2024 BALLOT MEASURE GUIDE AND FAQ

Count Me In

Count Me In is a robust civic engagement effort that partners with communities and voters across the state to educate on the decisions we make that shape our communities. As a collaboration of passionate nonprofits and volunteers, Count Me In is dedicated to sparking conversations about the power we have to directly impact public investments through the ballot. Our votes are a powerful tool for change. Count Me In helps communities harness that power by breaking down complex issues into clear, actionable information. Through informed decision making, Coloradans can navigate the ballot, understand the real-world impacts of each measure, and collectively build the Colorado they want to see.

www.countmeincolorado.org

Your Vote.
Your Voice.

Are you Registered to Vote?

In Colorado, you can register to vote any time up to and on Election Day, either online, by mail, or in person at a Voter Service and Polling Center.

Scan here to Register or update your information

Key Dates

Oct 11 — First Day Ballots Mailed to Voters

Oct 21 — Voter Service and Polling Centers Open

Oct 28 — Last Day Ballots Will be Mailed to Voters & Last Recommended Day to put your Completed Ballot in the Mail

Nov 5 — **Election Day!**
Vote at Service and Polling Center or use a Drop Box until 7pm

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How to Cast your Ballot

Eligible voters can register to vote up to and on Election Day. Ballots are mailed to voters starting October 11. To receive a ballot by mail, register or update your registration by October 28. After that, you can visit a Voter Service and Polling Center in your county to register and vote in person up to and on Election Day by 7 pm.

Voters have three options for casting their ballot.

By Mail

Last recommended day to mail your completed ballot is Oct. 28

Track your ballot with BallotTrax

In Person

Visit any Voter Service and Polling Center in your county to vote in person starting Oct. 21

Find your nearest polling location

Via Drop Box

Drop ballot at any drop box or Voter Service and Polling Center by 7 pm on Election Day

Find your nearest Dropbox

Types of measures on your ballot

Citizen Initiated

A statute or constitutional amendment that makes the ballot by collecting enough registered voter signatures across the state in favor of putting it up for a statewide vote. They are the numbered measures and amendments on the ballot.

Referred

A statute or constitutional amendment put on the ballot by the Colorado Legislature. They are the lettered measures on the ballot. To get on the ballot, referred amendments must receive two thirds majority support in both the state Senate and state House. Referred measures that create new laws only require a simple majority in both chambers to get on the ballot.

Referendum Petition

A statute or constitutional amendment that is brought to the ballot by gathering signatures from registered Colorado voters in an attempt to have a bill that was passed by the legislature be placed as a statewide ballot issue.

Constitutional Amendments

Any constitutional amendment on the ballot that does not simply remove language from the constitution requires a supermajority vote of 55% to pass.

Shape your neighborhood. Vote local.

Our ballots are more than a list of measures. They're outcomes that affect our lives, the lives of those we care about, and our communities. Your vote is your voice and it matters on every issue on the ballot.

Amendment G

Requires Supermajority of 55% to pass

Modify Property Tax Exemption for Veterans with Disabilities

Amendment G **expands eligibility for the homestead property tax exemption for veterans living with service-related disabilities.** The expansion includes veterans with:

- A service-related disability rated at 60% or more disabling, or
- Two or more disabilities with a combined rating of 70% or more, with at least one rated 40% or more disabling.

Currently, only veterans with 100% permanent and total service-related disabilities qualify. This change would benefit an additional 3,700 veteran homeowners.

What is the Homestead Exemption?

The Homestead Exemption is a constitutional amendment that reduces property tax owed by exempting 50% of the first $200,000 in value of the qualifying homeowner's primary residence.

Who is currently eligible for the Homestead Exemption?

The Homestead Exemption is available to Coloradans:

- Aged 65+ who've lived in their homes for at least 10 years
- Gold Star Spouses*
- Qualifying Veterans
  - Have served active duty in U.S. armed forces
  - Be honorably discharged
  - Have a 100% permanent service-related disability rated by the Federal Department of Veterans Affairs

* In 2022, voters approved Amendment E, expanding the homestead exemption to include Gold Star Spouses—surviving spouses of U.S. Armed Forces members killed in action or who died from service-related conditions.

How will Amendment G impact State and Local Revenue?

Property taxes are collected by local governments. Local governments are reimbursed by the state for the reduction in property tax revenue resulting from the homestead exemption.

