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We, the people of Colorado, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe; defend our rights; maintain our laws; protect our property; promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

The boundaries of the state of Colorado shall be as follows: Commencing on the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, on said meridian, to the forty-first parallel of north latitude; thence along said parallel, to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence along said thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning.

In order to assert our rights, acknowledge our duties, and proclaim the principles upon which we are founded, we do hereby declare the following to be the fundamental principles of our government:

Section 1. Vestment of political power. All political power is vested in and derived from the people of this state, who reserve the right to alter or abolish the same at any time, and for the good of the whole.

Section 2. People may alter or abolish form of government - proviso. The people of this state may alter or abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they may deem it necessary to do so.

Section 3. Inalienable rights. All persons have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Section 4. Religious freedom. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession, right, privilege or capacity, on account of his opinions concerning religion; but the liberty of practices inconsistent with the good order, peace or safety of the state. No person shall be preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

Section 5. Freedom of elections. All elections shall be free and open; and no power,

Section 6. Equality of justice. Courts of justice shall be open to every person, and a denial or delay.

Section 7. Security of person and property - searches - seizures - warrants. The p any place or seize any person or things shall issue without describing the place to be searched writing.

Section 8. Prosecutions - indictment or information. Until otherwise provided by la naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. In all ot

Section 9. Treason - estates of suicides. Treason against the state can consist only in the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court; no p estate; the estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in c

Section 10. Freedom of speech and press. No law shall be passed impairing the free of that liberty; and in all suits and prosecutions for libel the truth thereof may be given in evi

Section 11. Ex post facto laws. No ex post facto law, nor law impairing the obligation be passed by the general assembly.

Section 12. No imprisonment for debt. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unle tort or where there is a strong presumption of fraud.

Section 13. Right to bear arms. The right of no person to keep and bear arms in defe nothing herein contained shall be construed to justify the practice of carrying concealed weap

Section 14. Taking private property for private use. Private property shall not be t ditches on or across the lands of others, for agricultural, mining, milling, domestic or sanitary

Section 15. Taking property for public use - compensation, how ascertained. Priv ascertained by a board of commissioners, of not less than three freeholders, or by a jury, whe

or into court for the owner, the property shall not be needlessly disturbed, or the proprietary interest shall not be disturbed, and the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and determined by the court.

Section 16. Criminal prosecutions - rights of defendant. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses; and to have the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, if he has been committed.

Section 16a. Rights of crime victims. Any person who is a victim of a criminal act, or who is a witness to a criminal act, shall be heard when relevant, informed, and present at all critical stages of the criminal justice process.

Section 17. Imprisonment of witnesses - depositions - form. No person shall be imprisoned for failure to give security he shall be discharged; if he cannot give security his deposition shall be taken by the court, or by the judge for that purpose, of which time and place the accused and the attorney prosecuting for the people shall be notified. The judge shall assign him one in his behalf only. On the completion of such examination the witness shall be released. In the opinion of the court the personal attendance of the witness might be procured by the prosecution.

Section 18. Crimes - evidence against one's self - jeopardy. No person shall be compelled to give evidence against himself, or to disagree, or if the judgment be arrested after the verdict, or if the judgment be reversed for error.

Section 19. Right to bail - exceptions. (1) All persons shall be bailable by sufficient surety, except for the offenses hereinafter excepted: (a) For capital offenses when proof is evident or presumption is great; or (b) When, after a hearing held within ninety-six hours of arrest and upon reasonable notice to the accused and the people, the court finds that the public would be placed in significant peril if the accused were released on bail and such persons as are charged with the offense: (I) A crime of violence, as may be defined by the general assembly, alleged to have been committed; (II) A crime of violence, as may be defined by the general assembly, alleged to have been committed; or found; (III) A crime of violence, as may be defined by the general assembly, alleged to have been committed; or violence, upon charges separately brought and tried under the laws of this state or under the laws of another state, would be a felony; or (c) (Deleted by amendment, L. 94, p. 2853, effective upon proclamation of the Governor.) (2) Except in the case of a capital offense, if a person is denied bail under this section, the court shall commence proceedings within ninety days and the delay is not attributable to the defense, the court shall grant bail. (2.5) (a) The court may grant bail after a person is convicted, pending sentencing or appeal, in the following cases: (I) Murder; (II) Any felony sexual assault involving the use of a deadly weapon; (III) Any felony sexual assault committed against a child who is under fifteen years of age; or (IV) A crime of violence, as defined by statute enacted by the general assembly; or

(V) Any felony during the commission of which the person used a firearm.

(b) The court shall not set bail that is otherwise allowed pursuant to this subsection (2).

(I) The person is unlikely to flee and does not pose a danger to the safety of any person.

(II) The appeal is not frivolous or is not pursued for the purpose of delay.

(3) This section shall take effect January 1, 1995, and shall apply to offenses committed on or after that date.

Section 20. Excessive bail, fines or punishment. Excessive bail shall not be required.

Section 21. Suspension of habeas corpus. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Section 22. Military subject to civil power - quartering of troops. The military shall not be quartered in any private dwelling without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 23. Trial by jury - grand jury. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate. The right of trial by jury shall not be abridged in any civil case, as may be prescribed by law. Hereafter a grand jury shall consist of twelve persons, to be chosen by the court from the jury system; and provided, further, the right of any person to serve on any jury shall not be denied on account of race, color, or classes of persons.

Section 24. Right to assemble and petition. The people have the right peaceably to assemble and to petition for redress of grievances.

Section 25. Due process of law. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Section 26. Slavery prohibited. There shall never be in this state either slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

Section 27. Property rights of aliens. Aliens, who are or may hereafter become bona fide residents of this state, shall have the same property rights as citizens.

Section 28. Rights reserved not disparaged. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage other rights retained by the people.

Section 29. Equality of the sexes. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied on account of sex.

Section 30. Right to vote or petition on annexation - enclaves. (1) No unincorporated area shall be annexed to this state by any municipality unless:

(a) The question of annexation has been submitted to the vote of the landowners and tenants of the area, and a majority of the voters have voted in favor of annexation; or

(b) The annexing municipality has received a petition for the annexation of such area from a majority of the landowners and tenants of the area, excluding public streets, and alleys and any land owned by the annexing municipality; or

(c) The area is entirely surrounded by or is solely owned by the annexing municipality.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to annexations to the city and county

(3) The general assembly may provide by law for procedures necessary to implement

Section 30a. Official language. The English language is the official language of the s

This section is self executing; however, the General Assembly may enact laws to imp

Section 30b. No Protected Status Based on Homosexual, Lesbian or Bisexual Ori

municipalities or school districts, shall enact, adopt or enforce any statute, regulation, ordina

be the basis of or entitle any person or class of persons to have or claim any minority status,

executing.

Section 31. Marriages - valid or recognized. Only a union of one man and one w

The powers of the government of this state are divided into three distinct depart

powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any power prop

Section 1. Officers - terms of office. (1) The executive department shall inclu

office for the term of four years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January in th

law.

(2) In order to broaden the opportunities for public service and to guard agains

general shall serve more than two consecutive terms in such office. This limitation on

office of governor or is appointed or elected to fill a vacancy in one of the other offic

that office for purposes of this subsection (2). Terms are considered consecutive unles

Section 2. Governor supreme executive. The supreme executive power of the

Section 3. State officers - election - returns. The officers named in section o

and the lieutenant governor shall be chosen jointly by the casting by each voter of a s

the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who sha

the presence of a majority of the members of both houses of the general assembly, wh

cast for governor and lieutenant governor, and the person having the highest number of votes for the same office or offices, one of them, or any two for whom joint votes were cast. Contested elections for the said offices shall be determined by the two houses, on joint vote.

Section 4. Qualifications of state officers. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor, or of state treasurer unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, nor shall any person be eligible to the supreme court of the state in good standing, and no person shall be eligible to any office in the State, and have resided within the limits of the state two years next preceding his election.

Section 5. Governor commander-in-chief of militia. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the State. He shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and defend the State.

Section 6. Appointment of officers - vacancy. (1) The governor shall nominate and, with the consent of the senate, appoint all officers in the executive branch of the state which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for. If the office of any such officer occurs in any such office while the senate is not in session, the governor shall appoint some fit person to fill such office, with the consent of the senate, appoint some fit person to fill such office.

(2) If the office of state treasurer, secretary of state, or attorney general shall become vacant, the governor shall appoint a successor. The appointee shall hold the office until his successor shall be elected. If the office of any such officer occurs in any such office while the senate is not in session, the governor shall appoint some fit person to discharge the duties thereof, with the consent of the senate, appoint some fit person to fill such office.

(3) The senate in deliberating upon executive nominations may sit with closed doors. The proceedings shall be entered upon the journal.

Section 7. Governor may grant reprieves and pardons. The governor shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons in all cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law relative to the same. At its first session thereafter, a transcript of the petition, all proceedings, and the decision of the senate shall be entered upon the journal.

Section 8. Governor may require information from officers - message. The governor shall have the power to require the duties of their respective offices, which information shall be given upon oath when the governor shall be in session, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of the state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of the state, by message, give to the general assembly information of the condition of the state, and a statement, with vouchers, of the expenditures of all moneys belonging to the state and of the moneys required to be raised by taxation for all purposes of the state.

Section 9. Governor may convene legislature or senate. The governor may, at any time, convene the general assembly; but at such special session no business shall be transacted other than that special session, and no transaction of executive business.

affiliated with the same political party, the vacancy in the office of governor and the v subsection (7). The pro rata salary of the governor or lieutenant governor shall be paid by the state.

(6) The governor or governor-elect, lieutenant governor or lieutenant governor-elect shall submit to the house of representatives his written declaration that he suffers from a physical or mental disability. In the event no such written declaration has been made, his physical or mental disability shall be determined by joint resolution adopted by two-thirds of all members of each house of the legislature. The legislature shall determine if and when such disability ceases.

(7) In the event that the offices of both the governor and lieutenant governor are vacant, the person to fill the vacancy in the office of governor shall be the first named of the following members of the legislature: speaker of the house of representatives, minority leader of the senate, or minority leader of the house of representatives, affiliated with the same political party, the vacancy shall be filled by one such member. The person shall take the oath of office of governor and shall become governor. The office of lieutenant governor shall be filled by the governor-elect. If the governor-elect fails to assume the office of lieutenant governor,

Section 14. Lieutenant governor president of senate. (Repealed)

Section 15. No lieutenant governor - who to act as governor. (Repealed)

Section 16. Account and report of moneys. An account shall be kept by the governor of all moneys received from all sources, and for every service performed, and of all moneys disbursed by the governor.

Section 17. Executive officers to make report. (Repealed)

Section 18. State seal. There shall be a seal of the state, which shall be kept by the governor. The seal shall be used by the general assembly.

Section 19. Salaries of officers - fees paid into treasury. The officers named in this section shall receive no salary or diminished during their official terms. It shall be the duty of all such officers to collect and deposit in the treasury.

Section 20. State librarian. (Repealed)

Section 21. Elected auditor of state - powers and duties. (Repealed)

Section 22. Principal departments. All executive and administrative offices, and duties, except for the office of governor and lieutenant governor, shall be allocated to departments, divisions, sections, or units in such manner as will tend to promote the efficiency of the government.

more sheets, shall be attached an affidavit of some registered elector that each signature on the petition was, at the time of signing, a registered elector. The secretary of state shall cause to be published the text and title of every such measure. Such publication shall be made at least fifteen days prior to the final date of voter registration for the election. The secretary of state shall cause to be published the text and title of every such measure statewide to become informed about the text and title of each measure.

(7) The secretary of state shall submit all measures initiated by or referred to the secretary of state pertaining to the form of all petitions, the secretary of state and all other officers shall

(7.3) Before any election at which the voters of the entire state will vote on any measure, the secretary of state shall cause to be published the text and title of every such measure. Such publication shall be made at least fifteen days prior to the final date of voter registration for the election. The secretary of state shall cause to be published the text and title of every such measure statewide to become informed about the text and title of each measure.

(7.5) (a) Before any election at which the voters of the entire state will vote on any measure, the secretary of state shall prepare and make available to the public the following information in the form of a booklet:

(I) The text and title of each measure to be voted on;

(II) A fair and impartial analysis of each measure, which shall include a summary of the measure and assist understanding the purpose and effect of the measure. Any person may file written comments with the secretary of state.

(b) At least thirty days before the election, the research staff shall cause the booklet to be printed and distributed.

(c) If any measure to be voted on by the voters of the entire state includes matters of a local nature, the secretary of state shall cause to be printed and distributed the titled notice required by section 20 (3) (b) of article X, and the mailing of such notice shall be the responsibility of the local government.

(d) The general assembly shall provide sufficient appropriations for the preparation and distribution of the booklet.

(8) The style of all laws adopted by the people through the initiative shall be, "Initiative No. _____."

(9) The initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by this section shall not be subject to the municipal legislation of every character in or for their respective municipalities. The general assembly shall provide for the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum powers as to their exercise by the people more than fifteen percent to propose any measure by the initiative in any city, town, or village.

(10) This section of the constitution shall be in all respects self-executing; except as otherwise provided.

Section 2. Election of members - oath - vacancies. (1) A general election for members of the general assembly shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of the year numbered year, at such places in each county as now are or hereafter may be provided by law.

(2) Each member of the general assembly, before he enters upon his official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully perform the duties of my office according to the best of my ability. This oath is taken before me this _____ day of _____, 1991."

(3) Any vacancy occurring in either house by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the political party, if any, as the person whose termination of membership in the general assembly.

Section 3. Terms of senators and representatives. (1) Senators shall be elected for terms of four years.

(2) In order to broaden the opportunities for public service and to assure that the senate, and no representative shall serve more than four consecutive terms in the house of representatives. Any person appointed or elected to fill a vacancy in the general assembly and who has served more than four consecutive terms in the general assembly shall be considered consecutive unless they are at least four years apart.

Section 4. Qualifications of members. No person shall be a representative or senator unless he shall not for at least twelve months next preceding his election, have resided within the territory.

Section 5. Classification of senators. The senate shall be divided so that one-third shall be elected each year.

Section 6. Salary and expenses of members. Each member of the general assembly shall receive the same mileage rate permitted for traveling expenses. Members of the general assembly shall receive the same mileage rate permitted for traveling expenses.

Section 7. General assembly - shall meet when - term of members - committee of conference. The general assembly shall meet at other times when convened in special session by the members of each house to the presiding officer of each house to consider only those subjects referred to the committee of conference. The first regular session of the general assembly shall be convened on the first Monday of January next after their election. Regular sessions of the general assembly shall be convened on the first Monday of January after a general election. Regular sessions of the general assembly shall be convened on the first Monday of January after a general election.

Section 8. Members precluded from holding office. No senator or representative shall hold any office (except of attorney-at-law, notary public, or in the militia) during his term of office.

Section 9. Increase of salary - when forbidden. (Repealed)

Section 10. Each house to choose its officers. At the beginning of the first regular session of the general assembly, the house of representatives shall elect one of its members as president, and the house of representatives shall elect one of its members as president. Each house shall choose its other officers and shall judge the election and qualification of its members.

Section 11. Quorum. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum, but no business shall be transacted without a quorum.

