



2018 Proposed Ballot Measures

(as of September 17, 2018)

The following is a brief description of the 2018 November ballot measures for which Colorado's Legislative Council is preparing a blue book analysis. Items #1-6 were initiated by the legislature and will be on the ballot. The rest have secured over 98,492 valid signatures and will be on the November 6, 2018 ballot.

1.) Amendment A - No Exception to Involuntary Servitude (Constitutional, Simple Majority)

Amends the constitution to prohibit compulsory labor from those convicted of a crime. Optional participation in work-release programs and labor at penal institutions remains allowed.

2.) Amendment V - Reduce Age Qualification for Members of the General Assembly (Constitutional, 55%)

Reduces the allowable age - from 25 to 21 – of those serving as a state representative or senator.

3.) Amendment W – Election Ballot Format for Judicial Retention (Constitutional, 55%)

Allows for justice and judge retention questions to be listed on the ballot by the level of court they serve, such as county or district court. Under current law, a separate retention question must be listed for each justice or judge on the ballot.

4.) Amendment X – Change in Definition of Industrial Hemp (Constitutional, 55%)

Removes the current definition of “industrial hemp” from the Colorado Constitution. Requires “industrial hemp” to have the same definition as in federal code, or if federal law allows a state to define industrial hemp, state statute.

5.) Amendment Y - Congressional Redistricting (Constitutional, 55%)

Establishes a 12-member Independent Congressional Redistricting Commission and requires the Commission to create a congressional redistricting plan, thus removing this responsibility from the General Assembly. Provides specific time frames for when appointments to the Commission will be made, when redistricting maps will be considered and sets December 15th of the redistricting year as the date in which the Supreme Court must approve a congressional redistricting plan.



6.) Amendment Z – Legislative Redistricting (Constitutional, 55%)

Replaces the current Reapportionment Commission with a 12-member Independent Legislative Redistricting Commission. Provides specific time frames for when appointments to the Commission will be made, when redistricting maps will be considered and sets December 29th of the redistricting year as the date in which the Supreme Court must approve a final plan.

7.) Amendment 73 – Funding for Public Schools (Constitutional, 55%)

Provides new funding for P-12 education beginning in FY2019-2020. Increases base per pupil funding, as well as special education and preschool funding. Funds these increases by (1) freezing assessment rates for school taxes only at 7% for residential and 24% for non-residential properties; (2) adding 1.37% to the state corporate income tax rate; and (3) by adding graduated increases to the state personal income tax rates for incomes over \$150,000. These range from a minimum increase of 0.37% to a maximum of 3.62% (for incomes over \$500,000).

8.) Amendment 74 – Just Compensation for Reduction in Fair Market Value by Government Law or Regulation (Constitutional, 55%)

Establishes that reductions in fair market value caused by government laws or regulations are compensable takings.

9.) Amendment 75 - Campaign Contributions (Constitutional, 55%)

Under initiative 173, if a candidate contributes or loans more than \$1.0 million to his or her election campaign, then other candidates in that race may accept aggregate campaign contributions that are five times greater than the limits specified in current law.

10.) Proposition 109 – Authorize Bonds for Transportation Projects (Statutory, 50%)

Requires CDOT to issue Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANs) no later than July 1, 2019 in a maximum amount of \$3.5 billion over 20 years. Funding will be used exclusively for road and bridge expansion, construction, maintenance and repair on the 66 projects identified in the measure. Transit projects are excluded from the list. The measure



requires the principal and interest on borrowed money to be paid without raising taxes or fees.

11.) Proposition 110 - Transportation Funding (Statutory, 50%)

Increases the state's sales tax by 0.62% (current 2.9% → 3.52%) for 20 years (2019 – 2039) to fund transportation projects. \$766 million will be raised in the first year and will provide a revenue stream to bond against (up to \$6 billion in bonds, 20 years maturity). The additional sales tax revenue will be split as follows: 45% to the state highway fund for state projects, 15% to multimodal projects, 20% to counties, and 20% to cities. Multi-modal projects that would qualify for funding include: Bustang and other inter-regional public transit projects, park-n-ride lots and transit stations, transportation demand management programs, multi-modal mobility projects, and capital or operating costs for pedestrian projects. Annual reports to the General Assembly are required and will include the total amount of new bonds issued, the transportation and multimodal projects on CDOT's priority list and the actual cost of each project. A fifteen-member citizen oversight committee is also created to ensure that the bond proceeds are spent in accordance with this initiated measure.

12.) Proposition 111 – Limitations on Payday Lenders (Statutory, 50%)

Restricts the charges on short term loans – commonly known as payday loans – to a yearly rate of 36%.

13.) Proposition 112 – Setback Requirement for Oil and Gas (Statutory, 50%)

Requires that new oil and natural gas development not on federal land be located at least 2,500 feet from an occupied structure (homes, hospitals, schools, etc.) or vulnerable area (like playgrounds, public parks, creeks, irrigation canals, etc.). A state or local government may require a setback greater than 2,500 feet. If two or more local governments with overlapping jurisdictions establish different setback requirements, the larger setback is applied.