Expanding the Homestead Exemption through Amendment G would increase state spending by an additional **$1.8 million** in fiscal year 2025-2026 and similar amounts in future years.

Who is Affected?

Qualifying Veterans

State general fund will be reduced to reimburse counties

Amendment H

Requires Supermajority of 55% to pass

Judicial Discipline Procedures and Confidentiality

Amendment H creates a new, independent judicial discipline board to conduct disciplinary hearings and appeals relating to disciplinary actions. Under this amendment, judicial discipline cases would become public once formal proceedings begin.

Amendment H is part of additional Bipartisan Judicial Transparency Measures

Amendment H is one of three bipartisan bills that change judicial discipline procedures passed by the Colorado Legislature in 2023. The other two bills, which were passed by the Colorado Legislature in 2023, address confidentiality, complaint filing and reporting, and data collection, as well as creating a new office to assist employees with workplace and other complaints. Amendment H needs to get voter approval because it makes changes to the constitution.

How would members be selected for the new discipline board, and what would be its structure?

The new discipline board would consist of four district court judges, four attorneys, and four citizens. Members would be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the state Senate. Two members from each category would serve a five-year term and two would serve a three-year term.

How does the current judicial discipline process work?

The current Commission on Judicial Disciple investigates allegations of misconduct against judges and screens complaints. These members are appointed by the Colorado Supreme Court and the Governor. Current misconduct cases are only made public if a judge receives a published punishment order at the end of the process.

Who is Affected?

Judges and Justices
Employees filing complaints
Public seeking information

Amendment I

Requires Supermajority of 55% to pass

Constitutional Bail Exemption for First Degree Murder

Amendment I asks voters to approve an amendment to the constitution that will restore the ability of judges to deny bail to people charged with first degree murder if certain criteria is met, including proof is evident or presumption is great that the person committed the crime.

Bail Rights in Colorado

Since the ratification of Colorado's Constitution in 1876, a person accused of a crime has a right to bail as they await their trial, except under certain circumstances. One of those exceptions is for offenses in which the death penalty may be sought, which includes first degree murder. In March of 2020, the legislature passed a law that abolished CO's death penalty. An unintended consequence of this law is there is no longer an exception to the bail requirement for first-degree murder, and differing interpretations emerged on whether or not judges must set bail in first degree murder cases.

Why Was Amendment I Referred to Voters?

On March 23, 2020, Colorado became the 22nd U.S. state to abolish the death penalty. The Colorado Supreme Court made a ruling in July of 2023 and ruled that all people charged with first degree murder are eligible for pretrial release and judges cannot deny bail. In response, the Colorado Legislature referred Amendment I to voters to allow judges to deny bail in first degree murder cases when the proof is evident to the presumption that a person committed the crime.

What is first degree murder?

First degree murder is any intentional killing that is willful and premeditated with malice aforethought. It's the highest level of homicide charge.

Who is Affected?

People accused of first degree murder and their families

Other people impacted by the first degree murder case

Amendment J

Repealing the Definition of Marriage in the Constitution

Amendment J repeals the language from the Colorado Constitution that states marriage is defined as between one man and one woman.

Aligning State Constitution with Law

Currently in Colorado, same-sex marriage is legal because of court rulings that have declared federal and state bans on same-sex marriage to be unconstitutional. In 2014, the Colorado Supreme Court and in 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court (Obergefell v Hodges) both ruled that same-sex couples have a right to marry. In 2022, the U.S. Congress repealed the previous ban on same-sex marriage from federal law. However, the language defining marriage between one man and one woman still exists in Colorado's constitution. Amendment J would remove that language from our constitution.

Why do we have this definition?

In 2006, Colorado voters approved an amendment to the constitution defining marriage as between one man and one woman. Because this language is still in Colorado's constitution, if a federal decision were made to overturn the 2015 U.S. Supreme Court decisions, same-sex marriage would be banned in Colorado.

Other states voting to remove same-sex marriage bans

Nevada became the first state to repeal its same-sex marriage ban from its constitution in 2020.

Two other states, California and Hawaii, will also decide on constitutional amendments to remove same-sex marriage bans from their constitutions this November.

Who is Affected?