Section 12. Each house makes and enforces rules. Each house shall have power to punish its members for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to enforce obedience to its process; to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary to the discharge of its duties. The punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall be the same for either house of the same general assembly, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall be the same for either house of the same general assembly.

Section 13. Journal - ayes and noes to be entered - when. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings. A question shall, at the desire of any two members, be entered on the journal.

Section 14. Open sessions. The sessions of each house, and of the committees of the general assembly, shall be open to the public.

Section 15. Adjournment for more than three days. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other.

Section 25. Special legislation prohibited. The general assembly shall not pass any law which shall have the effect of altering or working roads or highways; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public squares; changing the jurisdiction of the courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction and duties of police magistrates; changing the rules of evidence; for limitation of civil actions or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds; summing up for the jury; the opening or conducting of any election, or designating the place of election; chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks; or any other special or local law, except in cases where a general law can be made applicable to the particular case. In all other cases, where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be passed.

Section 25a. Eight-hour employment. (1) The general assembly shall provide by law that no person shall be required to work more than eight hours within any twenty-four (24) hours (except in cases of emergency where life or property is in danger, or in the case of furnaces, smelters; and any ore reduction works or other branch of industry or labor that may be determined by the general assembly).

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section to the contrary notwithstanding, the general assembly may provide by law that no person shall be required to work more than eight hours within any twenty-four (24) hours (except in cases of emergency where life or property is in danger, or in the case of furnaces, smelters; and any ore reduction works or other branch of industry or labor that may be determined by the general assembly).

Section 26. Signing of bills. The presiding officer of each house shall sign all bills and resolutions passed by the general assembly and shall cause the same to be published in the journal thereof.

Section 27. Officers and employees - compensation. The general assembly shall fix the compensation of the officers and employees of each house and of the two houses, and no payment shall be made from the state treasury for the compensation of any officer or employee except by joint resolution.

Section 28. Extra compensation to officers, employees, or contractors for services. No extra compensation shall be paid to any officer, employee, or contractor for services have been rendered or contract made nor providing for the payment of any claim against the state treasury.

Section 29. Contracts for facilities and supplies. All stationery, printing, paper, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and other printing and binding shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, below the market price, and no officer or employee of the government shall be in any way interested in any such contract; and all such contracts shall be approved by the general assembly.

Section 30. Salary of governor and judges to be fixed by the legislature - to be paid by the state treasury.

Section 31. Revenue bills. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives.

Section 32. Appropriation bills. The general appropriation bill shall embrace all appropriations for the support of the executive, judicial, and legislative institutions, interest on the public debt and for public schools. All other appropriation bills shall be passed by separate acts.

Section 33. Disbursement of public money. No moneys in the state treasury shall be disbursed except by check or order drawn by the treasurer and any amount disbursed shall be substantiated by vouchers signed and approved in the same manner as the check or order.

Section 34. Appropriations to private institutions forbidden. No appropriation shall be made for any institution, whether or not under the absolute control of the state, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution.

Section 35. Delegation of power. The general assembly shall not delegate to any person or body the power to sell, lease, convey, improve, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes.

Section 36. Laws on investment of trust funds. The general assembly shall, for the benefit of the beneficiaries, make laws to govern the administrators, guardians, conservators and other trustees, whose power of investment is limited by the will of the donor.

Section 37. Change of venue. (Repealed)

Section 38. No liability exchanged or released. No obligation or liability of any person or body shall be exchanged, transferred, remitted, released, or postponed or in any way diminished by any act of the general assembly or treasury. This section shall not prohibit the write-off or release of uncollectible accounts.

Section 39. Orders and resolutions presented to governor. Every order, resolution or bill relating solely to the transaction of business of the two houses, shall be presented to the governor for his approval or veto by both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 40. Bribery and influence in general assembly. If any person elected to the general assembly shall give or will give his assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced in the general assembly, or if any member of the general assembly shall give or will give his assent so to do, upon condition that any other member will give or will promise or will give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition introduced in such general assembly, or in consideration that any other member hath given or will give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition, he shall be deemed guilty of bribery; and any member of the general assembly, or person elected thereto, who shall give or will give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition, shall be deemed guilty of bribery; and any member of the general assembly, or person elected thereto, who shall give or will give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition, shall be deemed guilty of bribery; and, on conviction thereof in the civil courts, shall be liable to such further punishment as the courts may see fit to inflict.

Section 41. Offering, giving, promising money or other consideration. (Repealed)

Section 42. Corrupt solicitation of members and officers. (Repealed)

Section 43. Member interested shall not vote. A member who has a personal or pecuniary interest in any bill or resolution, shall not vote thereon.

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matters before the court. The supreme court shall adopt rules for such proceedings and such plan shall be submitted to the supreme court pursuant to the schedule established in statute for precinct caucuses in the second year following the year in which the census is established in statute for the event commencing the candidate selection process in such commission. If the plan is returned, the commission shall revise and modify it to conform. The supreme court shall approve a plan for the redrawing of the districts of the members of the legislature no later than fifty-five days prior to the date established in statute for precinct caucuses in the second year following the year in which the census is established in statute for the event. The secretary of state no later than such date. The commission shall keep a public record of the plan.

(f) The general assembly shall appropriate sufficient funds for the compensation and access to statistical information compiled by the state or its political subdivisions and

Section 49. Appointment of state auditor - term - qualifications - duties. (1) In regard to political affiliation, a state auditor, who shall be a certified public accountant. Except as provided by law, he shall be ineligible for appointment to any other public office at any time by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house.

(2) It shall be the duty of the state auditor to conduct post audits of all financial institutions including educational institutions notwithstanding the provisions of section 14 of article 10 as shall from time to time be required of him by law.

(3) Not more than three members of the staff of the state auditor shall be exempt

Section 50. Public funding of abortion forbidden. No public funds shall be used directly or indirectly, any person, agency or facility for the performance of any induced abortion or for those medical services necessary to prevent the death of either a pregnant woman

Section 1. Vestment of judicial power. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in the supreme court and county of Denver, county courts, and such other courts or judicial officers with jurisdiction. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrict or diminish the powers of home

Section 2. Appellate jurisdiction. (1) The supreme court, except as otherwise provided, shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts, under such regulations as

(2) Appellate review by the supreme court of every final judgment of the district court shall be allowed, and the supreme court shall have such other appellate review as may be provided by law. The supreme court shall have jurisdiction of appeals from the district court of the city and county of Denver or of the juvenile court of the city and county of Denver.

Section 3. Original jurisdiction - opinions. The supreme court shall have power to issue writs as may be provided by rule of court with authority to hear and determine the same. The court shall give its opinion upon important questions upon solemn occasions when requested by the reported decision of said court.

Section 4. Terms. At least two terms of the supreme court shall be held each year.

Section 5. Personnel of court - departments - chief justice. (1) The supreme court shall have departments, each of said departments shall have full power and authority of said court as provided by law, subject to the general control of the court sitting en banc, and such rulings shall be concurred in by at least three justices, and no case involving construction of the constitution of the court, the number of justices may be increased to no more than nine members whenever necessary.

(2) The supreme court shall select a chief justice from its own membership to serve for a term of four years.

(3) The supreme court shall appoint a court administrator and such other personnel as may be necessary. In the assignment of a judge necessary to the prompt disposition of judicial business, he may assign any judge of the court if otherwise qualified under section 18 of this article, or assign, as hereafter may be provided by law, a district, probate, or juvenile judge who consents, temporarily to perform judicial duties for a period of not more than 120 days, and the amount equal to 1/20 of the monthly salary then currently applicable to the judicial position.

(4) The chief justice shall appoint from the district judges of each judicial district a chief judge to hold such position. Each chief judge shall have and exercise such administrative powers as may be provided by law.

Section 6. Election of judges. (Repealed)

Section 7. Term of office. The full term of office of justices of the supreme court shall be six years.

Section 8. Qualifications of justices. No person shall be eligible to the office of justice of the supreme court who has not practiced law in this state for at least five years.

Section 9. District courts - jurisdiction. (1) The district courts shall be trial courts of general jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided herein, and shall have such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

(2) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2002, p. 3094, effective upon proclamation of the governor.)

(3) In the city and county of Denver, exclusive original jurisdiction in all matters of settlement of their accounts, the adjudication of the mentally ill, and such other jurisdiction.

Section 10. Judicial districts - district judges. (1) The state shall be divided into judicial districts as provided by law on the effective date of this amendment shall constitute the boundaries of each district. Each house concur therein, change the boundaries of any district or increase or diminish the number of districts.

(2) In each judicial district there shall be one or more judges of the district court.

(3) The number of district judges provided by law for each district on the effective date of this amendment may by law, whenever two-thirds of the members of each house concur therein, increase or decrease at the completion of the term for which he was elected or appointed, but he may be required to reside in the district.

(4) Separate divisions of district courts may be established in districts by law, and the judges of such divisions shall be elected or appointed in the same manner as the judges of the district court.

Section 11. Qualifications of district judges. No person shall be eligible to hold office as a judge of the district court and shall have been licensed to practice law in this state for five years. Each judge of the district court shall be a resident of the state for five years.

Section 12. Terms of court. The time of holding courts within the judicial districts shall be fixed by law.

Section 13. District attorneys - election - term - salary - qualifications. In each judicial district there shall be a district attorney, who shall be elected by the voters of the district for a term of four years. District attorneys shall receive such salaries and perform such duties as provided by law. The qualifications of district court judges as provided in this article. All district attorneys shall be residents of the state for five years for the terms for which they were elected or appointed.

Section 14. Probate court - jurisdiction - judges - election - term - qualifications. The judge of the probate court of the city and county of Denver shall be elected by the voters of the city and county of Denver for a term of four years. The judge of the probate court shall be filled as provided in section 20 of this article. The number of judges of the probate court shall be fixed by law.

Section 15. Juvenile court - jurisdiction - judges - election - term - qualifications. The judge of the juvenile court of the city and county of Denver shall have the same qualifications as the judge of the probate court. The number of judges of the juvenile court of the city and county of Denver shall be fixed by law.

Section 16. County judges - terms - qualifications. In each county there shall be one or more judges of the county court, whose qualifications shall be prescribed by law. County judges shall be qualified electors of the county.

Section 17. County courts - jurisdiction - appeals. County courts shall have jurisdiction of felonies or in civil cases where the boundaries or title to real property shall be in question, as provided by law.

Section 18. Compensation and services. Justices and judges of courts of record shall receive such salary during their term of office and shall receive such pension or retirement benefits as may be provided by law. No justice or judge shall hold any other office or position of honor or profit, nor shall he hold at any time more than one judicial office, nor shall he hold at any time more than one political office, nor shall he contribute to or campaign for any political party or candidate for political office. No justice or judge shall engage in the practice of law. Justices, district judges, probate judges, and juvenile judges may serve in any other county court, or serve, as hereinafter may be authorized by law, as a municipal judge or police magistrate as provided by law, or in the case of home rule counties, as provided by law.

Section 19. Laws relating to courts - uniform. All laws relating to state courts shall be uniform in their organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings, and practice of all courts of the same class. County courts may be classified or graded as may be provided by law, and the organization and practice of the courts of the same class shall be uniform. The effect of the proceedings, judgments and decrees of county courts in the same class or grade shall be uniform. The county of Denver shall be as provided in the charter and ordinances of the city and county of Denver.

Section 20. Vacancies. (1) A vacancy in any judicial office in any court of record shall be filled by the governor from a list of two or three nominees for all other courts of record, and from a list of two or three nominees for all other courts of record, and by the judicial district nonpartisan commission for the judicial district nonpartisan commission. The list shall contain not less than two more nominees than there are vacancies to be filled. If the governor shall fail to make the appointment (or all of the appointments in case of multiple vacancies) shall be made by the chief justice of the supreme court. The provisions of this section shall hold office for a provisional term of two years and the term of office shall be for two years at the time his name is submitted to the governor.

(2) Repealed.

(3) Other vacancies occurring in judicial offices shall be filled as now or hereafter provided by law.

(4) Vacancies occurring in the office of district attorney shall be filled by appointment by the governor. The district attorney shall hold office until their successors elected thereat shall be duly qualified. Such successors shall be elected at the next general election and until their successors elected thereat shall be duly qualified. Such successors shall be elected at the next general election and until their successors elected thereat shall be duly qualified. Such successors shall be elected at the next general election and until their successors elected thereat shall be duly qualified.

Section 21. Rule-making power. The supreme court shall make and promulgate rules of procedure in civil and criminal cases, except that the general assembly shall have the power to provide otherwise.

Section 22. Process - prosecution - in name of people. In all prosecutions for crimes, the process and prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of "The People of the State of New York".

Section 23. Retirement and removal of justices and judges. (1) On attaining the age of seventy, a justice or judge may retire, subject to the provisions otherwise provided in section 20 (2).

(2) Whenever a justice or judge of any court of this state has been convicted in a criminal case, the supreme court shall, of its own motion or upon petition filed by any person, and upon a finding by the court that the judgment of conviction becomes final, and the payment of salary of said justice or judge shall enter its order removing said justice or judge from office and declaring his office vacant. If the conviction is reversed with directions to enter a judgment of acquittal or if reversed for a new trial, the supreme court shall suspend said justice or judge and said justice or judge shall be entitled to his salary during the period of suspension. If the conviction is affirmed, the salary of said justice or judge shall be withheld from the date of conviction for the purpose of this section.

(3) (a) There shall be a commission on judicial discipline. It shall consist of: three judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be a justice or judge, who shall be active or retired from the practice law in the courts of this state, neither of whom shall be a justice or judge, who shall be active or retired from the senate; and four citizens, none of whom shall be a justice or judge, active or retired from the senate.

(b) Each member shall be appointed to a four-year term; except that one-half of the members shall be appointed for two-year terms. Whenever a commission membership prematurely terminates or a member no longer is a member, the commission shall be reconstituted and his successor shall be appointed in the same manner as the original appointment for the term of the member. If a member fails to attend three commission meetings without the commission having entered an approval for additional meetings, the commission may appoint a special member to sit on the commission for the remainder of the term.

(c) No member of the commission shall receive any compensation for his services as a member of the commission, but he shall be paid for the performance of his duties, to be paid by the supreme court from its budget to be appropriated for that purpose.

(d) A justice or judge of any court of record of this state, in accordance with the rules of the supreme court, shall be removed from office for persistent failure to perform his duties, intemperance, or violation of any canon of the code of judicial conduct, which is, or is likely to become, of a permanent character.

(e) The commission may, after such investigation as it deems necessary, order the removal of a justice or judge, or censure, reprimand, or other discipline of a justice or a judge; or request the supreme court to take such action. The commission may request the supreme court to take such matter and to report thereon to the commission. After a formal hearing or after a finding by the commission that a justice or judge has committed a remedial action, or it may recommend to the supreme court the removal, retirement, suspension, or censure of a justice or judge, or it may recommend that the costs of its investigation and hearing be assessed against such justice or judge.

(f) Following receipt of a recommendation from the commission, the supreme court shall hold a hearing to consider the recommendation and shall order removal, retirement, suspension, censure, reprimand, or other discipline of a justice or judge. If a justice or judge shall thereby be retired with the same rights and privileges as if he retired voluntarily, his salary shall cease from the date of such order. On the entry of an order for retirement, the salary of a justice or judge shall be withheld from the date of retirement.

