## First Regular Session Seventy-second General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

### **INTRODUCED**

LLS NO. 19-0167.01 Yelana Love x2295

**HOUSE BILL 19-1025** 

### **HOUSE SPONSORSHIP**

Melton and Herod,

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

(None),

# **House Committees**

#### **Senate Committees**

Judiciary

### A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE TIMING OF AN INQUIRY INTO A JOB APPLICANT'S 102 CRIMINAL HISTORY.

### **Bill Summary**

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <a href="http://leg.colorado.gov">http://leg.colorado.gov</a>.)

The bill prohibits employers from:

- ! Advertising that a person with a criminal history may not apply for a position;
- ! Placing a statement in an employment application that a person with a criminal history may not apply for a position; or

ļ Inquiring about an applicant's criminal history on an initial application.

An employer may obtain a job applicant's criminal history at any time.

An employer is exempt from the restrictions on advertising and initial employment applications when:

- The law prohibits a person who has a particular criminal history from being employed in a particular job;
- The employer is participating in a program to encourage İ employment of people with criminal histories; or
- Ţ The employer is required by law to conduct a criminal history record check for the particular position.

The department of labor and employment is charged with enforcing the requirements of the bill and may issue warnings and orders of compliance for violations and, for second or subsequent violations, impose civil penalties. A violation of the restrictions does not create a private cause of action, and the bill does not create a protected class under employment anti-discrimination laws. The department is directed to adopt rules regarding procedures for handling complaints against employers.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:* 

1

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

**SECTION 1. Legislative declaration.** (1) The general assembly 3 hereby finds and declares that:

- (a) Nearly one in three American adults has a criminal history, and in Colorado more than one million five hundred thousand individuals are included in the state criminal history record database;
- (b) Previous involvement with the criminal justice system often creates a significant barrier to employment in that applicants with criminal histories are less likely to be considered for an available job when that information is included on an initial job application;
- (c) Additionally, revealing a criminal history on an initial job application often results in an applicant's elimination from consideration;
- (d) Children and families suffer when people with criminal histories are unable to work or work at jobs that are below their potential

-2-HB19-1025

1	given their education and skills; people with criminal histories who
2	experience unemployment or underemployment struggle to provide for
3	their families and are more likely to depend on public assistance; and
4	children are less likely to receive financial support in the form of child
5	support when a parent has a criminal history;
6	(e) Removing job barriers for people with criminal histories helps
7	the economy grow;
8	(f) In 2014, unemployment of people with criminal histories cost
9	the United States economy between seventy-eight and eighty-seven
10	billion dollars in annual gross domestic product;
11	(g) Military veterans who have experienced the criminal justice
12	system often face additional hurdles in rejoining the workforce;
13	(h) Providing employment opportunities for people with criminal
14	histories makes our communities safer because when people with criminal
15	histories are gainfully employed, they are significantly less likely to
16	reoffend; and
17	(i) Society expects adults who can work to seek and maintain
18	employment, so it is vital that Coloradans with criminal histories have a
19	chance to rejoin the workforce and become fully contributing members
20	of their communities.
21	(2) It is the intent of the general assembly in enacting the
22	"Colorado Chance to Compete Act" to:
23	(a) Provide people with criminal records with a more meaningful
24	chance to compete for a job in the workforce and grow Colorado's
25	economy;
26	(b) Promote safer communities;

(c) Allow employers to have access to complete information about

27

-3- HB19-1025

1	a candidate's criminal history; and
2	(d) Protect an employer's ability to make whatever hiring decision
3	the employer deems appropriate.
4	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 8-2-130 as
5	follows:
6	8-2-130. Criminal history - limits on advertisements and
7	applications - exceptions - enforcement - rules - short title -
8	definitions. (1) Short title. The short title of this section is the
9	"COLORADO CHANCE TO COMPETE ACT".
10	(2) <b>Definitions.</b> AS USED IN THIS SECTION:
11	(a) "CRIMINAL HISTORY" MEANS THE RECORD OF ARRESTS,
12	CHARGES, PLEAS, OR CONVICTIONS FOR ANY MISDEMEANOR OR FELONY AT
13	THE FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL LEVEL.
14	(b) "Department" means the department of labor and
15	EMPLOYMENT.
16	(c)(I) "Employer" means a person that regularly engages
17	THE SERVICES OF INDIVIDUALS TO PERFORM SERVICES OF ANY NATURE.
18	"EMPLOYER" INCLUDES:
19	(A) AN AGENT, REPRESENTATIVE, OR DESIGNEE OF AN EMPLOYER;
20	AND
21	(B) AN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 24-34-401
22	(4).
23	(II) "EMPLOYER" DOES NOT INCLUDE THE STATE, A LOCAL
24	GOVERNMENT, OR A QUASI-GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY OR POLITICAL
25	SUBDIVISION OF THE STATE.
26	(3) Criminal history information - limits on advertisements
27	and applications - permissible uses (2) AN EMPLOYER SHALL NOT:

