Jason Crow grew up in a working-class home and worked construction jobs to pay his way through college before leading combat units during three tours in Iraq and Afghanistan and earning a Bronze Star. In Congress, Crow has always fought for hard-working Coloradans. He helped pass bipartisan legislation to prevent insurance companies from discriminating against Coloradans with pre-existing conditions, stop big drug companies from overcharging seniors, and provide assistance to hard-working families and small businesses impacted by COVID-19.

Crow Had A Working-Class Upbringing And Took Construction Jobs To Help Pay His Way Through College. “Crow had what he describes as a working-class upbringing in Wisconsin. He worked construction jobs and enlisted in the National Guard to help pay for college.” [Denver Post, 10/4/18]

Crow Was A Decorated U.S. Army Ranger And Served Three Combat Tours In Iraq And Afghanistan. “A decorated U.S. Army Ranger who served three tours of duty in Iraq and Afghanistan, he is currently a law partner with the Holland and Hart Law Firm. Crow also served on the Colorado Board of Veterans Affairs from 2009-2014, where he helped secure funding for the new Veterans Affairs hospital in Aurora.” [Sentinel Colorado, 3/6/17]

NPR: Crow “Earned A Bronze Star As A Lieutenant Leading A Platoon Of Paratroopers During The 2003 Invasion Of Iraq.” “After first enlisting in the National Guard and then the ROTC to help pay for his undergraduate studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Crow served in the U.S. Army's 82nd Airborne Division and earned a Bronze Star as a lieutenant leading a platoon of paratroopers during the 2003 invasion of Iraq. He went on to serve two more tours in Afghanistan with the elite U.S. Army 75th Ranger Regiment.” [NPR, 1/15/20]

Crow Voted For Passage Of Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act, Prohibiting Federal Departments From Exempting State Health Care Plans From Federal Requirements Under The ACA – Four Republicans Voted For The Bill. In May 2019, Crow voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from taking any action to implement or enforce their October 2018 guidance regarding criteria for evaluating Section 1332 state health care plan waivers under the 2010 health care overhaul, and would prohibit the departments from effectively reissuing the guidance. Section 1332 waivers exempt state health care plans from certain federal requirements under the Affordable Care Act, including requirements related to qualified health plans, tax credits, and individual and employer mandates. To be eligible for such waivers, proposed state plans are required to provide care to a ‘comparable number’ of residents that is ‘as comprehensive’ and ‘as affordable’ as would otherwise be provided under the ACA. The October 2018 guidance modifies guidelines for considering waiver applications, emphasizing that a proposed state health care plan should be evaluated based on the number of residents that would have ‘access’ to comparable coverage under the plan, as opposed to the number of residents that purchase such coverage.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-183. [HR 986, Vote #196, 5/9/19; CQ, 5/9/19]

H.R. 986 Prohibits Insurance Plans That Would Discriminate Or Exclude Coverage Based On Pre-Existing Conditions. “The Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act would formally repeal the Trump Administration’s October guidance, halting the state-led expansion of health insurance plans which could discriminate or exclude coverage based on preexisting conditions. It was introduced in the House on February 9 as bill number H.R. 986, by Rep. Ann Kuster (D-NH2). It was introduced in the Senate a few days later on February 13 as bill number S. 466, by Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA).” [Gov Track Insider, 6/19/20]

355,900 Coloradans In Colorado’s 6th Congressional District Were Living With Pre-Existing Conditions. [Center for American Progress, 10/2/19]

Crow Voted For The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act, Which Would Allow The Federal Government To Negotiate Lower Drug Prices – Two Republicans Voted For The Bill. In December 2019, Crow voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would allow the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate prices for certain drugs under Medicare programs and would make a number of modifications to Medicare programs related to drug costs and plan benefits. Specifically, the bill would establish a fair price
negotiation program in which HHS would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers negotiate maximum fair prices for certain drugs.” The motion passed by a vote of 230-192. [HR 3, Vote #682, 12/12/19; CQ, 12/12/19]

