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LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD

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Katie Wallace

Colorado

State Senator, SD-017 (D)

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2025 CO Legislative Scorecard

✓ Pro-Freedom	✗ Anti-Freedom	— Did not Vote	Vote
1. Repealed Colorado's statute clarifying that a marriage is valid only if it is between one man and one woman.			—
Pro-Freedom: No · SB014 · Passed 29–6 · 02/05/2025			
2. Requires local governments to ensure their building codes meet or exceed the accessibility provisions of the International Building Code.			—
Pro-Freedom: No · HB1030 · Passed 20–13 · 02/26/2025			
3. Replaced gender-specific language with gender-neutral language throughout Title 35 of the Colorado Revised Statutes.			—
Pro-Freedom: No · HB1084 · Passed 32–2 · 03/03/2025			
4. Tightens rules on ammunition sales in the state.			✗
Pro-Freedom: No · Cast: Yes · HB1133 · Passed 19–16 · 03/25/2025			
5. Creates a new refundable state-tax credit program to support the film-festival industry.			✗
Estimated cost per household: -\$16.43/year.			
Pro-Freedom: No · Cast: Yes · HB1005 · Passed 28–5 · 03/28/2025			
6. Expands legal protections for transgender individuals in Colorado.			✗
Estimated cost per household: -\$0.01/year.			
Pro-Freedom: No · Cast: Yes · HB1312 · Passed 20–14 · 05/06/2025			

Scorecard Votes: 0%

Why do these votes matter?

1. Same-sex "Marriage"

SB14 repealed Colorado's old statutory language that said a marriage is valid only if it is between one man and one woman, removing from state law and instead referring to marriage as a union between two individuals.

The Colorado State Senate passed SB14 on February 5, 2025 by a vote of 29 to 6. We have assigned pluses to the nays because *Obergefell* itself rests on an illegitimate constitutional foundation. Marriage is not a creature of government, but an institution ordained by God and recognized throughout history as the lifelong union of one man and one woman. The U.S. Constitution contains no authority granting federal courts power to redefine marriage, and under the 10th Amendment, such authority—if it exists at all—is reserved to the states or the people. By codifying *Obergefell* into state law, SB14 entrenches federal judicial overreach and further divorces civil law from moral and constitutional limits.

2. International Building Codes

HB1030 requires local governments to ensure their building codes include accessibility standards that meet or exceed the standards of the International Building Code and are not weaker than federal requirements under the Americans with Disabilities Act. The law also directs the Division of Fire Prevention and Control and the State Housing Board to ensure accessibility standards in their respective building-code responsibilities for public schools, health facilities, hotels, motels, and multi-family dwellings in jurisdictions without local codes.

The Colorado State Senate passed HB1030 on February 26, 2025 by a vote of 20 to 13. 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. Gender-neutral Language in Statute

HB1084 replaced gender-specific language with gender-neutral language throughout Title 35 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, which governs agriculture.

The Colorado State Senate passed HB1084 on March 3, 2025 by a vote of 32 to 2. We have assigned pluses to the nays because despite being framed as merely technical or stylistic, this bill reflects the broader leftist push to inject ideological gender theory into state law. By replacing longstanding, biologically grounded language with gender-neutral terminology, the General Assembly is not simply modernizing statutes, but normalizing politically correct concepts that have little to do with agriculture and everything to do with cultural conformity. Such changes may appear harmless, yet they advance a pattern of virtue signaling that erodes clarity in law and opens the door to future regulatory and legal mischief, all without any demonstrated necessity or constitutional justification.

4. Ammo Sales Restrictions

HB1133 requires retailers to keep ammunition behind the counter or in locked displays, generally prohibits selling ammunition to anyone under 21 and adds age-verification and signature requirements for ammunition deliveries. Violations start as civil offenses but can become misdemeanors for repeat or delivery-related violations.

The Colorado State Senate passed HB1133 on March 25, 2025 by a vote of 19 to 16. We have assigned pluses to the nays because such age-based restrictions contradict America's founding principles, including the Militia Act of 1792, which required able-bodied males beginning at age 18 to arm themselves. The right to self-defense is a natural right, and the Constitution plainly declares that the right of the people to keep and bear arms "shall not be infringed."

5. 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. It also sets aside up to \$5 million in tax credits for smaller or existing Colorado film festivals.

The Colorado State Senate passed HB1005 on March 28, 2025 by a vote of 28 to 5. 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.

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 Senate passed HB1312 on May 6, 2025 by a vote of 20 to 14. 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 and setting the stage for coercive enforcement against those who simply seek to live and operate according to their conscience.