-4- HB19-1025

1	(1) STATE IN AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR AN EMPLOYMENT POSITION
2	THAT A PERSON WITH A CRIMINAL HISTORY MAY NOT APPLY FOR THE
3	POSITION;
4	(II) STATE ON ANY FORM OF APPLICATION, INCLUDING ELECTRONIC
5	APPLICATIONS, FOR AN EMPLOYMENT POSITION THAT A PERSON WITH A
6	CRIMINAL HISTORY MAY NOT APPLY FOR THE POSITION; OR
7	(III) INQUIRE INTO, OR REQUIRE DISCLOSURE OF, AN APPLICANT'S
8	CRIMINAL HISTORY ON AN INITIAL APPLICATION.
9	(b) AN EMPLOYER MAY OBTAIN THE CRIMINAL HISTORY OF AN
10	APPLICANT AT ANY TIME.
11	(4) <b>Exceptions.</b> This section does not apply to a position
12	BEING OFFERED OR ADVERTISED IF:
13	(a) FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL LAW OR REGULATION PROHIBITS
14	EMPLOYING FOR THAT POSITION A PERSON WITH A SPECIFIC CRIMINAL
15	HISTORY;
16	(b) The position is designated by the employer to
17	PARTICIPATE IN A FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TO
18	ENCOURAGE THE EMPLOYMENT OF PEOPLE WITH CRIMINAL HISTORIES; OR
19	(c) THE EMPLOYER IS REQUIRED BY FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL
20	LAW OR REGULATION TO CONDUCT A CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD CHECK
21	FOR THAT POSITION.
22	(5) <b>Enforcement - notice and records retention rules.</b> (a) THIS
23	SECTION DOES NOT CREATE OR AUTHORIZE A PRIVATE CAUSE OF ACTION
24	BY A PERSON AGGRIEVED BY A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION AND DOES NOT
25	CREATE A PROTECTED CLASS UNDER SECTION 24-34-402. THE PENALTIES
26	SET FORTH IN THIS SUBSECTION (5) ARE THE SOLE REMEDY FOR A
2.7	VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION THE ISSUANCE OF A WARNING ORDER OR

-5- HB19-1025

1	PENALTY FOR A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION IS NOT EVIDENCE OF A
2	VIOLATION OF PART 4 OF ARTICLE 34 OF TITLE 24.
3	(b) A PERSON WHO IS AGGRIEVED BY A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION
4	MAY FILE A COMPLAINT WITH THE DEPARTMENT. IF THE DEPARTMENT
5	RECEIVES A COMPLAINT WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS AFTER THE ACT THAT IS
6	ALLEGED TO VIOLATE THIS SECTION OCCURRED, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL
7	INVESTIGATE THE COMPLAINT UNLESS THE DEPARTMENT DETERMINES
8	THAT THE COMPLAINT IS WITHOUT MERIT.
9	(c) AN EMPLOYER THAT VIOLATES THIS SECTION IS LIABLE FOR ONE
10	OF THE FOLLOWING PENALTIES:
11	(I) FOR THE FIRST VIOLATION, A WARNING AND AN ORDER
12	REQUIRING COMPLIANCE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS;
13	(II) FOR THE SECOND VIOLATION, AN ORDER REQUIRING
14	COMPLIANCE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AND A CIVIL PENALTY NOT TO EXCEED
15	ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS; OR
16	(III) FOR A THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT VIOLATION, AN ORDER
17	REQUIRING COMPLIANCE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AND A CIVIL PENALTY NOT
18	TO EXCEED TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
19	(d) AN EMPLOYER IS NOT SUBJECT TO PENALTIES FOR A SECOND OR
20	SUBSEQUENT VIOLATION UNDER SUBSECTION (5)(c) OF THIS SECTION
21	UNLESS THE EMPLOYER:
22	(I) FAILED TO COMPLY WITH AN ORDER REQUIRING COMPLIANCE
23	WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE ORDER; OR
24	(II) COMPLIED WITH AN ORDER REQUIRING COMPLIANCE WITHIN
25	THIRTY DAYS BUT THEN COMMITTED A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION MORE
26	THAN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE ISSUANCE OF THE ORDER.
27	(e) The department shall adopt rules regarding

-6- HB19-1025

1	PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING COMPLAINTS FILED AGAINST EMPLOYERS
2	ALLEGING A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION, INCLUDING:
3	(I) REQUIREMENTS FOR PROVIDING NOTICE TO AN EMPLOYER
4	ALLEGED TO HAVE VIOLATED THIS SECTION; AND
5	(II) REQUIREMENTS FOR RETAINING AND MAINTAINING RELEVANT
6	EMPLOYMENT RECORDS DURING A PENDING INVESTIGATION.
7	SECTION 3. Act subject to petition - effective date -
8	applicability. (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following
9	the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the
10	general assembly (August 2, 2019, if adjournment sine die is on May 3,
11	2019); except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1
12	(3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section,
13	or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part
14	will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election
15	to be held in November 2020 and, in such case, will take effect on the
16	date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.
17	(2) This act applies to acts committed on or after the applicable
18	effective date of this act.

-7- HB19-1025