Coloradans seeking to get married

LGBTQIA+ Folkx

Amendment K

Requires Supermajority of 55% to pass

Modify Constitutional Election Deadlines

Amendment K changes timelines for certain election-related deadlines. If passed, the deadline for a citizen to file their petition signatures with the Secretary of State would be one week earlier. The same one-week deadline change would also apply to judges submitting their intent to run for retention. It also changes the deadline to publish content of ballot measures, the Blue Book, to 30 days earlier than the current deadline.

Why change the deadline?

Once the ballot is certified by the Secretary of State, including the order of candidates and ballot measures, local election officials need to format, translate, and review accuracy before they are sent to voters.

What are the changes proposed by Amendment K?

Citizen Initiatives to file their petition signatures, whether proposing to change laws through initiatives, or challenge laws passed with referendum petitions, with the Secretary of State from 3 months before the election to 3 months and 1 week before the election.

Judges to file declarations of intent to seek another term from 3 months before the election to 3 months and 1 week before the election.

Requirement for non-partisan legislative council staff to publish text and title of all statewide measures from 15 days before the election to 45 days before the election.

Deadline Changes in Real Time

Let's look at the deadlines for the 2024 ballot to help put it in perspective. The final deadline for petitions due to the Secretary of State was August 5, 2024, which is 3 months before the 2024 general election. If Amendment K was already in place, proponents would have until July 29, 2024 (3 months and 1 week before the election).

Who is Affected?

Election Officials, including the Secretary of State and County Clerks
Overseas voters
Judges running for retention
Citizens gathering the signatures

Amendment 79

Requires Supermajority of 55% to pass

Constitutional Right to Abortion

Amendment 79 adds the right to abortion to the Colorado Constitution and repeals the existing ban on state and local government funding for abortion services. Adding this language to the constitution would prohibit the government from denying, impending, or discriminating against the right to abortion.

About Amendment 79

The Colorado Constitution currently has no protections for abortion.

In 1984, Colorado voters amended the Colorado Constitution to prohibit the use of state and local government funds to pay or reimburse any person, agency, or facility for an abortion. The language bans public funding for abortion services for Medicaid recipients and health insurance plans offered to state and local government employees. There are exemptions for an abortion when the life of the pregnant person is in danger, or if the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest.

History of Abortion Services in Colorado

1967: Colorado law permitted abortions in specified circumstances, including when the pregnancy would likely result in the death of the pregnant woman and in cases involving rape or incest.

1984: Colorado voters amended the Colorado Constitution to prohibit the use of state and local government funds to pay or reimburse any person, agency, or facility for an abortion.

2022: the Colorado Legislature placed many rights related to reproductive health care in Colorado statute, or law, including creating a statutory right to have an abortion.

Who is Affected?

People enrolled in state health insurance plans including teachers, firefighters, and other state employees.

Medicaid recipients

Those who want to access health care to plan their parenting

Historically marginalized and oppressed groups- black and brown folks, including Indigenous and queer & trans folks

Medical providers

In 2022 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. Constitution does not include a right to abortion, and returned the authority of regulating or prohibiting abortion to states.

Amendment 80

Requires Supermajority of 55% to pass

Constitutional Right to School Choice

Amendment 80 adds to the Colorado Constitution a right to school choice and creates the right for parents to direct the education of their children. It defines school choice to include public, private, homeschool, and future innovations in education.

History of School Choice in Colorado

Colorado has had school choice in law since 1994, stating that students may attend any public school for free, even if they do not live in the same district. State law permits parents to choose charter schools or non-public education as well, like private schools or home schools. School choice allows students to attend any participating public, charter, private, or online school, often through a lottery or scholarship.

The Colorado constitution also includes a ban on the use of public dollars for private schools. If passed, Amendment 80 will not make immediate changes to school choice rules, but would likely require interpretation by the courts, as including private and homeschools in school choice may open up the possibility of using taxpayer dollars to fund private school options (also known as school vouchers).

Colorado Public School Facts

Colorado Public Schools are serving 95% of Colorado kids and families.

Colorado funds the 178 school districts in the state through a combination of local, state and federal sources.

For the first time in 15 years this year, Colorado finally met a voter-approved constitutional funding minimum for public education.

115 school districts currently have a four-day school week for some or all of their schools due to funding issues.

Colorado currently ranks 32nd in per pupil funding, and 49th in average starting teacher salary out of the 50 states.

