition
- Colorado Housing Finance Authority
- Colorado Municipal League
- Colorado Nonprofit Association
- Colorado Poverty Law Project
- Colorado Social Legislation Committee
- Denver Homeless Leadership Council
- Enterprise Community Partners
- Harm Reduction Action Center
- Housing Colorado and Policy Committee
- Neighborhood Development Collaborative
- Protect Our Care Coalition
- Provecho Collective
- Right Response Colorado
- State and Federal Housing Policy Table
- The Denver Foundation

## QUESTIONS? EMAIL US!

*Cathy Alderman*  
Chief Communications and Public Policy Officer,  
[Cathy.Alderman@coloradocoalition.org](mailto:Cathy.Alderman@coloradocoalition.org)

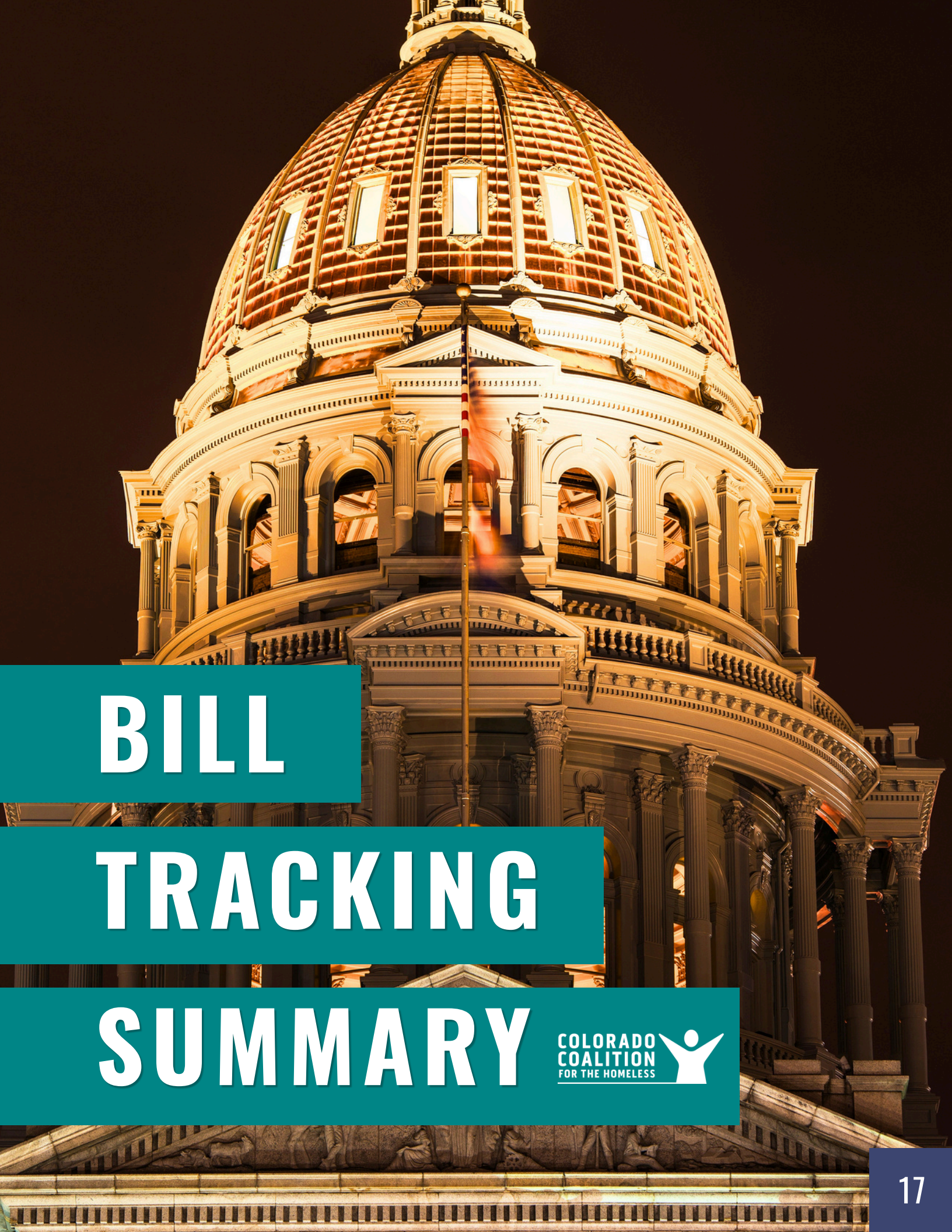
*Aubrey Wilde*  
Advocacy Program Director,  
[Aubrey.Wilde@coloradocoalition.org](mailto:Aubrey.Wilde@coloradocoalition.org)