In the case of a justice of the supreme court or any intermediate appellate court or in the case of a judge of the county court or other court of record, the electors of that county

Section 26. Denver county judges. The provisions of sections 16, 20, 23, 24 and 25 of selection, qualifications, term of office, tenure, and removal of such judges shall be

Section 1. Qualifications of elector. Every citizen of the United States who has been registered as a voter if required by law shall be qualified to vote at all elections.

Section 1a. Qualifications of elector - residence on federal land. (First paragraph repealed December 1, 2004.)

Any person who otherwise meets the requirements of law for voting in this state and who is within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Section 2. Suffrage to women. (Repealed)

Section 3. Educational qualifications of elector. (Deleted by amendment.)

Section 4. When residence does not change. For the purpose of voting and electing, a person shall not be disqualified on reason of his or her absence, while in the civil or military service of the state, or of the federal government, or while confined in public prison.

Section 5. Privilege of voters. Voters shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or other crime, be entitled to vote therefrom.

Section 6. Electors only eligible to office. No person except a qualified elector shall be eligible to office.

Section 7. General election. The general election shall be held on such day as the electors shall determine.

Section 8. Elections by ballot or voting machine. All elections by the people shall be by ballot. Each ballot can be identified as the ballot of the person casting it. The election officers shall determine which paper ballots are required to be used, the ballots cast may be counted and compared. This section, however, shall be construed to prevent the use of any machine or mechanical device. The right to vote by ballot is preserved.

(b) "Seat of government" means the location of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.

Section 4. Appropriation for capitol building. (Repealed)

Section 5. Educational institutions. (1) The following educational institutions shall be established: the university at Fort Collins; the school of mines at Golden; and such other institutions of higher learning as the general assembly may provide; except that the regents of the university at Boulder, Colorado Springs, and Fort Collins shall have the right to conduct all or any part of the schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, and pharmacy or to conduct any part of the schools of investigation and study; and provided further, that subject to prior approval by the general assembly, the regents may hereafter establishing, maintaining, and conducting or discontinuing centers, medical schools, or other institutions of higher learning.

(2) The governing boards of the state institutions of higher education, whether established by law or otherwise, shall have exclusive control and direction of all funds of and appropriations to their respective institutions.

Section 1. Supervision of schools - board of education. (1) The general supervision of the public schools of the state shall be vested in a board of education to be created or hereafter prescribed by law. Said board shall consist of a member from each congressional district of the state, one member, and said members shall be elected as hereinafter provided. The members of said board shall hold office for terms as may be by law prescribed; provided, that provisions may be made by law for the election of members from each congressional district that each member from a congressional district of the state shall be a qualified elector of the state; and provided further, that said board shall be elected from the state at large. The members of said board shall serve without compensation, except for their duties as members of said board.

(2) The commissioner of education shall be appointed by the board of education for a term of four years.

(3) The qualifications, tenure, compensation, powers, and duties of said commissioner shall be determined by law.

Section 2. Establishment and maintenance of public schools. The general assembly shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of free public schools throughout the state, wherein all residents of the state, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, shall be required to attend school district within the state, at least three months in each year; any school district failing to comply with this requirement shall be subject to the action of the general assembly.

Section 3. School fund inviolate. The public school fund of the state shall, except as otherwise provided by law, be expended in the maintenance of the schools of the state, and shall be distributed to the schools of the state. This fund, principal, interest, or other income shall ever be transferred to any other fund of the state. The same shall be securely and profitably invested as may be by law directed. The state shall not be liable for the necessary buildings, land, and equipment, the general assembly may adopt laws establishing the public school fund.

use all or any portion of the fund or the interest or other income thereon to guaranty benefit of public schools provided for in this article IX shall be in addition to and not

Section 4. County treasurer to collect and disburse. Each county treasurer shall collect and disburse the moneys of the county for the proper districts upon warrants drawn by the county superintendent, or by the proper district

Section 5. Of what school fund consists. The public school fund of the state shall consist of all moneys received by the state government for educational purposes; all estates that may escheat to the state; also all

Section 6. County superintendent of schools. There may be a county superintendent of schools. His compensation shall be prescribed by law.

The provisions of section 8 of article XIV of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, no proposal for the abolishment of said office is first submitted, at a general election, to a vote of the qualified electors of the county. If such abolishment, the office of county superintendent of schools and the term of office shall be prescribed by law.

Section 7. Aid to private schools, churches, sectarian purpose, forbidden. No public money shall be used to make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund or moneys whatever, anything in aid of any church, seminary, college, university or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or denomination. No property, ever be made by the state, or any such public corporation to any church, or to any other private institution.

Section 8. Religious test and race discrimination forbidden - sectarian tenets. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust, nor shall any sectarian tenets or doctrines shall ever be taught in the public school, nor shall any discrimination be made in any public educational institution for the purpose of achieving racial balance.

Section 9. State board of land commissioners. (1) The state board of land commissioners shall be composed of five members, whom shall be elected by the board as its president.

(2) The governor shall endeavor to appoint members of the board who reside in different parts of the state, one in production agriculture, one person with substantial experience in public primary or secondary education, one with substantial experience in natural resource conservation, and one citizen at large.

(3) The governor shall appoint a new board of land commissioners on or before the first day of January following the expiration of this subsection (3), two members shall be appointed for terms that expire June 30, 1995 and 1997, respectively, for consecutive terms. Members of the board shall be subject to removal, and vacancies caused by removal or expiration of term shall be filled by the governor.

(4) The board shall, pursuant to section 13 of article XII of this constitution, have the right to purchase, lease, and equipment and supplies, and enter into contracts as necessary to accomplish its duties. The board shall annually appropriate from the income from the trust lands, sufficient moneys to

needs. The members of the board shall not, by virtue of their appointment, be employed per diem as may be established by the general assembly, from the income from the trust.

(5) The individual members of the board shall have no personal liability for any gross negligence.

(6) The board shall serve as the trustee for the lands granted to the state in public trust. The board shall have the duty to manage, control, and dispose of such lands in accordance with the conditions consistent therewith as may be prescribed by law.

(7) The board shall have the authority to undertake nonsimultaneous exchange of lands to be established by the state treasurer with the interest thereon to accrue to such accounts managed as provided in this article, provided that the purchase of lands to complete such exchange shall be from a sale or other disposition which are not expended in completing the exchange of lands. The proceeds of the trust lands disposed of or sold. Moneys held in the separate accounts for the trust lands.

Section 10. Selection and management of public trust lands. (1) The people of the state recognize that the inter-generational public trust for the support of public schools, which should not be sold to private interests, local school districts, and (c) that the economic productivity of all lands held in public trust shall be maintained as a wildlife habitat thereof, for this and future generations. In recognition of these principles, the board shall, in addition to other laws generally applicable to trustees.

It shall be the duty of the state board of land commissioners to provide for the management of the lands hereafter be, held by the board as trustee pursuant to section 9(6) of this article IX, in

(a) Prior to the lease, sale, or exchange of any lands for commercial, residential, or other purposes, shall not exceed the fiscal impact of such development on local school districts and state funding.

(b) Protect and enhance the long-term productivity and sound stewardship of the trust lands.

(I) Establishing and maintaining a long-term stewardship trust of up to 300,000 acres of land to preserve long-term benefits and returns to the state; which trust shall be held and managed in a manner that does not necessarily precluding existing uses or management practices, that will protect and enhance the trust lands designated on or before January 1, 1999, and at least an additional 95,000 acres of which shall be removed from the trust only upon the affirmative vote of four members of the board and

(II) Including in agricultural leases terms, incentives, and lease rates that will protect the trust lands.

(III) Managing the development and utilization of natural resources in a manner that is consistent with state and local laws and regulations; and

(IV) Selling or leasing conservation easements, licenses and other similar interests in the trust lands.

(c) Comply with valid local land use regulations and land use plans.

(d) Allow access by public schools without charge for outdoor educational purposes.

(e) Provide opportunities for the public school districts within which such lands are located to purchase such lands at an amount to be determined by the board, which shall not exceed the appraised fair market value of such lands.

(2) No law shall ever be passed by the general assembly granting any privilege or exemption from taxation to any person or corporation, or to any branch of government, by which the amount to be derived by the sale, or other disposition of su

Section 11. Compulsory education. The general assembly may require, by law, that every child between the ages of six and eighteen years, for a time equivalent to three years, unless educated by

Section 12. Regents of university. There shall be nine regents of the university to constitute a body corporate to be known by the name and style of "The Regents of the University of Colorado". The regents shall elect a chairman who shall preside at the meetings of the board and a vice-chairman who shall assume the duties of the chairman in the absence of the chairman.

Section 13. President of university. The regents of the university shall elect a president who shall be the executive officer of the university, a member of the faculty thereof, and shall carry out the duties of the office.

Section 14. Control of university. (Repealed)

Section 15. School districts - board of education. The general assembly shall provide by law that the board of education, to consist of three or more directors to be elected by the qualified electors of the district.

Section 16. Textbooks in public schools. Neither the general assembly nor the board of education shall appropriate money for the purchase of textbooks for public schools.

Section 17. Education - Funding. (1) **Purpose.** In state fiscal year 2001-2002 and each fiscal year thereafter, the state shall provide for the education of children in this state. The state shall grow annually at least by the rate of inflation plus an additional one percentage point the amount of state funding for education from preschool through the twelfth grade and total state funding for all categories of education.

(2) **Definitions.** For purposes of this section: (a) "Categorical programs" include categorical programs for gifted and talented education programs (including gifted and talented programs), suspended student programs, and other programs, current and future accountable programs specifically identified in statute as a categorical program.

(b) "Inflation" has the same meaning as defined in article X, section 20, subsection (1) of the Colorado constitution.

(3) **Implementation.** In state fiscal year 2001-2002 and each fiscal year thereafter, the state shall create a state education fund created in subsection (4) of this section. Such appropriations and expenditures shall be made from the state education fund set forth in article X, section 20 of the Colorado constitution, or any other statute.

(4) **State Education Fund Created.** (a) There is hereby created in the department of education a state education fund from a tax of one third of one percent on federal taxable income, as modified by law, and from the Revenues generated from a tax of one third of one percent on federal taxable income, and from the limitation on fiscal year spending set forth in article X, section 20 of the Colorado constitution. The fund shall be used before any principal is depleted. Monies remaining in the state education fund shall be used for the purposes set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

(b) In state fiscal year 2001-2002, and each fiscal year thereafter, the general assembly shall appropriate money to be used to comply with subsection (1) of this section and for accountable education reform.

(c) The following classes of personal property, as defined by law, shall be exempt from taxation at any time; inventories of merchandise and materials and supplies which are held for sale; equipment which is used on the farm or ranch in the production of agricultural products.

(d) Ditches, canals, and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations shall not be taxed so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purposes.

(2) (a) During each property tax year beginning with the property tax year which commences January 1, 1985, the study shall determine whether or not the assessor of each county has complied with the provisions of this constitution and valuation for assessment of each and every class of taxable real and personal property in the county.

(b) (I) If the study conducted during the property tax year which commences January 1, 1985, did not determine the actual value or the valuation for assessment of any class of taxable property during such year, order such county assessor to reappraise during the property tax year which commences January 1, 1985, at the expense of the county.

(II) If the study performed during the property tax year which commences January 1, 1985, did not determine the actual value or the valuation for assessment of any class of taxable property to meet the objections of the state board of equalization, the state board of equalization shall order the county's board of county commissioners to reappraise during the property tax year which commences January 1, 1985. The cost of such reappraisal shall be paid by the state by an appropriation from the general fund of the state property as prescribed by the provisions of this constitution or of the statutes, upon certification by the state board of equalization. The county commissioners shall pay to the state the cost of such reappraisal.

(III) The reappraisal performed in the property tax year which commences January 1, 1985, shall be the valuation for assessment of the county's board of county commissioners for the property in the county in an amount sufficient to repay, and the board of county commissioners shall repay, the state for any excess payments made by the county during the property tax year which commences January 1, 1985.

(c) (I) Beginning with the property tax year which commences January 1, 1985, subsection (2) shall, in addition to the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, require the assessor of each county to determine the actual value or the valuation for assessment of each and every class of taxable property in the county.

(II) If the valuation for assessment of a county as reflected in its abstract for assessment for the next following year, the state board of equalization shall cause to be performed, at the expense of the county, a reappraisal of any class or classes of taxable property which the study shows to be in excess of the county's aggregate valuation for assessment as reflected in the county's abstract for assessment for the next following year. The reappraisal shall become the county's valuation for assessment with regard to the property tax year which commences January 1, 1985.

(III) In any case in which a reappraisal is ordered, state equalization payments shall be made to the county for the valuation for assessment as reflected in the county's abstract for assessment. The state board of equalization shall impose, at the time of imposition of property taxes during the property tax year which commences January 1, 1985, the county commissioners shall repay, the state for any excess payments made by the county during the property tax year which commences January 1, 1985, thereon at a rate and for such time as are prescribed by law.

(IV) If the valuation for assessment of a county as reflected in its abstract for assessment for the next following year, the state board of equalization fails to order a reappraisal, state equalization payments shall be made to the county for the valuation for assessment for the county as reflected in the county's abstract for assessment for the next following year.

payments are made an additional property tax on all taxable property in the county in the amount the state actually paid in state equalization payments during such year and which is determined by the study.

Section 3.5. Homestead exemption for qualifying senior citizens and disabled veterans. The first one thousand dollars of actual value of residential real property, as defined by law, that, after the year 2000, is exempt from property taxation if:

(a) The owner-occupier is sixty-five years of age or older as of the assessment year immediately preceding the assessment date;

(b) The owner-occupier is the spouse or surviving spouse of an owner-occupier who died after subsection (1); or

(c) For property tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2007, only, the owner-occupier is a disabled veteran.

(1.3) An owner-occupier may claim only one exemption per property tax year under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section.

(1.5) For purposes of this section, "disabled veteran" means an individual who has been ordered into the active military service of the United States, has been separated from that service, and has been determined by the department of veterans affairs as one hundred percent permanent disability through disability incurred in the line of duty, or the department of homeland security, or the department of the army, navy, or air force.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, section 20-20-101, the general assembly may raise or lower by law the maximum amount of actual value of residential real property that is exempt from property taxation.

(3) For any property tax year commencing on or after January 1, 2002, the general assembly shall ensure that the property tax revenues lost as a result of the property tax exemption provided for in this section are offset by an increase in the state government fiscal year spending and approval of this section by the voters statewide shall be binding on the general assembly. The 2002 state fiscal year to be increased by forty-four million one hundred twenty-three thousand dollars for the purpose of calculating subsequent state fiscal year spending limits. Payments made for the property tax exemption provided for in this section shall not be subject to any statutory limitation on the general assembly's voter approval of a weakening of any such limitation.

Section 4. Public property exempt. The property, real and personal, of the state and its political subdivisions, is exempt from property taxation.

Section 5. Property used for religious worship, schools and charitable purposes. Property used for strictly charitable purposes, also cemeteries not used or held for private or corporate purposes, is exempt from property taxation.

Section 6. Self-propelled equipment, motor vehicles, and certain other motor vehicles. Motor vehicles, trailers, trailer coaches, and mobile and self-propelled construction equipment, prescribed by law, are exempt from ownership tax thereon, which tax shall be in lieu of all ad valorem taxes upon such property when it is held in storage, or which constitutes the inventory of manufacturers or distributors thereof, and is not used in homes.

