Second Regular Session Sixty-ninth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REVISED

LLS NO. R14-0946.01 Meghan O'Connor x4143

HJR14-1012

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Melton and Moreno,

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Ulibarri and Zenzinger,

House Committees

Senate Committees

CONCERNING A FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, URGING THE UNITED STATES
CONGRESS TO ACT.
WHEREAS, The federal minimum wage was established through
the "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938", in response to the Great
Depression, to ensure that workers earned enough to pay for necessities
and minimum monthly expenses; and
WHEREAS, Since then, the cost of living has steadily increased
while the federal minimum wage has generally remained stagnant; and
WHEREAS, Congress has only raised the minimum wage twice
in the past 20 years; and

SENATE Final Reading April 23, 2014

HOUSE Amended Final Rdg. March 13, 2014

2	has declined from its peak of \$10.72 in 1968 to \$7.25 today, a 33%
3	decrease in purchasing power; and
4 5	WHEREAS, Under the current minimum wage, it is possible to work full time and still be under the minimum federal poverty line; and
6 7 8	WHEREAS, It is virtually impossible for a minimum-wage worker to afford a two-bedroom apartment in any state while working a 40-hour week; and
9 10 11 12	WHEREAS, Raising the federal minimum wage would decrease American dependency on public assistance programs, such as Section 8 housing vouchers and food stamps, in order to pay for living expenses and raising families; and
13 14 15	WHEREAS, The majority of those who would benefit from a minimum wage increase are full-time workers who are supporting their families in moderate- to low-income households; and
16 17 18	WHEREAS, For the vast majority of low-skilled or unskilled workers, the minimum wage should be simply a starting salary that gets them employed and gives them a chance to advance; and
19 20	WHEREAS, Increasing the minimum wage would immediately boost the wages of about 15 million low-income workers; and
21 22 23 24	WHEREAS, Raising the federal minimum wage is projected to significantly boost the economy at large by increasing purchasing power of workers, thereby increasing the United States' gross domestic product; and
25 26 27 28	WHEREAS, In 2006, Colorado voters decisively voted to approve Initiative 42, which raised the state minimum wage and tied it to inflation in order to preserve the purchasing power of Colorado workers and help ensure that they can support themselves and their families; and
29 30 31	WHEREAS, Colorado raised the minimum wage in 2011 and 2012 over the federal minimum, which contributed to a decrease in the unemployment rate from 8.73% to 7.2% during that two-year period; and
32	WHEREAS. Several other states have notably raised their

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3	decreases of at least 1.5% in unemployment during the same two-year period; and
5	WHEREAS, Raising the minimum wage not only will stimulate
6	the economy but will also lift millions of Americans out of poverty; now,
7	therefore,
8	Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-ninth
9	General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:
10	That we, the Colorado General Assembly, urge and request
11	members of Congress to increase the federal minimum wage and
12	thereafter tie it to inflation to help ensure that hard-working Americans
13	can earn a fair wage and afford to care for their families.
14	Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of this Joint Resolution be
15	transmitted to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the
16	United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives,
17	the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, the Majority and
18	Minority Leaders of the United States House of Representatives and
19	Senate, and the Majority and Minority Whips of the United States House
20	of Representatives and Senate.

minimum wages during times of high unemployment, including Washington, Oregon, Ohio, and Arizona, and those states all experienced

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