The Bill Would Enable HHS To Negotiate The Prices Of As Many As 250 Drugs Annually And Would Penalize Drug Companies That Did Not Negotiate. “The final bill enables the HHS secretary to negotiate the prices of as many as 250 drugs annually, a much higher number than the 25-drug threshold the speaker’s office had outlined in one of the earlier versions of the plan. Additionally, it would penalize companies that do not negotiate with HHS with a fine that starts at 65 percent of a drug’s gross sales from the prior year. For every quarter that the company does not engage, the penalty goes up by 10 percentage points, until it hits 95 percent of a drug’s gross sales.” [Vox, 9/19/19]

The Bill Would Require Drug Companies To Undo Certain Increases To Drugs Covered By Medicare Part B And D. “The proposal would also address pricing hikes that have been applied to different drugs covered by Medicare Part B and D, requiring companies to either undo any increases that surpass the rate of inflation or rebate the entirety of those hikes since 2016 to the Treasury. Additionally, the plan would cap out-of-pocket prescription drugs costs for those covered by the Medicare Part D to $2000 annually. Currently, there is no cap.” [Vox, 9/19/19]

The Bill Set A Limit On How Much Medicare Patients Would Have To Spend On Drugs Out Of Pocket. “On Thursday, the House of Representatives passed a bill that tries to deliver on that. It was a mostly party line vote — all Democrats voted to pass it, along with two Republicans. The bill, HR 3, titled the Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act, is highly unlikely to get through the Senate, and the White House has announced that President Trump would veto it if it came to his desk. Right now, there's no limit for how much seniors and others on Medicare spend on drugs out of pocket — unlike in most insurance plans. This bill would set a limit for Medicare patients at $2,000 a year.” [NPR, 12/12/19]

Crow Voted For The Families First Coronavirus Response Act – 140 Republicans Voted For The Bill. In March 2020, Crow voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would appropriate approximately $3.5 billion in supplemental funding and authorize additional funding to support the federal response to the spread and economic effects of COVID-19, including for paid sick leave, unemployment insurance, diagnostic testing, and nutritional assistance. Among other provisions, the bill would require health plans to cover diagnostic tests for COVID-19 and provide $1 billion for the Health and Human Services Department to reimburse laboratories for testing of uninsured individuals. It would temporarily increase by 6.2% the federal medical assistance percentage to match state expenditures for certain medical and social services. It would provide $82 million for the Defense Department health program, $64 million for the HHS Indian Health Services, $60 million for the Veterans Health Administration for coronavirus response. It would provide $1 billion for Labor Dept emergency grants to states related to unemployment insurance and provide full federal funding for extended unemployment insurance in states with an unemployment rate increase of 10% or more. It would provide $1.3 billion for Agriculture and Health and Human Services Department nutrition assistance programs, including for family nutrition programs, grants to U.S. territories, and services for low-income and elderly individuals. It would provide for temporary emergency procedures to provide nutrition assistance for participants in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and to students affected by school closures. It would require employers with fewer than 500 employees and government employers to grant an additional 80 hours of paid sick leave for individuals affected by the coronavirus, including to care for dependents due to illness or school closures. It would sunset the emergency paid sick leave program one year after enactment. It would also require such employers to provide 12 weeks of job-protected family or medical leave for affected employees during a public health emergency related to COVID-19 and to provide paid leave after 14 days, at a rate of at least two-thirds an employee's regular rate of pay. It would provide tax credits for employers equal to the full amount of sick leave wages paid in any calendar quarter, capped at $511 per day for each employee who is ill, quarantined, or seeking treatment, or $200 per day for each employee who is caring for a family member. It would provide tax credits for employers equal to the full amount of family leave wages paid in any calendar quarter, capped at $200 per day and $10,000 per quarter for each employee. It would also provide for paid leave wage tax credits for self-employed individuals. It would provide $15 million for Internal Revenue Service implementation of tax credit provisions under the bill.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 363-40. [HR 6201, Vote #102, 3/14/20; CQ, 3/14/20]
The Response Package Included Paid Sick Leave And Family And Medical Leave For Workers, But Exceptions Could Exclude 20 Million Workers. “There is paid sick leave for workers — but millions aren’t covered. The measure gives some workers two weeks of paid sick leave and up to three months of paid family and medical leave, equal to no less than two-thirds of their pay. […] But those benefits only apply to employees of businesses with fewer than 500 employees, or the government, who are infected by the virus, quarantined, have a sick family member or are affected by school closings. Large employers are excluded, and the Labor Department will have the option of exempting workers at any company with fewer than 50 employees, if it determines that providing paid leave ‘would jeopardize the viability of the business as a going concern.’ Those exemptions could potentially exclude nearly 20 million workers.” [New York Times, 3/14/20]