Such graduated annual specific ownership tax shall be in addition to any state or federal tax, and any such registration or license fees are payable, and shall be apportioned, distributed

All laws exempting from taxation property other than that specified in this article

Section 7. Municipal taxation by general assembly prohibited. The general assembly shall not, by law, vest in the corporate authorities thereof respectively, the power to assess and collect

Section 8. No county, city, town to be released. No county, city, town or other political subdivision shall be released from its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes.

Section 9. Relinquishment of power to tax corporations forbidden. The power to tax corporations

Section 10. Corporations subject to tax. All corporations in this state, or doing business in this state, shall be subject to tax on the personal property owned or used by them within the territorial limits of the authority

Section 11. Maximum rate of taxation. The rate of taxation on property, for state purposes, shall not exceed one mill on each dollar of valuation, for the general assembly an additional levy of not to exceed one mill on each dollar of valuation for the support of the state educational institutions; provided, further, that the rate of taxation shall not exceed one mill on each dollar of valuation, unless otherwise provided in the constitution.

Section 12. Public funds - report of state treasurer. (1) The general assembly shall not, notwithstanding any such provision, the state treasurer and his sureties shall be responsible for the safekeeping of the public funds.

(2) The state treasurer shall keep adequate records of all moneys coming into his hands, and shall, at the close of each year, make a report, under oath, showing the condition of the state treasury, the amount of money in the several funds, and the amount of money disbursed.

(3) The governor shall cause every such quarterly report to be promptly published.

Section 13. Making profit on public money - felony. The making of profit, directly or indirectly, out of public money, or the unauthorized use of public money, authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as such.

Section 14. Private property not taken for public debt. Private property shall not be taken for public debt.

Section 15. Boards of equalization - duties - property tax administrator. (1) The county boards of equalization shall be composed of three commissioners of said county. As may be prescribed by law, the county boards of equalization shall be located within their respective counties, subject to review and revision by the state board of equalization.

(b) There shall be a state board of equalization, consisting of the governor or his successor, and two members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. Each of such members shall have had previous experience in property taxation. The general assembly shall provide by law for the powers and duties, the terms of office, the filling of vacancies, and removal from office. As may be prescribed by law.

classes of real and personal property located in the several counties of the state and shall be just and equalized; except that said state board of equalization shall have no power of... statute, "majority vote" means an affirmative vote of the majority of the entire membership.

(c) The state board of equalization and the county boards of equalization shall...

(2) The state board of equalization shall appoint, by a majority vote, a property... removed for cause by a majority vote of the state board of equalization. The property... may be prescribed by law and shall be subject to the supervision and control of the state board of equalization.

Section 16. Appropriations not to exceed tax - exceptions. No appropriation... fiscal year, shall exceed the total tax then provided for by law and applicable for such... sufficient tax, not exceeding the rates allowed in section eleven of this article, to pay... to suppress insurrection, defend the state, or assist in defending the United States in time of war.

Section 17. Income tax. The general assembly may levy income taxes, either... thereof, or for public schools, and may, in the administration of an income tax law, provide...

Section 18. License fees and excise taxes - use of. On and after July 1, 1935, the... motor vehicle upon any public highway in this state and the proceeds from the imposition... costs of administration, be used exclusively for the construction, maintenance, and improvement... purposes.

Section 19. State income tax laws by reference to United States tax laws. The... article by reference to provisions of the laws of the United States in effect from time to time... personal exemptions to be allowed to the taxpayer as a deduction. The general assembly... States and for retrospective exceptions or modifications to those provisions which are...

Section 20. The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights.(1) **General provisions.** This section... government. All provisions are self-executing and severable and supersede conflicting... and debt may be weakened only by future voter approval. Individual or class action... and reasonable attorney fees, but a district is not unless a suit against it be ruled frivolous... annual simple interest from the initial conduct. Subject to judicial review, districts may... need not be proportional when prior payments are impractical to identify or return. Where... judgments, (4) (a) and (7) shall be suspended to provide for the deficiency.

(2) **Term definitions.** Within this section:

(a) "Ballot issue" means a non-recall petition or referred measure in an election...

(b) "District" means the state or any local government, excluding enterprises...

(c) "Emergency" excludes economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or district...

(d) "Enterprise" means a government-owned business authorized to issue its own bonds, or a combination of government-owned and privately owned businesses, combined.

(e) "Fiscal year spending" means all district expenditures and reserve increases for another government, pension contributions by employees and pension fund earnings for another government.

(f) "Inflation" means the percentage change in the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers.

(g) "Local growth" for a non-school district means a net percentage change in taxable real property, including improvements, and additions to, minus deletions from, taxable real property. It does not include transfers of property between districts.

(3) Election provisions.

(a) Ballot issues shall be decided in a state general election, biennial local district election, or a special election. If a district is authorized by constitutional provisions, districts may consolidate ballot issues and voters may approve or reject a ballot issue at any time beyond that period.

(b) At least 30 days before a ballot issue election, districts shall mail at the least one "Notice of Election" to each "Registered Voters" at each address of one or more active registered electors. The district shall also mail a "Notice of Election" required by section 1 (7.5) of article V of this constitution in order to save mailing costs.

DEBT/ON A CITIZEN PETITION/ON A REFERRED MEASURE." Except for the following, the district shall not be authorized to incur debt.

(i) The election date, hours, ballot title, text, and local election office address and location.

(ii) For proposed district tax or bonded debt increases, the estimated or actual total dollar change.

(iii) For the first full fiscal year of each proposed district tax increase, district election year.

(iv) For proposed district bonded debt, its principal amount and maximum annual and remaining total district repayment cost.

(v) Two summaries, up to 500 words each, one for and one against the proposal. The summaries shall be written by persons or private groups, nor any endorsements of or resolutions against the proposal. The summaries shall be maintained and accurately summarize all other relevant written comments. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to article V of this constitution.

(c) Except by later voter approval, if a tax increase or fiscal year spending exceeds the combined dollar excess, and the combined excess revenue refunded in the next fiscal year.

Ballot titles for tax or bonded debt increases shall begin, "**SHALL (DISTRICT) TAX OR BONDED DEBT BE INCREASED (principal amount), WITH A REPAYMENT PLAN.**"

(4) Required elections. Starting November 4, 1992, districts must have voter approval for any new tax, tax rate increase, mill levy above the current rate, or any other financial obligation whatsoever without adequate present cash reserves pledged to the voters.

(a) Unless (1) or (6) applies, any new tax, tax rate increase, mill levy above the current rate, or any other financial obligation whatsoever without adequate present cash reserves pledged to the voters, shall be subject to a policy change directly causing a net tax revenue gain to any district.

(b) Except for refinancing district bonded debt at a lower interest rate or adding to the district's cash reserves, no other financial obligation whatsoever without adequate present cash reserves pledged to the voters.

(5) Emergency reserves. To use for declared emergencies only, each district shall maintain a reserve fund, excluding bonded debt service. Unused reserves apply to the next year's reserve.

(6) Emergency taxes. This subsection grants no new taxing power. Emergency taxes shall be subject to voter approval. Emergency taxes shall also meet all of the following conditions:

(a) A 2/3 majority of the members of each house of the general assembly or of

(b) Emergency tax revenue shall be spent only after emergency reserves are de

(c) A tax not approved on the next election date 60 days or more after the decla

(7) Spending limits. (a) The maximum annual percentage change in state fiscal revenue changes approved by voters after 1991. Population shall be determined by an

(b) The maximum annual percentage change in each local district's fiscal year voters after 1991 and (8) (b) and (9) reductions.

(c) The maximum annual percentage change in each district's property tax revenue approved by voters after 1991 and (8) (b) and (9) reductions.

(d) If revenue from sources not excluded from fiscal year spending exceeds the change as an offset. Initial district bases are current fiscal year spending and 1991 pro limits. Future creation of district bonded debt shall increase, and retiring or refinancing Debt service changes, reductions, (1) and (3) (c) refunds, and voter-approved revenue not require a tax rate change.

(8) Revenue limits. (a) New or increased transfer tax rates on real property are increase nor a new state definition of taxable income shall apply before the next tax year excluding refund tax credits or voter-approved tax credits, with no added tax or surch

(b) Each district may enact cumulative uniform exemptions and credits to redu

(c) Regardless of reassessment frequency, valuation notices shall be mailed an lender or government shall also be considered as comparable market sales and their s residential real property, determined solely by the market approach to appraisal.

(9) State mandates. Except for public education through grade 12 or as requir general assembly for administration. For current programs, the state may require 90 d

Section 21. Tobacco Taxes for Health Related Purposes. (1) The people of Colorado should deter children and youth from starting smoking, that cigarette and to will be used to expand health care for children and low income populations, tobacco c

(2) There are hereby imposed the following additional cigarette and tobacco ta

(a) Statewide cigarette tax, on the sale of cigarettes by wholesalers, at the rate

(b) A statewide tobacco products tax, on the sale, use, consumption, handling,

(3) The cigarette and tobacco taxes imposed by this section shall be in addition wholesalers and on the sale, use, consumption, handling, or distribution of tobacco pr

(4) All revenues received by operation of subsection (2) shall be excluded from spending limits upon state government and all local governments receiving such reve

(5) The revenues generated by operation of subsection (2) shall be appropriated

(a) Forty-six percent (46%) of such revenues shall be appropriated to increase state fiscal year 2004, add the parents of enrolled children, and expand eligibility of law 26, Colorado Revised Statutes, or any successor act, or through the "Colorado Medical

(b) Nineteen percent (19%) of such revenues shall be appropriated to fund community article 4 of title 26, Colorado Revised Statutes, or any successor act, that meets either

(I) Is a community health center as defined in section 330 of the U.S. public health

(II) At least 50% of the patients served by the qualified provider are uninsured Colorado Statutes, or any successor act, or are enrolled in the children's basic health plan or the

Such revenues shall be appropriated to the Colorado department of health care the state proportionate to the number of uninsured or medically indigent patients served

(c) Sixteen percent (16%) of such revenues shall be appropriated for school and youth, promote cessation of tobacco use among youth and adults, and reduce expenditures "Cessation Act", part 8 of article 3.5 of title 25, Colorado Revised Statutes, or any successor

(d) Sixteen percent (16%) of such revenues shall be appropriated for the prevention appropriated to the prevention services division of the Colorado department of public health Colorado state board of health created by article 1 of title 25, Colorado Revised Statutes

(e) Three percent (3%) of such revenues shall be appropriated for health related to compensate proportionately for tax revenue reductions attributable to lower cigarette

(6) Revenues appropriated pursuant to paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of subsection the effective date of this section, and shall not be used to supplant those appropriated

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the general assembly may use basic health plan and the Colorado medical assistance program at their respective levels fiscal emergency, which shall be adopted only by a joint resolution, approved by a two apply only to a single fiscal year.

(8) Revenues appropriated pursuant to subsections (5) and (7) of this section shall existing in law.

(9) This section is effective January 1, 2005.

Section 1. Pledging credit of state, county, city, town or school district for thereof, directly or indirectly, in any manner to, or in aid of, any person, company or or liability of any person, company or corporation, public or private, in or out of the state

Section 2. No aid to corporations - no joint ownership by state, county, city, donation or grant to, or in aid of, or become a subscriber to, or shareholder in any corporation except as to such ownership as may accrue to the state by escheat, or by forfeiture, by

township, or school district, or to either or any of them, jointly with any person, company, or partnership, or by purchase by or on behalf of any or either of them, jointly with any or either of them, or to give any bond to secure public moneys, or the performance of any contract in which they or any of them are interested, or from becoming a subscriber or shareholder in any corporation or company, public or private, or to use any energy resources after discovery, or production, transportation, or transmission of energy.

Section 2a. Student loan program. The general assembly may by law provide for the establishment of a student loan program.

Section 3. Public debt of state - limitations. The state shall not contract any debt for the purpose of the state, suppress insurrection, defend the state, or, in time of war, assist in defending the state, except by the levy of one-fourth of a mill on each dollar of valuation of taxable property within the state, and such debt shall not exceed one-half mill on each dollar of said valuation; and the aggregate amount of such debt (in any article), and in all cases the valuation in this section mentioned shall be that of the assessment for the year in which the debt is created.

Section 4. Law creating debt. In no case shall any debt above mentioned in this section be created unless the law creating such debt shall specify the purposes to which the funds to be raised shall be applied and providing for the levy of such debt within the time limited by such law for the payment thereof, which in the case of any such debt shall not be more than fifteen years, and the funds arising from the collection of any such tax shall be paid or discharged, such tax shall cease and the balance, if any, to the credit of the state.

Section 5. Debt for public buildings - how created. A debt for the purpose of the construction, repair, or maintenance of public buildings shall not be created unless the question of incurring the same be submitted to and approved by a majority of the electors at a general election under such regulations as the general assembly may prescribe.

Section 6. Local government debt. (1) No political subdivision of the state shall incur any debt for the purpose of the construction, repair, or maintenance of public buildings except by adoption of a legislative measure which shall specify the purposes to which the funds to be raised shall be applied and providing for the levy of such debt within the time limited by such law for the payment thereof, which in the case of any such debt shall not be more than fifteen years, and the funds arising from the collection of any such tax shall be paid or discharged, such tax shall cease and the balance, if any, to the credit of the state. Except as may be otherwise provided by the charter of a home rule city and county, no debt shall be created unless the question of incurring the same be submitted to and approved by a majority of the electors at a general election under such regulations as the general assembly may prescribe.

(2) Except as may be otherwise provided by the charter of a home rule city and county, no debt shall be created unless the question of incurring the same be submitted to and approved by a majority of the electors at a general election under such regulations as the general assembly may prescribe.

(3) Debts contracted by a home rule city and county, city, or town, statutory city, or village shall not be created unless the question of incurring the same be submitted to and approved by a majority of the electors at a general election under such regulations as the general assembly may prescribe.

Section 7. State and political subdivisions may give assistance to any political subdivision. The state and any political subdivision may give assistance to any political subdivision as may be authorized by law.

Section 8. City indebtedness; ordinance, tax, water obligations excepted. (C

Section 9. This article not to affect prior obligations. (Repealed)

Section 10. 1976 Winter Olympics. (Deleted by amendment)

Section 1. When office expires - suspension by law. Every person holding any such office until his successor is duly qualified; but this shall not apply to members of the general assembly may, by law, provide for suspending any officer in his functions per

Section 2. Personal attention required. No person shall hold any office or employment without personal attention to the duties of the same.

Section 3. Defaulting collector disqualified from office. No person who is not a receiver, and who shall have become a defaulter in his office, shall be eligible to or accept of office, and shall have accounted for and paid over all public money for which he may be account

Section 4. Disqualifications from holding office of trust or profit. No person who is guilty of perjury, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or capable of holding any office of t

Section 5. Investigation of state and county treasurers. The district court of each county shall examine the accountability of the county treasurer, and shall appoint a committee of such grand jurors of the county, and report to the court the condition thereof. The judge of the district court of each county wherein the seat of government may be shall have the like power to appoint

Section 6. Bribery of officers defined. Any civil officer or member of the general assembly shall be guilty of bribery if he receives from any company, corporation or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, or any influence or action, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding that his office or employment shall be advanced, or any advantage, matter or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote, office or employment, or the consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter or thing to him, in violation of the constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for such offense, and such

Section 7. Bribery - corrupt solicitation. (1) Any person who directly or indirectly solicits any other public officer in the executive or judicial department of the state government to violate the constitution, shall be guilty of bribery, and shall be punished therefor as may be prescribed by law.