2111 Champa Street  
Denver, CO, 80205  
[www.coloradocoalition.org](http://www.coloradocoalition.org)  
303-312-9643



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**BILL**

**TRACKING**

**SUMMARY**

**COLORADO  
COALITION  
FOR THE HOMELESS**



# HOMELESSNESS

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1015</a>	Rep. McCormick Rep. Taggart Sen. Simpson	Colorado Homeless Contribution Tax Credit Extension	The bill amends the Homeless Contribution Tax Credit (HCTC) to allow taxpayers to claim it through state income tax year 2030.	Support	Passed
<a href="#">HB26-1192</a>	Rep. Phillips Sen. Exum	Homeless Prevention Activities Program Restructure	The bill gives the Division of Housing within the Colorado Department of Local Affairs the power to administer the Homeless Prevention Activities Program.	Monitor	Passed
<a href="#">HB26-1202</a>	Rep. Rutinel Rep. Sirota Sen. Amabile	Strategy to Reduce & Prevent Homelessness	The bill improves and facilitates statewide and regional strategies and coordination on homelessness resolution and allows documentary fees to be used for affordable housing.	Support	Passed

# HOUSING DEVELOPMENT & FUNDING

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1001</a>	Rep. Boesenecker Rep. Mabrey Sen. Exum Sen. Gonzales	Housing Developments on Qualifying Properties	The Housing Opportunities Made Easier (HOME) Act allows qualifying entities to bypass certain local zoning requirements to support affordable housing development.	Support	Passed
<a href="#">HB26-1036</a>	Rep. Titone Rep. Velasco	Local Taxes on Vacant Residential Property	The bill authorizes a local government to impose taxes on vacant residential properties.	Support	Failed
<a href="#">HB26-1061</a>	Rep. Brooks	Community Integration Housing Tax Credits	The bill requires a 10 percent set-aside of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits and prioritization of State Affordable Housing Tax Credits for housing that serves people with intellectual and developmental disabilities.	Amend	Failed
<a href="#">HB26-1066</a>	Rep. Stewart K Rep. Stewart R Sen. Ball	Tax Exemptions Low Income Rental Property Development	The bill expands an existing exemption for taxation on property acquired for affordable homeownership to also include property intended for low-income residential rentals.	Support	Failed

# HOUSING DEVELOPMENT & FUNDING *CONTINUED*

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1206</a>	Rep. Joseph Sen. Lindstedt	Improved Funding to Support Development	The bill gives city and county housing authorities the power to levy a sales tax or sales and use tax within the jurisdiction of the authority to support operations.	Amend	Failed
<a href="#">HB26-1300</a>	Rep. Woodrow	Health Service District Affordable Housing Service	The bill allows a Health Service District to provide affordable housing services.	Amend	Failed
<a href="#">HB26-1313</a>	Rep. Boesenecker Rep. Stewart R Sen. Ball	Adjust Requirements Statewide Affordable Housing Fund	The bill changes requirements for how much affordable housing a local government must build to qualify for funding.	Support	Passed
<a href="#">HB26-1360</a>	Rep. Brown Rep. Taggart Sen. Bridges Sen. Kirkmeyer	Affordable Housing Financing Fund	The bill transfers \$130M from the state Affordable Housing Fund to the General Fund and makes corresponding adjustments to the Affordable Housing Finance Fund for the 2026-27 fiscal year.	Amend (oppose)	Passed

## HOUSING DEVELOPMENT & FUNDING *CONTINUED*

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1401</a>	Rep. Sirota Rep. Taggart Sen. Bridges Sen. Kirkmeyer	Transfers from Unclaimed Property Trust Fund	The bill repeals \$90M in future transfers from the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund to the Housing Development Grant Fund.	Amend (oppose)	Passed
<a href="#">SB26-139</a>	Sen. Roberts Sen. Bridges Rep. Stewart Rep. Lukens	Local Education Provider Workforce Housing	The Building Excellent Teacher and Employee Residences (BETER) Act creates a new school district financing opportunity for the development of housing for teachers and other school staff.	Amend	Failed