What are School Vouchers?

School vouchers use state dollars to subsidize the cost of private school, and they are often funded from the same sources as public schools. They can come in the form of tax credits, scholarships, or savings accounts. Many states who have passed private school choice later passed voucher programs.

Who is Affected?

Students and their families

Potential impact on public schools and educators

Proposition JJ

Retain Additional Sports Betting Tax Revenue

Proposition JJ asks voters to allow the state to keep and retain all the sports betting revenue collected above $29 million from the sports betting tax implemented on casinos and use it for Colorado Water Plan implementation, rather than refund it to casinos and sports betting operators.

Projected Sports Betting Tax Revenue

Fiscal Year	Projected Revenue	Amount Over Cap
2023-24	$29.9 million	$900,000
2024-25	$30.2 million	$1.2 million
2025-26	$31.5 million	$2.5 million

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About Proposition JJ

In 2019, Colorado voters approved Proposition DD which legalized sports betting in the state and implemented a 10% tax on casino earnings from sports betting up to $29 million.

The revenue collected from the state goes to the administration and regulation of sports betting and the Colorado Water Implementation Cash Fund used for Colorado's Water Plan, which includes projects designed to preserve and conserve water in the state as the population grows.

What happens if Proposition JJ does not pass?

If voters reject Proposition JJ, all revenue collected above $29 million from the sports betting tax will be refunded to casinos and sports betting operators.

Who is Affected?

Casinos and licensed operators who operate sports betting

State and local water projects

Colorado Water Implementation Cash Fund

Proposition KK

Firearms and Ammunition Excise Tax

Proposition KK asks voters to approve a 6.5% excise tax on firearms and ammunition to fund mental health services addressing gun violence. This tax would generate $39 million for mental health services, including support for military veterans, at-risk youth, school safety, gun violence prevention, and victims of domestic violence. The new tax would apply to retail sales by gun dealers, manufacturers, and ammunition vendors.

Understanding Firearm Excise Taxes

Excise taxes are taxes imposed on certain goods, services, and activities; in contrast to a sales tax, the excise tax is generally paid by the manufacturer or retailer, not the final consumer of the product. However, the retailer who ultimately sells the goods to the final consumer often builds the cost of the excise taxes into the purchase price of the goods.

Firearms and ammunition are currently subject to an 11% federal excise tax. California is the only other state that imposes a state excise tax on firearms and ammunition.

How will the Additional Revenue Be Used?

If passed, revenue from the tax will be transferred to the Firearms and Ammunition Excise Tax Cash Fund. Revenue in the fund will be used for the implementation and administration of the excise tax annually before being distributed as follows:

- $30 million in the first fiscal year (and that amount adjusted for inflation in each year after) is transferred to the Colorado Crime Victim Services Fund in for crime victim services grants to victim services providers.
- $5 million in each fiscal year is transferred to the Behavioral and Mental Health Cash Fund for the continuation and expansion of the veterans mental health services program.
- $3 million in each fiscal year would go to the Behavioral and Mental Health Cash Fund for the continuation and expansion of access to behavioral health crisis response system services for children and youth
- $1 million in each fiscal year is transferred to the School Disbursement Program Cash Fund and is subject to annual appropriation by the General Assembly.

Who is Affected?

Firearm and ammunition sellers

Behavioral health programs

People seeking victim and mental health services

State General Fund

Proposition 127

Prohibit Bobcat, Lynx, and Mountain Lion Hunting

Proposition 127 bans trophy hunting of bobcats, lynx, and mountain lions. It defines trophy hunting as intentionally killing or injuring one of these animals. It does not include killing or injuring the animal in defense of human life, livestock, or property, or the capture or euthanasia of a bobcat, lynx, or mountain lion by an authorized professional.

What penalties does Proposition 127 propose?

Someone convicted of this crime would commit a class 1 misdemeanor and would be banned from obtaining a wildlife license for five years. They are also subject to 364 days in jail and a $1000 fine. A person convicted of this violation twice would be banned from holding a wildlife license for life, and would be subject to longer jail time and a bigger fine.

How will Proposition 127 affect rancher compensation?

Under current law, Coloradans can receive reimbursement for livestock, crop, or property damage caused by mountain lions. This measure would remove the “big game” designation for mountain lions, meaning damage they cause would no longer be eligible for state reimbursement.