(b) The total number of employees exempted from the state personnel system p
percent of the total number of persons in the state personnel system.

(3) Officers and employees within the judicial department, other than judges and
banc, that such would be in the best interests of the state.

(4) Where authorized by law, any political subdivision of this state may contra

(5) The person to be appointed to any position under the state personnel system
determined from the comparative analysis process, subject to limitations set forth in r

(6) (a) Except as set forth in paragraph (b) of this subsection (6), all appointees
personnel board or the state personnel director determines cannot be readily filled from

(b) If a position is for work that is to be performed primarily at a location that

(I) Applications for the position are not limited to residents of the state; and

(II) An appointee to the position is not required to be a resident of the state.

(7) The head of each principal department shall be the appointing authority for
department. Heads of such divisions shall be the appointing authorities for all position
supreme executive powers of the governor prescribed in section 2 of article IV of this

(8) Persons in the personnel system of the state shall hold their respective posi
according to standards of efficient service which shall be the same for all persons hav
otherwise disciplined by the appointing authority upon written findings of failure to c
his duties, or final conviction of a felony or any other offense which involves moral t
determined. Any action of the appointing authority taken under this subsection shall b

(9) (a) The state personnel director may authorize the temporary employment o
other temporary or emergency employment shall be permitted under the state personn

(b) Nothing in paragraph (a) of this subsection (9) shall be construed as permit
personnel system.

(10) The state personnel board shall establish probationary periods for all perso
such period, the person shall be certified to such class or position within the personne
without right of appeal.

(11) Persons certified to classes and positions under the classified civil service
provisional employees in such positions immediately prior to such date, and all perso
included in the personnel system by this section, shall be certified to comparable posi
employment. All other persons in positions under the personnel system shall be subje

Section 14. State personnel board - state personnel director. (1) There is he
the consent of the senate, and two of whom shall be elected by persons certified to cla
to January 1, 2013, shall serve for a term of five years. Each member appointed or ele
office, regardless of whether a term is a full term or a partial term filling a vacancy. E
state or of any state employee organization, and shall receive such compensation as sh

(2) (a) Two of the appointed members of the state personnel board serve at the pleasure of the governor. A member appointed under this subsection (2) may be removed by the governor for willful misconduct in office, gross negligence, or turpitude, or by reason of permanent disability interfering with the performance of his or her duties, or as the selection of the person vacating the office, and for the unexpired term.

(b) The member of the board who is appointed for a term commencing on July 1, 2015, shall serve until July 1, 2017.

(3) The state personnel board shall adopt, and may from time to time amend or repeal, rules and regulations not in conflict with laws enacted pursuant thereto, including but not limited to rules concerning standardization of tests, rules concerning the filing and disposition of appeals from actions by appointing authorities, and conduct of hearings by hearing officers.

(4) There is hereby created the department of personnel, which shall be one of the executive departments of the state. The director shall be appointed under qualifications established by law. The state personnel director shall administer the personnel system pursuant thereto and the rules adopted thereunder by the state personnel board.

(5) Adequate appropriations shall be made to carry out the purposes of this section.

Section 15. Veterans' preference. (1) (a) (I) The minimum requirements for a person to be eligible for employment in the state personnel system or in any comparable civil service or merit system shall be the same as those set forth in article XX of this constitution.

(II) If a numerical method is used for the comparative analysis based on objective criteria, the minimum requirements shall be (b) to (e) of this subsection (1). If a nonnumerical method is used, applicants entitled to preference shall be ranked in order of preference.

(b) Five points shall be added to the comparative analysis score of each candidate who served in the United States Armed Forces during any period of any declared war or any undeclared war, or in any campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge is authorized.

(c) Ten points shall be added to the comparative analysis score of any candidate who is a disabled veteran receiving monetary compensation or disability retired benefits by reason of public law 96-163, 38 U.S.C. 3025.

(d) Five points shall be added to the comparative analysis score of any candidate who is a surviving spouse of a person who died during such service or as a result of such service.

(e) No more than a total of ten points shall be added to the comparative analysis score of any candidate.

(2) The certificate of the department of defense or of the veterans administration shall be the evidence of service incurred in the line of duty during such service.

(3) (a) When a reduction in the work force of the state or any such political subdivision occurs, the preference under subsection (1) of this section shall be separated before those so entitled to preference are considered for employment with the state or any such political subdivision for which such preference is given and such employment with the state or any such political subdivision shall be considered a promotional opportunity for the person so entitled to preference.

(b) In the case of such a person eligible for preference who has completed twenty years of service, the length of service shall be counted in determining such length of service for such retention rights. In the case of such a person who has completed less than twenty years of service, the length of service shall be counted in determining such length of service for such retention rights.

(4) The state personnel board and each comparable supervisory or administrative agency shall implement the provisions of this section to assure that all persons entitled to preference shall be considered for employment with the state or any such political subdivision as a promotional opportunity.

(5) No person shall receive preference pursuant to this section with respect to a promotion or a promotional opportunity for which the person would be a promotion, shall be considered a promotional opportunity for the person so entitled to preference.

(6) Repealed.

(7) This section shall be in full force and effect on and after July 1, 1971, and shall not apply during any undeclared war, conflict, engagement, expedition, or campaign for which a campaign law has been enacted. This section shall apply to all public employment opportunities, except as set forth in the campaign law.

Section 1. House impeach - senate try - conviction - when chief justice presides. A majority of the members shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate in the presence of the chief justice and evidence. When the governor or lieutenant-governor is on trial, the chief justice shall not preside but shall be elected.

Section 2. Who liable to impeachment - judgment - no bar to prosecution. A person shall not be liable to impeachment for malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall only extend to removal from office. A person acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment.

Section 3. Officers not subject to impeachment subject to removal. All officers shall be subject to removal as provided by law.

Section 1. Counties of state. The several counties of the territory of Colorado shall be as follows:

Section 2. Removal of county seats. The general assembly shall have no power to remove a county seat. A county seat shall be removed unless a majority of the registered electors of the county vote therefor at a general election once in four years, and no person shall vote on such proposition who shall not have resided in the county for one year.

Section 3. Striking off territory - vote. Except as otherwise provided by statute, the general assembly shall submit the question to the registered electors of the county from which the territory is proposed to be struck off therefor.

Section 4. New county shall pay proportion of debt. In all cases of the establishment of a new county or counties from which such new county shall be formed, the new county shall pay its proportion of the debt.

Section 5. Part stricken off - pay proportion of debt. When any part of a county is stricken off, the new county shall then existing liabilities of the county from which it is taken.

Section 6. County commissioners - election - term. In each county having a population of more than one hundred thousand, there shall be a board of county commissioners, who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as provided by law; and at the general election in the year nineteen hundred and four, and at the general election every four years thereafter; provided, that in counties having a population of less than one hundred thousand, the board may consist of five members, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and at the general election in the year nineteen hundred and four, and at the general election every four years thereafter; and at the general election in the year nineteen hundred and six and every four years thereafter; and all of such commissioners shall be elected for a term of four years.

This section shall govern, except as hereafter otherwise expressly directed or provided.

Section 7. Officers compensation. (Repealed)

Section 8. County officers - election - term - salary. There shall be elected in each county at the general election in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and every four years thereafter, one county clerk, who shall be elected for a term of four years; one county auditor, who shall be elected for a term of four years; one county collector of taxes; one county surveyor; one county assessor; and one county engineer. The compensation of each of these officers shall be determined by the general assembly, either from the fees, perquisites and emoluments of their respective offices, or from the general fund. They shall take office on the second Tuesday in January next following their election.

Section 8.5. Sheriff - qualifications. The general assembly shall have the authority to prescribe the qualifications and certification requirements for the office of sheriff.

Section 8.7. Coroner - qualifications. The general assembly shall have the authority to prescribe the qualifications and certification requirements for the office of coroner.

Section 9. Vacancies - how filled. In case of a vacancy occurring in the office of any county officer provided for by law, the vacancy shall, by a majority vote, be filled by appointment within ten days after the occurrence of the vacancy; if the vacancy occurs in the office of a county commissioner, the governor shall fill the same by appointment within fifteen days after the occurrence of the vacancy, by a member of the same political party, if any, as the vacating commissioner. In case of a vacancy in the office of any other county officer, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment. Any person appointed pursuant to this section shall hold the office until the next general election.

Section 10. Elector only eligible to county office. No person shall be eligible for election to any county office until he has been an elector in the county for a period of one year preceding his election.

Section 11. Justices of the peace - constables. (Repealed)

Section 12. Other officers. The general assembly shall provide for the election of officers; their terms of office shall be as prescribed by statute; and their terms of office shall be as prescribed by statute.

Section 13. Classification of cities and towns. The general assembly shall provide for the classification of cities and towns; and the powers of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that all shall not exceed four; and the powers of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that all shall not exceed four; and the powers of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that all shall not exceed four.

Section 14. Existing cities and towns may come under general law. The general assembly may, by law, provide that any city or town, or local law, may elect to become subject to and be governed by the general law relating to cities and towns.

Section 15. Compensation and fees of county officers. The general assembly shall provide for the compensation and fees of county officers. All such fees shall be paid into the county general fund.

When fixing the compensation of county officers, the general assembly shall consider the assessed valuation; motor vehicle registrations; building permits; military installation; and responsibilities of county officers and in the tax resources of the several counties.

The compensation of any county officer shall be increased or decreased only when the compensation of any county officer within the several counties of the state, is increased or decreased.

County officers shall not have their compensation increased or decreased during their term of office.

Section 16. County home rule. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 15 of article XIV of this constitution, any county may adopt a home rule charter establishing the organization and structure of county government.

(2) The general assembly shall provide by statute procedures under which the home rule charter may be by petition, signed by not less than five percent of the registered electors of the county, to amend or repeal the charter, or amendment thereto, or repeal thereof, shall become effective until approved by a majority of the electors of the county.

(3) A home rule county shall provide all mandatory county functions, services, and programs.

(4) A home rule county shall be empowered to provide such permissive functions, services, and programs as may be provided by statute, except as may be otherwise prohibited or limited by charter or this constitution.

(5) The provisions of sections 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 15 of article XIV of this constitution shall not apply to a home rule county.

Section 17. Service authorities. (1) (a) The general assembly shall provide by statute for the following requirements:

(b) A service authority may be formed only upon the approval of a majority of the electors of the county.

(c) The territory within a service authority may include all or part of one county, or all or part of any city and county, home rule city or town, or statutory city or town at the time of its formation. In the event, shall a service authority be formed in the metropolitan area composed of the city and county of Denver and all or portions of Adams, Arapahoe, and Jefferson counties.

(d) The boundaries of any service authority shall not be such as to create any new county.

(e) No territory shall be included within the boundaries of more than one service authority.

(2) (a) The general assembly shall also provide by statute for:

- (b) The inclusion and exclusion of territory in or from a service authority;
 - (c) The dissolution of a service authority;
 - (d) The merger of all or a part of two or more adjacent service authorities, except affected service authorities; and,
 - (e) The boundaries of any service authority or any special taxing districts there;
 - (f) The method for payment of any election expenses.
- (3) (a) The general assembly shall designate by statute the functions, services, and facilities of any service authority shall be elected from compact districts of approximately equal population. The general assembly may provide that members of the governing body may be elected by the voters of the service authority or by the voters of the home rule city and county, city, town, or county to the service authority and serve therein either with or without compensation, as provided by statute.
- (b) A service authority shall provide any function, service, or facility designated by statute.
 - (c) All propositions to provide functions, services, or facilities shall be submitted to the voters of the service authority.
 - (d) Each such function, service, or facility shall be authorized if approved by a majority of the registered electors of the service authority. If the service authority is located in more than one county, approval shall also require a majority of the registered electors of the service authority in each county.
 - (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this subsection, a service authority may be established by a single special district, regional planning commission, or other entity, and may be authorized by a vote of the registered electors, for assumption by one or more service authorities of such functions, services, or facilities.
 - (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this subsection, a service authority may be authorized to provide any facility designated by statute; but a service authority shall not be invested with any taxing power.
- (4) (a) A service authority shall be a body corporate and a political subdivision of the state.
- (b) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, any service authority may be established for the purpose and to provide the authorized functions, services, and facilities of such authority.
 - (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of article XX of this constitution, any authority may be prescribed by statute, subject to the provisions of subsections (3) (c), (3) (d), and (3) (f).

Section 18. Intergovernmental relationships. (1) (a) Any other provisions of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, any service authority may be established for the purpose and to provide the authorized functions, services, and facilities of such authority.

- (b) The general assembly may provide by statute for the terms and conditions under which any other political subdivision included partially or entirely within such service authority, whether vested and authorized at the time of the formation of the service authority, may succeed to the rights, property, and boundaries of such service authority.
 - (c) The general assembly may provide by statute for the terms and conditions under which any other political subdivision included partially or entirely within such service authority, whether vested and authorized at the time of the formation of the service authority, may succeed to the rights, property, and boundaries of such service authority.
 - (d) The general assembly may provide by statute procedures whereby any county may be authorized to provide any function, service, or facility lawfully authorized to each of the counties.
- (2) (a) Nothing in this constitution shall be construed to prohibit the state or any political subdivision of the state from providing any function, service, or facility lawfully authorized to each of the counties.

(b) Nothing in this constitution shall be construed to prohibit the authorization of the general assembly to contract with or authorize the contracting of political subdivisions.

(c) Nothing in this constitution shall be construed to prohibit any political subdivision from exercising its authorized functions, services, or facilities within or without its boundaries.

(d) Nothing in this constitution shall be construed to prohibit the general assembly from authorizing political subdivisions of the state except that this provision shall not in any way limit the power of the general assembly.

Section 1. Unused charters or grants of privilege. (Repealed)

Section 2. Corporate charters created by general law. No charter of incorporation shall be granted for any penal or reformatory corporations as are or may be under the control of the state; but the general assembly may create any other corporations.

Section 3. Power to revoke, alter or annul charter. The general assembly shall have the power to revoke, alter or annul any charter or constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be for the best interest of the state.

Section 4. Railroads - common carriers - construction - intersection. All railroads shall be organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any two points. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad.

Section 5. Consolidation of parallel lines forbidden. No railroad corporation shall own or have under its control a parallel or competing line.

Section 6. Equal rights of public to transportation. All individuals, associations or corporations shall be entitled to no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges or in facilities for transportation thereof, shall give any preference to individuals, associations or corporations in furnishing transportation.

Section 7. Existing railroads to file acceptance of constitution. (Repealed)

Section 8. Eminent domain - police power - not to be abridged. The right of eminent domain and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same shall be reserved to the general assembly and corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals, associations or corporations.

Section 9. Fictitious stock, bonds - increase of stock. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds if the increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock of corporations shall not be validly issued or obtained at a meeting held after at least thirty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

Section 4. Mining, metallurgy, in public institutions. The general assembly shall provide for the patronage of the state.

Section 5. Water of streams public property. The water of every natural stream of the state the same is dedicated to the use of the people of the state, subject to appropriation as hereinafter provided.

