



Jarvis Caldwell

Colorado

Representative, HD-020 (R)

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83

Lifetime
Freedom
Score

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2025 CO Legislative Scorecard

Based on the Principles of the U.S. Constitution

The Legislative Scorecard is a nationwide, nonpartisan educational program of The John Birch Society intended to inform voters about legislators' voting records. It does not promote any candidate or political party. Bills are chosen for their constitutional implications and taxpayer costs.

★ Constitutional	✗ Unconstitutional	? Did not Vote	\$/Year	Vote
				YES
				✗
				NO
				★
				NO
				★
				NO
				★
				NO
				★
				NO
				★

Scorecard Votes: 83%



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\$290,986

U.S. National Debt Per Household as of June 2, 2026

Why do these votes matter?

1. Department of Education Funding

SB91 amended the state budget to allocate financial resources from various sources—including the State Education Fund, federal funds, and cash funds—to support programs such as special education, transportation, literacy initiatives, school-finance operations, and other education-related services.

The Colorado House of Representatives passed SB91 on February 13, 2025 by a vote of 55 to 10. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill expands government funding and control over education—an area that properly belongs to parents and families, not the state. By allocating additional taxpayer dollars to a government-run education system, the General Assembly reinforces a monopoly that crowds out private schools and homeschooling while imposing ever-greater financial burdens on taxpayers, including through property taxes.

2. International Building Codes

HB1030 requires local governments meet or exceed the standards of the International Building Code and are not weaker than federal requirements under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The Colorado State House of Representatives passed HB1030 on February 28, 2025 by a vote of 39 to 21. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill expands state conformity with federal mandates, further entrenching federal overreach into areas constitutionally reserved to the states. Additionally, its provisions encourage unnecessary bureaucratic growth and increased financial burdens on Coloradans. Under Article VI of the U.S. Constitution, states have a duty to nullify unconstitutional federal laws, not embrace them.

3. Film Tax Credit

HB1005, a fiscal-policy measure titled Tax Incentive for Film Festivals, that created a new refundable state tax-credit program to support the film-festival industry in Colorado. The law offers up to \$34 million in tax credits over about a decade to a large, long-running film festival that relocates to Colorado (e.g., one with a multi-decade history and at least 100,000 attendees, including significant out-of-state/international visitors). It also sets aside up to \$5 million in tax credits for smaller or existing Colorado film festivals.

The Colorado State House of Representatives passed HB1005 on March 13, 2025 by a vote of 43 to 17. We have assigned pluses to the nays because government has no legitimate authority to prop up private industries through selective tax breaks. Government involvement in incentivizing the film industry distorts the economy, wastes taxpayer dollars, and invites the influence of Hollywood-style culture that contradicts traditional American principles. Rather than relying on private enterprise and market demand, this law empowers bureaucrats to pick winners and losers, undermining economic freedom and opening the door to immoral and anti-American cultural shifts.

4. Second Amendment Violation

SB3 restricts the manufacture, sale, transfer, and purchase of specified semiautomatic firearms that accept detachable magazines unless the buyer obtains a state-issued firearms safety permit after completing required training, and it prohibits rapid-fire conversion devices such as bump stocks and binary triggers.

The Colorado State House of Representatives passed SB3 on March 24, 2025 by a vote of 36 to 28. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill mirrors and reinforces an unconstitutional federal gun-control law, undermining state sovereignty. Furthermore, by criminalizing firearm components at the state level, SB3 infringes on the Second Amendment, which clearly states that "the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed." This legislation empowers the state to further erode God-given rights under the guise of public safety.

5. Grants for Illegals

HB1244 expands eligibility for Colorado's statewide Welcome, Reception, and Integration Grant Program, which funds community-based organizations that help migrants navigate state services. The bill removes the prior requirement that migrants must have arrived in the United States within the past year, and instead directs organizations to prioritize assisting migrants who have arrived within the past three years, broadening support for recent newcomers.

The Colorado State House of Representatives passed HB1244 on March 31, 2025 by a vote of 41 to 23. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill expands taxpayer-funded services for individuals who have entered the United States illegally. Providing grants and socialized welfare to recent migrants is not a legitimate function of state government, and depends on the unjust taxation of American citizens. Such programs undermine the rule of law and violate Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, as well as the principles embodied in the Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment.

6. Transgender Protection

HB1312 updates the state's anti-discrimination laws to protect people from discrimination based on gender identity, and includes provisions affecting family law, education, and public accommodations—such as allowing more flexibility in changing gender markers on IDs and addressing issues such as "deadnaming" or refusing to use a person's chosen name in certain contexts.

The Colorado State House of Representatives passed HB1312 on May 6, 2025 by a vote of 40 to 24. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill imposes sweeping government mandates that threaten individual liberty, religious freedom, and freedom of conscience. By redefining "discrimination" to include contested concepts such as "gender identity," HB1312 invites compelled speech and behavior — including penalties related to "deadnaming" pronoun usage, and compliance in education, family law, and public accommodations. These provisions risk punishing individuals who decline to affirm state-mandated ideology that conflicts with their sincerely held religious or moral beliefs. In doing so, the bill expands government power into personal and private decisions, undermining First Amendment protections.