How will Proposition 127 change legal hunting practices?

Hunting lynxes is already illegal, as they are classified as an endangered species. Hunting bobcats and mountain lions is currently legal with certain regulations, and they are not classified as endangered. From 2020 to 2023 in Colorado, an average of 880 bobcats were killed by hunters and an average of 500 mountain lions.

Who is Affected?

Those seeking a mountain lion or bobcat hunting permit

Agricultural producers and landowners seeking reimbursement for damage

Colorado Parks and Wildlife would no longer receive fees collected from hunting licenses for bobcats and mountain lions

Proposition 128

Parole Eligibility for Crimes of Violence

Proposition 128 asks voters to increase the length of time someone convicted of certain crimes must serve from 75% to 85% of their sentence before becoming eligible for discretionary parole or good time. Proposition 128 also stipulates that if an individual is returning to prison on a third conviction for certain violent crimes, that individual will not be eligible for good time or discretionary parole.

What penalties does Proposition 128 propose?

Currently, Colorado law states that a person convicted of certain crimes must serve 75% of their sentence before becoming eligible for discretionary parole or good time. This would apply to people who are convicted of first and second-degree murder, first or second-degree sexual assault, aggravated robbery, first-degree assault, first-degree kidnapping, first-degree arson, and first-degree burglary.

How many sentences per year would Proposition 128

An estimated 220 people are sentenced each year to the Colorado Department of Corrections who would be affected by Proposition 128 if it had been in effect at the time of their sentencing. If passed, the measure takes effect on January 1, 2025. A person who is incarcerated for crimes before Jan. 2025 will not be impacted by this measure.

How will Proposition 128 impact State Revenue?

If passed, state spending will increase between $12 million and $28 million per year for the expected increased length of stay for a person serving their sentence. This estimate does not include the social costs of having more people incarcerated like lost wages, lost tax revenue, and increased healthcare costs to the state.

Who is Affected?

Persons serving their sentences eligible for parole and their families

Correctional Facilities

State General Fund

Proposition 129

Establishing Veterinary Professional Associates

Proposition 129 creates a new profession of Veterinary Professional Associate (VPA). A VPA would be a mid-level career pathway in the veterinary field, requiring a Master's degree in veterinary clinical care. The Colorado State Board of Veterinary Medicine would regulate the new position, as it does with the other established veterinary positions.

How does Proposition 129 impact veterinary staffing?

Currently, there are 3 regulated veterinary professions in Colorado: Veterinary Technician, Veterinary Technician Specialist, and Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Proposition 129 would create a 4th profession, the Veterinary Professional Associate (VPA). Adding another level may increase the capacity for veterinary care professionals to serve those seeking veterinary care.

Advocates of the creation of a VPA have been looking to policy as a solution to what they say is a growing challenge of recruiting professionals to the veterinary workforce. Opponents of the idea successfully blocked similar legislation during the 2024 legislative session.

How will Proposition 129 impact the veterinary workforce?

If Proposition 129 is approved, professionals interested in joining the veterinary workforce and current vet technicians will have an additional career pathway in the field.

Veterinarians will have more help and an additional professional to delegate certain tasks to, but they will be liable for care provided by a VPA under their supervision.

How will Proposition 129 impact those seeking veterinary care?

People seeking veterinary care may receive some care from a mid-level associate with a masters degree, rather than a veterinarian with eight or more years of schooling.
The state board may determine the specific tasks and level of supervision required.

Who is Affected?

Veterinary professionals in Colorado

People who own pets and livestock

Proposition 130

Funding for Law Enforcement

Proposition 130 directs the state to spend an additional $350 million from the state general fund to recruit, train, and retain local law enforcement officers. It also requires the state to provide a $1 million death benefit to the family of each state and local law enforcement officer killed while in the line of duty.

How will Proposition 130 impact law enforcement funding?

Eighty-eight percent of law enforcement funding comes from the local level; additional funding is also allocated from the federal level. Proposition 130 directs $350 million to the Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) into a new police officer training and expansion fund, which CDPS will distribute over multiple years to local law enforcement through grants. Other public safety resources like firefighters or first responders are not eligible for this money. The state legislature and CDPS will determine when they will be distributed to local law enforcement. $350 million is more than 10 times the amount of current state funding for local police.