The Response Package Included $1 Billion For Food Security Programs And $1 Billion In Assistance To States To Strengthen Unemployment Insurance Benefits. “The bill includes about $1 billion for food security programs aimed at helping those who may struggle to get access to meals during the pandemic, including those who rely on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, food banks, and the 22 million children who receive free or reduced-price lunch at school. […] The legislation provides $1 billion in 2020 for emergency grants to states to assist with processing and paying unemployment insurance.” [New York Times, 3/14/20]

Crow Supported The $2.2 Trillion CARES Act Claiming That It Helped Millions Of Americas Receive Direct Cash Payments To Pay For Necessities And Helped Small Businesses. “President Donald Trump signed the $2.2 trillion CARES Act – the federal government’s coronavirus economic relief package – on Friday afternoon after the House passed the bill by a voice vote earlier in the day. […] Rep. Jason Crow (D) ‘Our country and the American people are in crisis and it requires our action now. To be clear, this is not a perfect bill, but it is the bill that America needs today. It will provide immediate relief, direct cash payments to millions of Americans to pay rent, buy food, and pay their mortgages, and over $370 billion dollars to our small businesses in immediate grants and loans. There is much more that needs to be done but we will work together to do it and improve moving forward.’” [Denver Channel, 3/27/20]

Crow Voted For Approving A Motion To Provide Additional $310 billion To The Paycheck Protection Program Under The Small Business Administration and Health Care Enhancement Act During The COVID-19 Health Emergency – 177 Republicans Voted For The Bill. In April 2020, Crow voted for “Neal, D-Mass., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would comprise the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act. The bill would provide $483.4 billion in additional funding for Small Business Administration programs, assistance to hospitals, and testing related to COVID-19. It would provide an additional $310 billion for Paycheck Protection Program loans under the Small Business Administration, including $60 billion for lending by smaller financial institutions and those serving underbanked communities. The program provides forgivable loans of up to $10 million for businesses with 500 or fewer employees, including for payroll costs, mortgage payments, and rent or utility payments. It would provide an additional $11.3 billion for administrative program costs. It would provide $50 billion for emergency loans and $10 billion for grants under the SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan and clarify that agricultural enterprises with 500 or fewer employees are eligible for program assistance. It would also provide $2.1 billion for SBA administrative expenses. It would provide $75 billion for the Health and Human Services Department public health and social services emergency fund to reimburse health care providers for expenses and lost revenue related to COVID-19. It would provide $25 billion to the fund for expenses associated with developing and administering COVID-19 tests, including $11 billion for state and local governments to manufacture, provide, and analyze such tests. It would also authorize up to $6 million from appropriated funds for HHS inspector general oversight of activities funded by the bill. It would also require HHS to develop a strategic COVID-19 testing plan and issue reports on the status of testing, diagnoses, hospitalizations, and deaths related to COVID-19. It would require state and local governments receiving funding for COVID-19 testing to submit testing plans. The measure is now cleared for the president.” Motion was agreed to by a vote of 388 to 5.[HR 266, Vote #104, 4/23/20; CQ, 4/23/20]

Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act Also Provided An Additional $75 Billion Toward The Emergency Fund For Healthcare Providers And $25 Billion To Various Federal,
State And Local Agencies To Increase COVID-19 Testing. “On April 23, 2020, the US Congress passed the fourth Coronavirus (COVID-19) stimulus bill, the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (H.R. 266). This bill provides an additional $310 billion for small business loans available through the Paycheck Protection Program, as well as an additional $75 billion toward the Emergency Fund for healthcare providers. It also appropriates $25 billion for various federal agencies and state and local governments to increase COVID-19 testing capacity. The President is expected to sign the bill.” [The National Review, 4/23/20]