Section 6. Diverting unappropriated water - priority preferred uses. The right of appropriation shall give the better right as between those using the water for the same purposes, those using the water for domestic purposes shall have the preference over those using the same for manufacturing purposes.

Section 7. Right-of-way for ditches, flumes. All persons and corporations shall have the right to use the purpose of conveying water for domestic purposes, for the irrigation of agricultural lands.

Section 8. County commissioners to fix rates for water, when. The general assembly shall provide when application is made to them by either party interested, to establish reasonable rates for the use of water.

Section 1. Persons subject to service. The militia of the state shall consist of all persons capable of bearing arms, who shall be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of the state.

Section 2. Organization - equipment - discipline. The organization, equipment and discipline of the militia of the United States.

Section 3. Officers - how chosen. The governor shall appoint all general, field and company officers of the militia; but if any company shall fail to elect such officers within the time prescribed by law, the governor may appoint them.

Section 4. Armories. The general assembly shall provide for the safekeeping of arms and accoutrements.

Section 5. Exemption in time of peace. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to serve in the militia.

Section 1. Homestead and exemption laws. The general assembly shall pass

Section 2. Lotteries prohibited - exceptions. (1) The general assembly shall pass laws. Subsections (2) to (4) of this section shall be lawful on and after January 1, 1959, and January 1, 1981.

(2) No game of chance pursuant to this subsection (2) and subsections (3) and (4) shall be issued to the firm or organization conducting such games of chance unless a license has been issued to the firm or organization conducting such games of chance and upon the payment of an annual fee as determined by the general assembly, issue a license to any state organization or to any bona fide religious, charitable, labor, fraternal, educational, or other organization existing continuously for a period of five years immediately prior to the making of such license, carrying out the objects of said corporation or organization, such license to expire at the end of the year in which the license was issued.

(3) The license issued by the secretary of state shall authorize and permit the licensee to conduct a specific kind of game of chance commonly known as bingo or lotto, in which prizes are awarded by random and in the specific game of chance commonly known as raffles, conducted by the licensee.

(4) Such games of chance shall be subject to the following restrictions:

(a) The entire net proceeds of any game shall be exclusively devoted to the law enforcement.

(b) No person except a bona fide member of any organization may participate in the game.

(c) No person may receive any remuneration or profit for participating in the game.

(5) Subsections (2) to (4) of this section are self-enacting, but laws may be enacted to amend them.

(6) The enforcement of this section shall be under such official or department of the state as may be determined by the general assembly.

(7) Any provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, the general assembly, after deduction of prizes and expenses, shall be allocated to the conservation trust fund.

Section 3. Arbitration laws. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass laws providing for the parties to any controversy who may choose that mode of adjustment. The powers of the general assembly shall be such as to enable it to carry out the purposes of this section.

Section 4. Felony defined. The term felony, wherever it may occur in this constitution, shall mean a crime punishable by the penitentiary, and none other.

Source: L. 2008: Section 5. Spurious and drugged liquors - laws concerning same.

Section 6. Preservation of forests. The general assembly shall enact laws in order to preserve the public domain, the control of which shall be conferred by congress upon the state.

Source: L. 2008: Section 7. Land value increase - arboreal planting exemption.

Section 8. Publication of laws. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of laws.

Section 9. Limited gaming permitted. (1) Any provisions of section 2 of this Central, the City of Black Hawk, and the City of Cripple Creek shall be lawful as of C

(2) The administration and regulation of this section 9 shall be under an appoint under such official or department of government of the state of Colorado as the gener commission by July 1, 1991. The commission shall promulgate all necessary rules and promulgation of administrative rules and regulations. Such rules and regulations shall

(3) Limited gaming shall be subject to the following:

(a) Limited gaming shall take place only in the existing Colorado cities of: the Teller. Such limited gaming shall be further confined to the commercial districts of sa 1981, the City of Black Hawk on May 4, 1978, and the City of Cripple Creek on Dec

(b) Limited gaming shall only be conducted in structures which conform, as de areas prior to World War I and which conform to the requirements of applicable respo

(c) No more than thirty-five percent of the square footage of any building and

(d) Limited gaming operations shall be prohibited between the hours of 2:00 o

(e) Limited gaming may occur in establishments licensed to sell alcoholic beve

(4) As certain terms are used in regards to limited gaming:

(a) "Adjusted gross proceeds" means the total amount of all wagers made by p cash premiums, merchandise, tokens, redeemable game credits, or any other thing of

(b) "Limited gaming" means the use of slot machines and the card games of bl as provided in subsection (7) of this section.

(c) "Slot machine" means any mechanical, electrical, video, electronic, or othe required consideration whatsoever by a player, is available to be played or operated, a entitle the player operating the machine to receive cash premiums, merchandise, token automatically from the machines or in any other manner.

(5) (a) Up to a maximum of forty percent of the adjusted gross proceeds of lim limited gaming. Subject to subsection (7) of this section, such percentage shall be esta legislation to be enacted pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subsection (5). Such payme

(b) (I) From the moneys in the limited gaming fund, the state treasurer is hereb this section 9. Such payment shall be made upon proper presentation of a voucher pre Such payment shall not be conditioned on any appropriation by the general assembly.

(II) At the end of each state fiscal year, the state treasurer shall distribute the b section 9 for the preceding two-month period, according to the following guidelines a state general fund or such other fund as the general assembly shall provide; twenty-ei percent shall be distributed to the governing bodies of Gilpin county and Teller count governing bodies of the cities of: the City of Central, the City of Black Hawk, and the

(III) Of the moneys in the state historical fund, from which the state treasurer s City of Central, the City of Black Hawk, and the City of Cripple Creek, and such mor

revenues generated in each respective city. The remaining eighty percent in the state is to be distributed to the state in a manner to be determined by the general assembly.

(c) and (d) Repealed.

(e) The general assembly shall enact provisions for the special licensing of qualified establishments.

(f) If any provision of this section 9 is held invalid, the remainder of this section shall remain in effect.

(6) Local vote on legality of limited gaming - election required. (a) Except as otherwise provided, a city, town, or county may incorporate an unincorporated portion of a county which has been granted constitutional authority for limited gaming by a city, town, or county voting thereon. The question shall first be submitted to the electors of the city, town, or county first adds such city, county, or town to those authorized for limited gaming pursuant to this section.

(b) If approval of limited gaming is not obtained when the question is first submitted to the electors pursuant to subsection (6); except that, once approval is obtained, limited gaming shall thereafter be permitted within the boundaries among those with constitutional authority for limited gaming within their boundaries.

(c) Nothing contained in this subsection (6) shall be construed to limit the ability of a city, town, or county to amend its constitution.

(d) (I) The question submitted to the electors at any election held pursuant to this subsection (6) shall be:

(II) The failure to acquire approval of limited gaming in the unincorporated portion of a county which has been granted approval is acquired in a city or town election, and failure to acquire such approval in the unincorporated portion of a county such city or town is located where such approval is acquired in an election in the unincorporated portion of a county.

(III) If approval of limited gaming is not acquired when the question is first submitted to the electors, the question shall be submitted again four years have elapsed since any previous election at which the question was submitted to the electors.

(e) Nothing contained in this subsection (6) shall be construed to affect the authority of the federal government to regulate gaming on Indian reservations pursuant to federal law.

(f) For purposes of this subsection (6), a "city, town, or county" includes all land within the boundaries of the city, town, or county thereof. "City, town, or county" also includes the city and county of Denver.

(7) Local elections to revise limits applicable to gaming - statewide election required. (a) A city, town, or county may revise the limits on gaming that apply to licensees operating in the city, town, or county. The city and county of Denver are authorized to revise limits on gaming that apply to licensees operating in the city and county of Denver.

(I) Hours of limited gaming operation;

(II) Approved games to include roulette or craps, or both; and

(III) Single bets up to one hundred dollars.

(b) Limited gaming tax revenues attributable to the operation of this subsection (7) shall be distributed to the city, town, or county in the following manner: (I) Gaming tax revenues generated in each city.

(c) From gaming tax revenues attributable to the operation of this subsection (7) shall be distributed to the city, town, or county in the following manner:

(I) Those ongoing expenses of the commission and other state agencies that are necessary to administer the gaming laws;

(II) Annual adjustments, in connection with distributions to limited gaming funds, to the city, town, or county to reflect annual growth in gaming tax revenues attributable to this subsection (7); and

(III) Of the remaining gaming tax revenues, distributions in the following proportions:

(A) Seventy-eight percent to the state's public community colleges, junior colleges, and instruction programs; provided that such revenue shall be distributed to institutions that were in the previous fiscal year;

(B) Ten percent to the governing bodies of the cities of Central, Black Hawk, and proportion of gaming tax revenues, attributable to the operation of this subsection (7)

(C) Twelve percent to the governing bodies of Gilpin and Teller Counties to allocate revenues, attributable to the operation of this subsection (7), that are paid by licensees

(d) After July 1, 2009, the commission shall implement revisions to limits on gaming authorized to enact, as necessary, legislation that will facilitate the operation of this subsection

(e) If local voters in one or more cities revise any limits on gaming as provided for gaming taxes from the levels imposed as of July 1, 2008, shall be effective only if approved

(f) Gaming tax revenues attributable to the operation of this subsection (7) shall not violate article X of this constitution or any other law.

Section 9a. U.S. senators and representatives - limitations on terms. (1) In order to be representative of and responsive to Colorado citizens, no United States Senator or Representative from Colorado shall serve more than three consecutive terms in the United States or after January 1, 1995. Any person appointed or elected to fill a vacancy in the United States office for purposes of this subsection (1). Terms are considered consecutive unless the person

(2) The people of Colorado hereby state their support for a nationwide limit of three terms in the House of Representatives and instruct their public officials to use their best efforts to support

(3) The people of Colorado declare that the provisions of this section shall be considered advisory. Colorado will continue voluntarily to observe the wishes of the people as stated in this section. The Colorado Constitution apply to this Section 9a.

Section 10. Severability of constitutional provisions. If any provision of any act or amendment to the constitution is held to be unconstitutional, the remaining provisions are valid unless the court holds that the valid provisions are so connected with the enactment of the valid provisions would have occurred without the void one; or unless

Section 11. Elected government officials - limitation on terms. (1) In order to be responsive to citizens of those governments, no nonjudicial elected official of any county, city and town, no member of the state board of education, and no elected member of the governing board of a home rule city to terms of office which are two years or shorter in duration, no such elected official shall serve more than three terms in office beginning on or after January 1, 1995. For purposes of this Section 11, terms are consecutive unless the

(2) The voters of any such political subdivision may lengthen, shorten or eliminate the limitations on terms of office for the state board of education or the governing board of a home rule city

(3) The provisions of this Section 11 shall apply to every home rule county, city and town, and 17 of Article XIV, of the Colorado Constitution.

Section 12a. Congressional Term Limits Declaration. (1) Information for voters seeking to be elected to the United States Congress shall be allowed, but not required, to appear on the ballot in any congressional election in this section not later than 15 days prior to the certification of every congressional election. (2) If a candidate for Congress declines to submit such declaration, the candidate on any ballot due to the candidate's decision not to submit such declaration.

(2) The language of the Term Limits Declaration shall be as set forth herein and

Congressional Term Limits Declaration

Term Limits Declaration One

Part A: I, _____, voluntarily declare that, if elected, I will not serve in the
Congressional Term Limits Declaration Act of 1998.

Signature by candidate executes Part A

Date

Part B: I, _____, authorize and request that the secretary of state place the _____ on every election ballot and in all government-sponsored voter education material in _____.

Signature by candidate executes Part B

Date

If the candidate chooses not to execute any or all parts of Term Limits Declaration On

Term Limits Declaration Two

Part A: I, _____, have voluntarily chosen not to sign Term Limits Declaration for
[House of Representatives to no more than 3 terms] [Senate to no more than 2 terms]

Signature by candidate executes Part A

Date _____

After executing Part A, a candidate may execute and submit the voluntary statement in

Part B: I, _____, authorize and request that the secretary of state place the
official election ballot and in all government-sponsored voter education material in w

Signature by candidate executes Part B

Date

(3) In the ballot designations in this section, the secretary of state shall incorporate
whether the terms were served consecutively.

(4) The secretary of state shall allow any candidate who at any time has submitted
Declaration One or Two at which time all provisions affecting that Term Limits Decla

(5) The secretary of state shall place on that part of the official election ballot a
executed and submitted Parts A and B of Term Limits Declaration One, the words, "S
would exceed the number of terms set forth in Term Limits Declaration One. The sec
material, immediately following the name of each candidate who has executed and su
terms] [2 terms]".

(6) For the purpose of this section, service in office for more than one-half of a

(7) No candidate shall have more than one declaration and ballot designation in
that declaration is or has been executed and submitted.

(8) The secretary of state shall provide candidates with all the declarations in th
regulations do not alter the intent of this section.

(9) If any portion of this section be adjudicated invalid, the remaining portion s

Section 12b. Prohibited methods of taking wildlife. (1) It shall be unlawful t
Colorado.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not prohibit:

(a) The taking of wildlife by use of the devices or methods described in subsec
health or safety;

(b) The use of the devices or methods described in subsection (1) of this section

(I) wild or domestic rodents, except for beaver or muskrat, as otherwise author

(II) wild or domestic birds as otherwise authorized by law;

(c) The use of non-lethal snares, traps specifically designed not to kill, or nets
regulations established by the Colorado wildlife commission; or

(d) The use of traps, poisons or nets by the Colorado division of wildlife to tak

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section 12, the owner or lessee of property shall not be prohibited from using the devices or methods described in subsection (1)

(a) such use does not exceed one thirty day period per year; and

(b) the owner or lessee can present on-site evidence to the division of wildlife and fisheries that such use is not prohibited.

(4) The provisions of this section 12 shall not apply to the taking of wildlife with a bow or arrow.

(5) The general assembly shall enact, amend, or repeal such laws as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(6) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) The term "taking" shall be defined as provided in section 33-1-102 (43), C.R.S.

(b) The term "wildlife" shall be defined as provided in section 33-1-102 (51), C.R.S.

Section 14. Medical use of marijuana for persons suffering from debilitating medical conditions

(a) "Debilitating medical condition" means:

(I) Cancer, glaucoma, positive status for human immunodeficiency virus, or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;

(II) A chronic or debilitating disease or medical condition, or treatment for such condition, in the opinion of the patient's physician, such condition or conditions reasonably may be all or part of a syndrome characteristic of epilepsy; or persistent muscle spasms, including those that are characteristic of multiple sclerosis;

(III) Any other medical condition, or treatment for such condition, approved by the patient's physician as provided in this section.

(b) "Medical use" means the acquisition, possession, production, use, or transportation of a patient's debilitating medical condition, which may be authorized only after a diagnosis of a debilitating medical condition.

(c) "Parent" means a custodial mother or father of a patient under the age of eighteen years, or a guardian for a patient under the age of eighteen years.

(d) "Patient" means a person who has a debilitating medical condition.

(e) "Physician" means a doctor of medicine who maintains, in good standing, a license to practice medicine.

(f) "Primary care-giver" means a person, other than the patient and the patient's physician, who has been designated by the patient as the primary care-giver for the patient who has a debilitating medical condition.

(g) "Registry identification card" means that document, issued by the state health department, to a patient, care-giver, or primary care-giver, if any has been designated.