## LANDLORD-TENANT LAW

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1106</a>	Rep. Lindsay Rep. Velasco Sen. Weissman Sen. Wallace	Eviction Protections for Tenants	The bill makes extensive changes to the eviction process, including extending the period before move-out.	Amend	Failed
<a href="#">HB26-1045</a>	Rep. Clifford Rep. Zokaie	Disabilities Housing Protections	The bill provides protections for individuals with disabilities who rely on emotional support animals, aligning with federal standards.	Support	Passed

## LANDLORD-TENANT LAW *CONTINUED*

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1047</a>	Rep. Joseph	Protections for Residential Tenants	The bill creates new protections for renters including mandating blanket suppression of eviction records except in the case of a substantial lease violation.	Amend	Failed
<a href="#">HB26-1196</a>	Rep. Joseph Rep. English Sen. Benavidez	Tenant Data Information	The bill creates standards for protection of tenants' personal identifying information and information landlords must include on rental applications	Amend	Passed

## HEALTH & HEALTHCARE

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1096</a>	Rep. Johnson Rep. Feret Sen. Rich Sen. Kipp	Colorado Medicaid Access to Primary Care Services	The bill allows Medicaid members to purchase primary care services or enter into a direct primary care agreement.	Opposed	Failed
<a href="#">HB26-1267</a>	Rep. Mabrey Rep. Joseph Sen. Weissman Sen. Jodeh	Limitations on Collection Actions for Medical Debt	The Medical Debt Protection Act prohibits the most egregious collections actions including wage garnishment.	Support	Failed

# HEALTH & HEALTHCARE *CONTINUED*

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1271</a>	Rep. Jackson Rep. Bacon Sen. Amabile Sen. Jodeh	Alcohol Impact & Recovery Enterprises	The bill creates enterprises in the Behavioral Health Administration that will collect fees from certain alcohol distributors to fund services.	Support	Failed
<a href="#">HB26-1411</a>	Rep. Brown Rep. Sirota Sen. Amabile	Changes to Cover All Coloradans Program	The bill limits the benefits for which pregnant women and children are eligible under the Cover All Coloradans program.	Amend	Passed
<a href="#">SB26-004</a>	Sen. Sullivan Rep. Froelich	Expand List of Petitioners for Protection Order	The bill adds certain healthcare facilities to the list of community members who may petition the court for an extreme risk protection order.	Support	Passed
<a href="#">SB26-032</a>	Sen. Daugherty Sen. Mullica Rep. Feret Rep. Brown	Promoting Immunization Access	The bill promotes immunization access and protects pharmacists' ability to prescribe and administer vaccines.	Support	Passed
<a href="#">SB26-178</a>	Sen. Mullica Sen. Jodeh Rep. Brown Rep. Gilchrist	Health Insurance Affordability Measures	The bill enables a one-time infusion of funding for the Health Insurance Affordability Enterprise, the funding source for affordability programs including OmniSalud.	Monitor	Passed

## HEALTH & HEALTHCARE *CONTINUED*

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">SB26-187</a>	Sen. Amabile Sen. Bridges Rep. Brown Rep. Taggart	Establishing Commission on Medicaid	The bill creates the Commission on Medicaid to develop recommendations regarding spending, utilization, and administration under new federal policies.	Monitor	Passed

## ECONOMIC JUSTICE

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1221</a>	Rep. Zokaie Rep. Sirota Sen. Amabile Sen. Wallace	Tax Expenditure Adjustments	The bill disallows corporations from deducting the salaries of their highest paid executives above a certain limit.	Support	Failed
<a href="#">HB26-1222</a>	Rep. Garcia Rep. McCormick Sen. Kipp	Modify Tax Expenditures	The bill seeks to decouple from Colorado's tax code four business tax breaks established or expanded by H.R. 1.	Support	Failed
<a href="#">HB26-1223</a>	Rep. Woodrow Rep. Boesenecker Sen. Ball Sen. Roberts	Modifying Certain Tax Expenditures	The bill applies Colorado's state sales and use tax to certain software products, regardless of how they are purchased.	Support	Passed