How does Proposition 130 compare to current funding?

The state funds the Colorado State Patrol and the Colorado Bureau of Investigation within the Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS). Over the last 2 years, CDPS provided $30 million in technical assistance and grants to local law enforcement agencies.

The state's obligation to provide death benefits, estimated at $4 million per year on average, will continue indefinitely and will eventually require additional state expenditures in future years after the $350 million has been spent.

In 2021, Colorado ranked 13th highest nationally in state and local police funding per capita. Police funding was $2.4 billion that year, which is $419 per Colorado resident spent on policing.

Will law enforcement survivor benefits change?

Currently, families of most law enforcement officers receive ongoing survivor benefits through the officer's pension. Some local law enforcement agencies provide their own death and disability benefits. If passed, Proposition 130 provides a $1 million death benefit to families of each state and local law enforcement officer killed while policing – in addition to any death and disability benefit provided through the officer's pension.

Who is Affected?

Communities impacted by expanding policing

State and local law enforcement agencies, officers, and their families

State General Fund

Proposition 131

Establishing All-Candidate Primary and Ranked Choice Voting in General Elections

Proposition 131 would create an all-candidate primary election for certain state and federal offices and implement ranked choice voting for these candidates in the general election. After the all-candidate primary, the top four candidates will advance to the general election, where voters will rank those candidates in order of preference.

If approved by voters, Proposition 131 cannot take effect until certain criteria are met from legislation passed in 2024. These requirements include holding a ranked choice voting election in at least 12 municipalities that meet demographic qualifications laid out in statute. After the test, the state will audit these elections and prepare a report before implementing at the state level.

What elections will be affected by this measure?

- U.S. Senator
- U.S. Representative
- Governor and Lieutenant Governor
- Secretary of State
- State Treasurer
- State Attorney General
- Member of the State Board of Education
- Regent of the University of Colorado
- State Senator
- State Representative

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What is an all-candidate primary?

Instead of Democratic and Republican primaries, all candidates will appear on the same primary ballot regardless of their political party. Voters receive an all-candidate ballot regardless of their party affiliation and choose a single candidate for each office. For each office, the four candidates with the most votes advance to the general election and appear on the ballot in random order.

Ranked Choice Voting under Proposition 131

After the top four candidates advance to the general election, voters can rank some or all for each office in order of preference. If a candidate wins more than half of the votes, they win the election. If no candidate wins more than half of the votes, then the candidate with the fewest votes is automatically eliminated and an additional round of counting is conducted.

Votes for the eliminated candidate are then counted for the 2nd ranked candidate and so forth, until one candidate gets to more than 50%. If voters do not rank all candidates, their ballots may not factor into the next round of counting.

How much will it cost to implement Proposition 131?

To implement Proposition 131, it's estimated to increase state spending by $100,000 in the first year and $6 million per year in future years. This accounts for staff increases, software upgrades, redesigning ballots, voter education and outreach, and counties' increased election costs.

Who is Affected?

- Colorado Voters
- Candidates
- Election Officials
- State and Local Budgets

Proposition 131

Continued

Current Election System

Voters receive their primary ballot based on their party affiliation, Democrat or Republican. Unaffiliated voters can choose to cast their vote in either of these primaries, but voters cannot submit a ballot for both parties. One Republican and one Democratic candidate with the most votes from the primary election wins their respective party nomination and advances to the general election.

Nominees from each political party and any qualifying unaffiliated candidates are then placed on the general election ballot. Colorado voters then choose one candidate they want to win. Whoever has the most votes in the general election determines which candidate is elected into office.

Additional Information and Resources

Amendment G
Check out the Colorado Fiscal Institute's Budget Basics Guide to learn about the General Fund and its importance in state budgeting.

Amendment H
For more information on the two Judicial Reform Bills passed in 2023 check out this article from Colorado Newsline.

Amendment J
Learn more about the 2022 Respect for Marriage Act

Amendment J
Learn more about the **2014 legalization of same-sex marriage** in Colorado.

Amendment 79
Learn more about The Reproductive Health Equity Act signed into Colorado law in 2022.

Amendment 80
Have questions about school funding? Check out Great Educations School Funding FAQ page

Proposition JJ
Learn more about The Colorado Water Plan

Proposition 131
Learn more about Colorado's current primary election system