(h) "State health agency" means that public health related entity of state government that is responsible for the medical use of marijuana and enact rules to administer this program.

(i) "Usable form of marijuana" means the seeds, leaves, buds, and flowers of the cannabis plant, as defined in this section, but excludes the plant's stalks, stems, and roots.

(j) "Written documentation" means a statement signed by a patient's physician or primary care-giver.

(2) (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (5), (6), and (8) of this section, a person who is found guilty of a crime involving the possession, production, or transportation of marijuana will be deemed to have established an affirmative defense to such allegation if the person can prove by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(I) The patient was previously diagnosed by a physician as having a debilitating medical condition;

(II) The patient was advised by his or her physician, in the context of a bona fide medical relationship, that the patient has a debilitating medical condition; and

(III) The patient and his or her primary care-giver were collectively in possession of marijuana.

This affirmative defense shall not exclude the assertion of any other defense with respect to the possession of marijuana.

(b) Effective June 1, 1999, it shall be an exception from the state's criminal laws for the medical use of marijuana, except as otherwise provided in subsections (5) and (8) of this section.

(c) It shall be an exception from the state's criminal laws for any physician to:

(I) Advise a patient whom the physician has diagnosed as having a debilitating medical condition of the medical use of marijuana, provided that such advice is based upon the physician's continuing medical relationship; or

(II) Provide a patient with written documentation, based upon the physician's continuing medical relationship, stating that the patient has a debilitating medical condition and may use marijuana.

No physician shall be denied any rights or privileges for the acts authorized by this subsection.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, no person, including a patient or physician, shall be prohibited from the production, use, sale, distribution, dispensing, or transportation of marijuana for any use other than the medical use of marijuana.

(e) Any property interest that is possessed, owned, or used in connection with the medical use of marijuana shall not be subject to the possession of state or local law enforcement officials where such property has been seized by state or local law enforcement officials under any provision of state law providing for the forfeiture of property other than as a sentence for the possession of paraphernalia seized by state or local law enforcement officials from a patient or primary care-giver. The determination of the district attorney or his or her designee that the patient or primary care-giver is not a defendant in a criminal case shall be a bar to the prosecution, the dismissal of charges, or acquittal.

(3) The state health agency shall create and maintain a confidential registry of persons who are eligible for the medical use of marijuana, effective June 1, 1999.

(a) No person shall be permitted to gain access to any information about patients or physicians in the registry, except for authorized employees of the state health agency who are engaged in the medical use of marijuana. Authorized employees of state or local law enforcement agencies shall be permitted to access the registry for the purpose of verifying that an individual who has presented a registry identification card is a patient or primary care-giver.

(b) In order to be placed on the state's confidential registry for the medical use of marijuana, an applicant shall submit the following information to the state health agency, including the following information, to the state health agency:

(I) The original or a copy of written documentation stating that the patient has a debilitating medical condition and may use marijuana;

(II) The name, address, date of birth, and social security number of the patient;

(III) The name, address, and telephone number of the patient's physician; and

(IV) The name and address of the patient's primary care-giver, if one is designated.

(c) Within thirty days of receiving the information referred to in subparagraphs (I) through (IV), the state health agency shall notify the applicant that his or her application for a registry identification card has been accepted or denied.

(b) In addition to any other penalties provided by law, the state health agency shall impose the provisions of this section or the implementing legislation adopted by the general assembly.

(6) Notwithstanding paragraphs (2) (a) and (3) (d) of this section, no patient under paragraph (1) (a) shall be eligible for medical marijuana if:

- (a) Two physicians have diagnosed the patient as having a debilitating medical condition;
- (b) One of the physicians referred to in paragraph (6) (a) has explained the possible risks of medical marijuana to the patient;
- (c) The physicians referred to in paragraph (6) (b) has provided the patient with written documentation of the diagnosis;
- (d) Each of the patient's parents residing in Colorado consent in writing to the patient's use of medical marijuana;
- (e) A parent residing in Colorado consents in writing to serve as a patient's primary care-giver;
- (f) A parent serving as a primary care-giver completes and submits an application in paragraph (6) (d) to the state health agency;
- (g) The state health agency approves the patient's application and transmits the patient's registry identification card to the patient;
- (h) The patient and primary care-giver collectively possess amounts of marijuana not exceeding the limits set by the state health agency;
- (i) The primary care-giver controls the acquisition of such marijuana and the distribution of such marijuana to the patient.

(7) Not later than March 1, 1999, the governor shall designate, by executive order, the state health agency to administer the medical marijuana program.

(8) Not later than April 30, 1999, the General Assembly shall define such terms as "debilitating medical condition," "primary care-giver," and "medical marijuana" for the purposes of this section.

criminal penalties for:

- (a) Fraudulent representation of a medical condition by a patient to a physician to obtain a registry identification card or avoiding arrest and prosecution;
- (b) Fraudulent use or theft of any person's registry identification card to acquire medical marijuana;
- (c) Fraudulent production or counterfeiting of, or tampering with, one or more registry identification cards;
- (d) Breach of confidentiality of information provided to or by the state health agency.

(9) Not later than June 1, 1999, the state health agency shall develop and make available to patients. By such date, the state health agency shall also enact rules of administration, including the medical information, the issuance and form of registry identification cards, communication with patients, the manner in which patients are to be monitored, and the manner in which patients no longer diagnosed as having a debilitating medical condition, and the manner in which patients are to be monitored. Not later than June 1, 1999, the state health agency shall accept physician or patient initiated petitions to add or remove patients. The state health agency, in its discretion, shall approve or deny such petitions within one hundred eighty days of receipt.

- (10) (a) No governmental, private, or any other health insurance provider shall require a patient to obtain a registry identification card as a condition of providing health insurance coverage.
- (b) Nothing in this section shall require any employer to accommodate the medical use of medical marijuana in the workplace.

(11) Unless otherwise provided by this section, all provisions of this section shall apply to acts or offenses committed on or after that date.

Section 15. State minimum wage rate. Effective January 1, 2007, Colorado's minimum wage shall be the Consumer Price Index used for Colorado. This minimum wage shall be paid to employees who regularly receive tips. The minimum wage of employees who regularly receive tips.

Section 16. Personal use and regulation of marijuana. (1) Purpose and findings.

(a) In the interest of the efficient use of law enforcement resources, enhancing public safety, and ensuring that marijuana should be legal for persons twenty-one years of age or older and taxed in a manner consistent with the state's fiscal needs;

(b) In the interest of the health and public safety of our citizenry, the people of the state of Colorado find and declare that it is necessary to regulate the use of marijuana;

(I) Individuals will have to show proof of age before purchasing marijuana;

(II) Selling, distributing, or transferring marijuana to minors and other individuals is prohibited;

(III) Driving under the influence of marijuana shall remain illegal;

(IV) Legitimate, taxpaying business people, and not criminal actors, will conduct the marijuana business;

(V) Marijuana sold in this state will be labeled and subject to additional regulation.

(c) In the interest of enacting rational policies for the treatment of all variations of cannabis, the people of the state of Colorado find and declare that it is necessary to regulate the use of cannabis from strains of cannabis with higher delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) concentrations;

(d) The people of the state of Colorado further find and declare that it is necessary to regulate the use of cannabis matters addressed by this section are, except as specified herein, matters of statewide concern.

(2) Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Colorado Medical Marijuana Code" means article 43.3 of title 12, Colorado Revised Statutes.

(b) "Consumer" means a person twenty-one years of age or older who purchases marijuana for personal use or for others.

(c) "Department" means the department of revenue or its successor agency.

(d) "Industrial hemp" means the plant of the genus cannabis and any part of such plant that contains no more than one percent on a dry weight basis.

(e) "Locality" means a county, municipality, or city and county.

(f) "Marijuana" or "marihuana" means all parts of the plant of the genus cannabis, whether growing or not, the seed, or the resin, or any manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds, or its resin, or any fiber produced from the stalks, oil, or cake made from the seeds of the plant, sterilized in order to prevent the germination of the seed, or any preparation to prepare topical or oral administrations, food, drink, or other product.

(g) "Marijuana accessories" means any equipment, products, or materials of any kind used in the cultivation, harvesting, drying, curing, composting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, or otherwise introducing marijuana into the human body.

(h) "Marijuana cultivation facility" means an entity licensed to cultivate, prepare, or process marijuana, but not to other marijuana cultivation facilities, but not to consumers.

(i) "Marijuana establishment" means a marijuana cultivation facility, a marijuana processing facility, or a marijuana retail store.

(j) "Marijuana product manufacturing facility" means an entity licensed to produce, process, or prepare marijuana products, but not to other marijuana product manufacturing facilities and to retail marijuana stores, but not to consumers.

(k) "Marijuana products" means concentrated marijuana products and marijuana products, but not limited to, edible products, ointments, and tinctures.

(l) "Marijuana testing facility" means an entity licensed to analyze and certify the purity and potency of marijuana.

(m) "Medical marijuana center" means an entity licensed by a state agency to provide medical marijuana to patients.

(n) "Retail marijuana store" means an entity licensed to purchase marijuana from a grower and to sell marijuana and marijuana products to consumers.

(o) "Unreasonably impracticable" means that the measures necessary to complete the operation of a marijuana establishment is not worthy of being carried out in practice because of the cost.

(3) Personal use of marijuana. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, possession of marijuana in Colorado or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Colorado law for persons twenty-one years of age or older if:

(a) Possessing, using, displaying, purchasing, or transporting marijuana accessories;

(b) Possessing, growing, processing, or transporting no more than six marijuana plants on the premises where the plants were grown, provided that the growing takes place in a secure location;

(c) Transfer of one ounce or less of marijuana without remuneration to a person twenty-one years of age or older;

(d) Consumption of marijuana, provided that nothing in this section shall permit the consumption of marijuana in a public place;

(e) Assisting another person who is twenty-one years of age or older in any of the activities described in this subsection.

(4) Lawful operation of marijuana-related facilities. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, seizure or forfeiture of assets under Colorado law for persons twenty-one years of age or older if:

(a) Manufacture, possession, or purchase of marijuana accessories or the sale of marijuana accessories;

(b) Possessing, displaying, or transporting marijuana or marijuana products; possessing, displaying, or transporting marijuana or marijuana products in a marijuana product manufacturing facility; or sale of marijuana or marijuana products to consumers at a retail marijuana store or is acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee or agent of a retail marijuana store;

(c) Cultivating, harvesting, processing, packaging, transporting, displaying, or storing marijuana in a cultivation facility, a marijuana product manufacturing facility, or a retail marijuana store, provided that the person in this paragraph has obtained a current, valid license to operate a marijuana cultivation facility, a marijuana product manufacturing facility, or a retail marijuana store;

(d) Packaging, processing, transporting, manufacturing, displaying, or possessing marijuana in a marijuana product manufacturing facility; selling marijuana or marijuana products to a retail marijuana store or a marijuana product manufacturing facility; or transporting marijuana or marijuana products from a marijuana product manufacturing facility, if the person is acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee or agent of a marijuana product manufacturing facility or is acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee or agent of a retail marijuana store;

(e) Possessing, cultivating, processing, repackaging, storing, transporting, displaying, or storing marijuana in a marijuana testing facility or is acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee or agent of a marijuana testing facility;

(f) Leasing or otherwise allowing the use of property owned, occupied or controlled by the person in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this subsection.

(5) Regulation of marijuana.

(a) Not later than July 1, 2013, the department shall adopt regulations necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this section, expressly or through regulations that make their operation unreasonably impracticable.

(I) Procedures for the issuance, renewal, suspension, and revocation of a license under the Colorado Administrative Procedure Act or any successor provision;

(II) A schedule of application, licensing and renewal fees, provided, application fees shall not exceed the amount that determines a greater fee is necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this section.

application, provided, where a locality has enacted a numerical limit on the number of applications, input from the locality as to the locality's preference or preferences for licensure; and

(IV) Upon denial of an application, notify the applicant in writing of the specific reasons for denial.

(h) If the department does not issue a license to an applicant within ninety days of receipt of the application, or if the department has issued a license to an applicant within ninety days of receipt of the application, the applicant may resubmit its application directly to the department. If the department issues a license to an applicant shall do so within ninety days of receipt of the resubmitted application. Regulations made pursuant to paragraph (f) in effect at the time the application is resubmitted shall continue to apply. If an application is submitted to a locality under this paragraph, the department shall forward to the locality a copy of the application. A license issued by a locality in accordance with this paragraph shall have the same force and effect as a license issued by the department during the term of that license. A subsequent application submitted to the department pursuant to paragraph (g). Nothing in this section shall be construed to amend the Colorado Administrative Procedure Act or any successor provision.

(i) If the department does not adopt regulations required by paragraph (a), an applicant may apply for a license to the applicant. A locality issuing a license to an applicant shall do so within ninety days of receipt of the application. Regulations made pursuant to paragraph (f) in effect at the time of the application shall continue to apply. A license issued by a locality in accordance with this paragraph shall have the same force and effect as a license issued by the department during the term of that license. A subsequent application submitted to the department pursuant to paragraph (g) shall be subject to the regulations required by paragraph (a) at least ninety days prior to the date upon which the application is submitted. If an application is submitted to a locality under this paragraph (a) but has not, at least ninety days after the adoption of such regulations, issued by the department, the applicant may resubmit its application directly to the department.

(j) Not later than July 1, 2014, the general assembly shall enact legislation governing the issuance of licenses.

(6) Employers, driving, minors and control of property.

(a) Nothing in this section is intended to require an employer to permit or accommodate an employee's use of marijuana at the workplace or to affect the ability of employers to have policies restricting the use of marijuana at the workplace.

(b) Nothing in this section is intended to allow driving under the influence of marijuana or driving while impaired by marijuana, nor shall this section prevent the state from regulating the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transport, grow, or consume marijuana.

(c) Nothing in this section is intended to permit the transfer of marijuana, with the exception of the purchase, possess, use, transport, grow, or consume marijuana.

(d) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a person, employer, school, hospital, or other entity from regulating the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transport, grow, or consume marijuana.

(7) Medical marijuana provisions unaffected. Nothing in this section shall be construed to amend the Colorado Medical Marijuana Code.

(a) To limit any privileges or rights of a medical marijuana patient, primary caregiver, or medical marijuana center.

(b) To permit a medical marijuana center to distribute marijuana to a person with a medical marijuana card.

(c) To permit a medical marijuana center to purchase marijuana or marijuana products.

(d) To permit any medical marijuana center licensed pursuant to section 14 of this article to regulate the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transport, grow, or consume marijuana.

(e) To discharge the department, the Colorado Board of Health, or the Colorado Medical Marijuana Code from regulating the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transport, grow, or consume marijuana pursuant to section 14 of this article and the Colorado Medical Marijuana Code.

Proposals for charter conventions shall be submitted by the city council or board of directors at general, state or municipal elections, upon petition filed by qualified electors, all in conformity with sections 4 and 5 of this article.