## ECONOMIC JUSTICE *CONTINUED*

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1240</a>	Rep. Rutinel Rep. Zokaie	State Earned Income Tax Credit Age Limit	The bill removes the maximum age requirement to benefit from the State Earned Income Tax Credit.	Support	Failed
<a href="#">HB26-1289</a>	Rep. Garcia Rep. Brown Sen. Weissman	Modification of Certain Tax Expenditures	The bill makes technical changes to improve the consistency and efficiency of Colorado's tax code.	Support	Passed
<a href="#">HB26-1429</a>	Rep. Brown Rep. Sirota Sen. Bridges Sen. Kirkmeyer	County Administration Public Assistance Programs	The bill takes actions to stabilize public assistance programs now and creates a clear, inclusive process to redesign and update the safety net by July 2028.	Support	Passed

## CRIMINAL LEGAL SYSTEM

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1039</a>	Rep. Carter Rep. Ricks Sen. Jodeh Sen. Weissman	Adding Municipal Jails to County Jail Oversight Requirements	The bill requires municipal jails to comply with existing jail data collection requirements, standards, and oversight.	Support	Passed

## CRIMINAL LEGAL SYSTEM *CONTINUED*

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1134</a>	Rep. Mabrey Rep. Velasco Sen. Amabile Sen. Weissman	Fairness & Transparency in Municipal Court	The bill aligns the municipal-level right to counsel with state-level rights and requires certain transparency measures in municipal court.	Support	Passed
<a href="#">HB26-1256</a>	Rep. Jackson Rep. Mabrey Sen. Cutter	Procedures & Data Individual's Release from Department of Corrections	The Reentry Readiness Act ensures that individuals leaving prison have essential identification documents and \$100 of gate money.	Support	Passed
<a href="#">SB26-112</a>	Sen. Zamora Wilson Rep. Soper	Court Actions Related to Failure to Appear in Court	The bill rolls back a 2019 law prohibiting courts from jailing people pretrial on cash bond for poverty-related offenses.	Oppose	Failed

## CHILD CARE

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">HB26-1004</a>	Rep. McCluskie Rep. Caldwell Sen. Coleman Sen. Simpson	Continuation of Child Care Contribution Tax Credit	The bill extends the Child Care Contribution Tax Credit for 10 years.	Support	Passed

## CHILD CARE *CONTINUED*

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#"><u>SB26-019</u></a>	Sen. Ball Sen. Bright Rep. Sirota Rep. Gonzales	Early Childhood Local System Consolidation	The bill expands the responsibilities and functions of early childhood councils.	Support	Passed
<a href="#"><u>SB26-020</u></a>	Sen. Bright Sen. Ball Rep. Sirota	Child Care Provider Licensing & Quality	The bill creates new standards related to licensing, use of a digital file system, and inspections and investigations.	Support	Passed
<a href="#"><u>SB26-050</u></a>	Sen. Marchman Sen. Bright	Child Care Center Required Policy Disclosures	The bill requires a child care center to disclose certain information to parents and guardians including the use of video recording equipment.	Monitor	Passed
<a href="#"><u>SB26-180</u></a>	Sen. Bright Sen. Marchman Rep. García Rep. Taggart	Investment Performance Authority	The bill creates a Special Purpose Authority to help fund child care assistance for low-income families.	Monitor	Failed

## MISCELLANEOUS

BILL	SPONSOR(S)	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	STATUS
<a href="#">SB26-005</a>	Sen. Weissman Sen. Gonzales Rep. Zokaie Rep. Mabrey	Rights Violation in Immigration Enforcement Remedy	The bill creates a statutory cause of action for a person who has their federal constitutional rights violated during civil immigration enforcement actions.	Support	Passed
<a href="#">SB26-009</a>	Sen. Lindstedt Sen. Snyder Rep. McCluskie Rep. Stewart	Charitable Organization State Sales & Use Tax	The bill provides a state-level exemption from sales and use tax for 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations to protect against federal action.	Support	Passed
<a href="#">SB26-118</a>	Sen. Coleman Sen. Simpson Rep. Clifford	Legacy Giving to Charitable Organizations	The bill creates a process for transferring legacy gifts to nonprofit beneficiaries.	Support	Passed
<a href="#">SB26-119</a>	Sen. Mullica Rep. Carter Rep. Lukens	Authorize Local Electronic Ballot Return	The bill authorizes special districts and municipalities to use electronic ballot return in elections under the local code.	Support	Failed