

One-time expenditures federally funded through the American Rescue Plan (ARPA)

*[SB22-160](#) appropriates \$35 million to **finance park residents to purchase their mobile home park** when they go up for sale.

[SB22-211](#) repurposes the Ridge View Campus as a **supportive residential community** for people experiencing homelessness, allocating \$45 million.

[HB22-1282](#) creates and transfers \$40 million to the **Innovative Housing Incentive Program Fund** to provide grants and loans to manufacturers of manufacture housing, prefabricated housing, modular housing, etc

[HB22-1304](#) creates two grant programs that provide funding to local governments and nonprofit organizations to support affordable housing. The bill directs \$138 million to the **Local Investments in Transformational Affordable Housing Fund** and \$40 million to the **Infrastructure and Strong Communities Grant Program**. It provides for the development of supportive, rental, and for-sale housing targeted at populations disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 and makes a substantial investment for local communities to create strategic development patterns, including funding for infrastructure projects and updating land and use codes.

[HB22-1377](#) funds \$105 million in grants to local government to **fund services, treatment, and housing support** for those experiencing homelessness.

[HB22-1378](#) provides \$50 million to **acquire and set up a regional campus** to help those experiencing homeless by providing a wide variety of services along with supportive housing.

[SB22-159](#) provides \$150 million flexible, low-interest, and below-market-rate **loans for local governments, developers, and community partners** that have affordable housing projects for existing housing, conversion, renovation, non-traditional housing, as well as new development.

Other Affordable Housing Bills

[SB22-146](#) appropriates a one-time \$25 million to **address rental housing needs** of middle-income workers.

[SB22-232](#) creates the **Middle-Income Housing Authority (MIHA)** to promote the development of affordable rental housing projects for middle-income workforce housing. \$1 million for start-up costs.

[SB22-238](#) Compromise bill to head off ballot measure to cap property taxes rising as quickly as property values. Short term fix for 2023-2024 only. Costs state \$500 million, but paid as a TABOR refund mechanism.

[HB22-1051](#) renews the state **affordable housing income tax credit** allocated for another 7 years at \$10 million per year.

* *Denotes bills formally supported by CCLP*

*[HB22-1082](#) creates the **Fair Housing Unit** in the Department of Law to enforce civil and criminal action for various housing statutes. Cost \$275,000 per year.

[HB22-1083](#) expands a state **income tax credit** for contributions to organizations which who serve those experiencing homelessness. Builds to \$8 million per year in lost state revenue.

[HB22-1102](#) **prohibits housing discrimination** against a person based on veteran or military status.

*[HB22-1117](#) lets local marketing districts **use funds from county lodging taxes** to help meet the housing and childcare needs.

*[HB22-1205](#) creates for one year only a **Senior Housing Rebate** for those 65+ who do not receive the Senior Homestead Exemption. Rebate of up to \$1000 for those earning under \$70,000. Cost: \$100 million for the one year.

[HB22-1223](#) provides a **property tax exemption** for mobile and manufactured homes with an actual value less than or equal to \$28,000. State backfill to local government and schools: \$833,000 per yr.

*[HB22-1287](#) updates the Mobile Home Park Act and the Mobile Home Park Act Dispute Resolution and Enforcement Program to extend a number of **protections for mobile home park residents** in Colorado. It extends the time for residents to act on an opportunity to purchase, requires compensation or coverage of moving expenses for homes in a park closure, and improves enforcement of the Mobile Home Park Act and the dispute resolution process. **CCLP Priority bill.**

State budget allocations

- **\$500,000** increase for Eviction Legal Defense Fund
- **\$4.4 million** for additional housing vouchers paired with supportive services in Division of Housing

Housing bills killed in 2022

[HB22-1127](#) would have created a non-refundable state income tax deduction for residential rent paid. Cost \$500 million per year.

[SB22-072](#) would have created a three-year pilot program to provide one-time \$500 grants to retirement age homeowners who rented out space in their own home. Cost \$2 million.

Colorado Center on Law and Policy (CCLP) is a non-partisan, not-profit advocacy organization dedicated to the vision that every Coloradan should have what they need to succeed. Visit [CCLPonline.org](https://cclponline.org).

List updated 7/24/2022. For corrections or additional information, contact Chaer Robert, CCLP Legislative Director: crobert@cclponline.org