From and after the certifying to and filing with the secretary of state of a charter thereof, shall have the powers set out in sections 1, 4 and 5 of this article, and all other powers including power to legislate upon, provide, regulate, conduct and control:

- a. The creation and terms of municipal officers, agencies and employments; the creation of municipal agents and employees;
- b. The creation of police courts; the definition and regulation of the jurisdiction of such courts;
- c. The creation of municipal courts; the definition and regulation of the jurisdiction of such courts;
- d. All matters pertaining to municipal elections in such city or town, and to elections in such city or town, the date of such election or vote, the registration of voters, nominations, nomination and election, the result, securing the purity of elections, guarding against abuses of the elective franchise;
- e. The issuance, refunding and liquidation of all kinds of municipal obligations;
- f. The consolidation and management of park or water districts in such cities or towns, a majority, in each district to be consolidated, of the qualified electors voting therein upon the question;
- g. The assessment of property in such city or town for municipal taxation and the levying of such assessments, levy and collection of taxes and special assessments to be made by municipal officers;
- h. The imposition, enforcement and collection of fines and penalties for the violation of such laws.

It is the intention of this article to grant and confirm to the people of all municipalities the powers enumerated herein of certain powers shall not be construed to deny such cities and towns the right to exercise such powers.

The statutes of the state of Colorado, so far as applicable, shall continue to apply to municipalities pursuant to such charters.

All provisions of the charters of the city and county of Denver and the cities of Aurora, Lakewood and Littleton, and the charter of any other city heretofore approved by a majority of those voting thereon and the popular and electoral votes heretofore had under and pursuant thereto, are hereby ratified, affirmed and confirmed.

Any act in violation of the provisions of such charter or of any ordinance thereunder shall be null and void.

The provisions of this section 6 shall apply to the city and county of Denver.

This article shall be in all respects self-executing.

Section 7. City and county of Denver single school district - consolidations
The powers of the city and county of Denver, and the cities of Aurora, Lakewood and Littleton, in the conduct, affairs and business shall be in the hands of a board of education consisting of seven members.

The said board of education shall perform all the acts and duties required to be performed by the board of education of the city and county of Denver, and the cities of Aurora, Lakewood and Littleton, under the school laws of the state shall, unless the context evinces a contrary intent, be held to comply with the provisions of such laws.

Upon the annexation of any contiguous municipality which shall include a school district, the city and county of Denver, and the cities of Aurora, Lakewood and Littleton, shall then own all the property thereof, real and personal, located within the boundaries of the said included school districts, and a proper proportion of those of partially included municipalities.

within the city and county of Broomfield or approve increased sales, use, or property on or before November 14, 2001, shall continue to be prosecuted within the county w

Section 13. Sections self-executing - appropriations. Sections 10 through 13 constitutional or statutory provision that would otherwise impede the creation of the c through 13, said sections shall be effective on and after November 15, 2001. After the may appropriate funds, if necessary, in cooperation with the city and county of Broom

Section 1. State officers may be recalled. Every elective public officer of the such incumbent through the procedure and in the manner herein provided for, which p provided by law.

The procedure hereunder to effect the recall of an elective public officer shall b

A petition signed by registered electors entitled to vote for a successor of the in election for all candidates for the position which the incumbent sought to be recalled petitions for nominations to office held by the incumbent sought to be recalled are rec sought to be recalled is an incumbent, then the said petition shall be signed by registe of the entire vote cast at the last preceding general election for all candidates for the o divided by the number of all officers elected to such office, at the last preceding gene grounds on which such recall is sought, which statement is intended for the informati reasonableness and sufficiency of such ground or grounds assigned for such recall, an

Section 2. Form of recall petition. Any recall petition may be circulated and such recall petition shall be filed in the office in which petitions for nominations to of

The signatures to such recall petition need not all be on one sheet of paper, but number, if any, should he reside in a town or city. The person circulating such sheet n and subscribed by such person, shall be perjury and be punished as such. All petitions shall be deemed and held to be registered electors, unless a protest in writing under o such petition is filed, setting forth specifically the grounds of such protest, whereupon such petition as representing the signers thereof, together with a notice fixing a time f the officer with whom such protest is filed, and all testimony shall be under oath. Suc filed, and the result thereof shall be forthwith certified to the person or persons repres the persons representing the signers of such petition, and may, within fifteen days the by any state court of general jurisdiction in the county in which such petition is filed, be had and determined forthwith. The sufficiency, or the determination of the sufficie such petition for the recall of the incumbent sought to be recalled from office thereby

When such petition is sufficient, the officer with whom such recall petition was filed thereupon order and fix the date for holding the election not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days after the date of submission of said petition, the recall election shall be held.

Section 3. Resignation - filling vacancy. If such officer shall offer his resignation by law; but the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold his office only until the recall petition shall have been sustained, the governor shall make or cause to be made such arrangements for such election, and the same shall be conducted, returned and counted.

On the official ballot at such elections shall be printed in not more than 200 words also be printed, if desired by him, the officer's justification of his course in office. If such officer shall resign, such resignation.

There shall be printed on the official ballot, as to every officer whose recall is sought, the question, "Shall (title of the office)?" Following such question shall be the words, "Yes" and "No", on which the voter shall vote for or against such recall.

On such ballots, under each question, there shall also be printed the names of the candidates for such office, who shall be counted for any candidate for such office, unless the voter also voted for or against such recall. No person who has been recalled shall not appear on the ballot as a candidate for the office.

If a majority of those voting on said question of the recall of any incumbent from office shall be in favor thereof, thereupon be deemed removed from such office upon the qualification of his successor.

If the vote had in such recall elections shall recall the officer then the candidate for such office shall be elected for the term, and a certificate of election shall be forthwith issued to him by the canvassing board. In the event of the issuance of a certificate of election, the office shall be deemed vacant, and shall be filled by the governor.

Candidates for the office may be nominated by petition, as now provided by law, and the election shall be held not less than fifteen days before such recall election.

Section 4. Limitation - municipal corporations may adopt, when. No recall election shall be held against any member of the state legislature at any time after the expiration of his term, and except it may be filed against any member of the state legislature at any time after the expiration of his term.

After one recall petition and election, no further petition shall be filed against the same officer for the same office, unless the petition is signed by at least ten percent of the votes cast at the last preceding general election for all of the candidates for such office.

In any recall election of a state elective officer, if the incumbent whose recall is sought shall be recalled, he shall be reimbursed by the state for the expenses incurred by him in the election, as provided by law. The general assembly may establish procedures for the reimbursement by a local government of the expenses incurred by a local officer who is sought but who is not recalled.

If the governor is sought to be recalled under the provisions of this article, the duties herein imposed upon him, shall be performed by the state auditor.

The recall may also be exercised by the registered electors of each county, city or town, as provided by law.

Section 3. Persons entitled to receive pensions. Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of sixty years or more, and who qualifies under the laws of Colorado for a pension, shall not be denied a pension by reason of the fact that the person is the owner of real estate occupied by the person for support and maintenance; nor shall any person be denied a pension for the reason that the person is not required, in order to receive a pension, to repay, or promise to repay, the state of Colorado.

Section 4. The state board of public welfare to administer fund. The state board of public welfare shall administer the moneys deposited in the old age pension fund to be paid out as directed by this article in administering the said fund.

Section 5. Revenues for old age pension fund continued. The excise tax on sales and the tax on the privilege of doing business thereto, are hereby continued in full force and effect beyond the date on which said tax laws shall expire. No law providing revenue for the old age pension fund shall be repealed, nor shall any such law be amended, until revenue is provided for the old age pension fund in an act passed by the legislature preceding the proposed amendment or repeal.

Section 6. Basic minimum award. (a) Beginning on the effective date of this article, every person who is entitled to a pension under this constitutional provision shall be entitled to receive the basic minimum award herein provided, in addition to any other pension he may be entitled to receive, each month thereafter, so long as he remains qualified, to each person receiving an old age pension; and to each person who hereafter becomes qualified to receive an old age pension; subject, however, to the provisions of this section.

(b) From and after the effective date of this article, the basic minimum award provided for in this section shall be the amount of net income, from whatever source, that any person qualified to receive a pension under this article receives.

(c) The state board of public welfare, or such other agency as may be authorized by the legislature, shall determine the amount of the basic minimum award provided for in this section, and shall increase or decrease the same as may be necessary, in dollars per month if, in its discretion, living costs have changed sufficiently to justify such change.

Section 7. Stabilization fund and health and medical care fund. (a) All the moneys in the old age pension fund shall be paid to the recipients, and no part of said fund shall be transferred to any other fund until such balance as may be necessary to maintain the fund at the amount of five million dollars.

(b) Any moneys remaining in the old age pension fund after full payment of such balance shall be maintained at the amount of five million dollars, and restored to that amount after any payment therefrom. The state board of public welfare, in administering old age pensions, shall use the moneys in such fund only to stabilize payments to recipients.

(c) Any moneys remaining in the old age pension fund, after full payment of such balance, shall be transferred to a health and medical care fund. The state board of public welfare shall promulgate rules and regulations for administration of a program to provide health and medical care for persons suffering from tuberculosis or mental disease; the costs of such program, not to exceed ten million dollars, shall be paid from the health and medical care fund, and shall be paid from the moneys available, accrued or accruing, received or receivable, in said health and medical care fund, and shall be paid pursuant to law.

Section 8. Fund to remain inviolate. All moneys deposited in the old age pension fund, or used or appropriated for any other purpose, except as provided for in this article.

Section 9. Effective date. (Repealed)

In addition to the powers now vested in the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, it shall have the power to create, alter, amend, repeal, suspend, and reinstate rates and charges therefor within home rule cities and home rule towns, of every corporation, whether or not a public utility, within or without a home rule city or home rule town, as a public utility, as presently provided by law, or as the General Assembly shall by law designate.

Until such time as the General Assembly may otherwise designate, said authority shall not be construed to affect the power of municipalities to exercise reasonable police and licensing powers, or to regulate privately owned utilities.

Section 1. Nuclear detonations prohibited - exceptions. No nuclear explosion shall be authorized by this article.

Section 2. Election required. Before the emplacement of any nuclear explosion, the enactment of an initiated or referred measure authorizing that detonation, such measure shall be subject to a referendum vote of the people of the State of Colorado.

Section 3. Certification of indemnification required. Before the detonation of any nuclear explosion designated by the governor shall first have certified that sufficient and secure financial resources are available, otherwise, without utilizing state funds, to compensate in full all parties that might be injured or damaged attributable to such detonation. Damage is attributable to such detonation without regard to whether or not the damage is caused by the detonation.

Section 4. Article self-executing. This article shall be in all respects self-executing and shall not require any additional restrictions or conditions upon the emplacement or detonation of any nuclear explosion.

Section 5. Severability. If any provision of this article, or its application in any particular case, shall be found to be invalid, the remainder of this article shall nevertheless remain in full force and effect.

Section 1. Great Outdoors Colorado Program. (1) The people of the State of Colorado, Article XVIII, Section 2 shall be guaranteed and permanently dedicated to the preservation, protection, and enhancement of the natural and cultural resources of the State, specifically provided in this article. Accordingly, there shall be established the Great Outdoors Colorado Program. The Great Outdoors Colorado Program shall include:

- (a) Wildlife program grants which:
 - (I) Develop wildlife watching opportunities;
 - (II) Implement educational programs about wildlife and wildlife environment;
 - (III) Provide appropriate programs for maintaining Colorado's diverse wildlife;
 - (IV) Protect crucial wildlife habitats through the acquisition of lands, leases or easements;
- (b) Outdoor recreation program grants which:
 - (I) Establish and improve state parks and recreation areas throughout the State;
 - (II) Develop appropriate public information and environmental education resources;
 - (III) Acquire, construct and maintain trails and river greenways;
 - (IV) Provide water for recreational purposes through the acquisition of water rights;
- (c) A program to identify, acquire and manage unique open space and natural areas within the boundaries of any city, town, county, or other political subdivision of the State, or non-profit land trust for the purposes; and
- (d) A program for grants to match local investments to acquire, develop and maintain parks and recreation areas for the purposes of the State of Colorado, or other public or private entities for these purposes.

Section 2. Trust Fund created. A fund to be known as the Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund shall be created in the State of Colorado.

Section 3. Moneys allocated to Trust Fund. (1) Beginning with the proceeds of the state lottery, other state-supervised lottery game operated under the authority of Article XVIII, Section 20, hereinafter in this Article as "Lottery Programs"), net of prizes and expenses of the state, the operation of the lottery for the ensuing fiscal quarter (such netted proceeds defined as "Net Proceeds"), and the Treasurer shall distribute such proceeds no less frequently than quarterly, as follows:

- (a) Repealed.
- (b) For each quarter including and after the first quarter of the State's Fiscal Year:
 - (I) Forty percent to the Conservation Trust Fund for distribution to municipalities;
 - (II) Ten percent to the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for the acquisition of land;
 - (III) All remaining Net Proceeds in trust to the Board of the Trust Fund, provided that if the amount in trust to the State Board of the Trust Fund exceeds the amount of \$35 million, to be adjusted annually, the adjusted amount shall be allocated to the General Fund of the State of Colorado.
- (c) to (e) Repealed.

(2) From July 1, 1993, the following sums of money and property, in addition to the Board of the Trust Fund:

- (a) All interest derived from moneys held in the Trust Fund;
- (b) Any property donated specifically to the State of Colorado for the specific local grants; and
- (c) Such other moneys as may be allocated to the Trust Fund by the General Assembly.

Section 4. Fund to remain inviolate. All moneys deposited in the Trust Fund for any other purpose, nor made subject to any other tax, charge, fee or restriction.

Section 5. Trust Fund expenditures. (1) (a) Expenditures from the Trust Fund shall be made so that over a period of years the expenditures for the purposes set forth in Section 94. The Board of the Trust Fund shall have the duty to assure that expenditures are made for the purposes over a period of years be substantially equal:

- (I) Investments in the wildlife resources of Colorado through the Colorado Division of Wildlife for maintaining Colorado's diverse wildlife heritage, wildlife watching, and educational purposes;
- (II) Investments in the outdoor recreation resources of Colorado through the Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for environmental education resources, and water for recreational facilities, consistent with the purposes set forth in Section 94;
- (III) Competitive grants to the Colorado Divisions of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, to conservation organizations, to identify, acquire and manage open space and natural resources;
- (IV) Competitive matching grants to local governments or other entities which are consistent with the purposes set forth in Section 1(1)(d) of this article;

(b) Provided, however, that the State Board of the Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund shall not expended in any particular year, (b) to make other expenditures which it considers to be in the best interests of the state.

(2) All funds provided to state agencies from the Trust Fund shall be deemed to be for the purposes set forth in Section 94.

Section 6. The State Board of the Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund. (1) The Board shall be composed of seven members of the public from each congressional district, a representative designated by the Governor, and the Executive Director of the Department of Natural Resources. The public members shall be appointed for a term of four years, provided, however, that when the first such members are appointed, one of the public members shall be appointed for a term of two years thereafter. At least two members shall reside west of the Continental Divide. At least one member shall be a woman. The Board shall receive a diem compensation to be determined by the Board plus their actual expenses for each meeting. The Board shall be representative of Colorado's gender, ethnic and racial diversity, and no two of the representatives of any one county shall be appointed. The Board shall be subject to removal as provided in Article IV, Section 6 of this constitution.

(2) The Board shall be responsible for, and shall have the power to undertake the following:

- (a) To direct the Treasurer to disburse expendable income from the Trust Fund for the purposes set forth in Section 94. The Board shall not have the power to acquire any interest in real property other than (I) to carry out the purposes of the Trust Fund;
- (b) To promulgate rules and regulations as are necessary or expedient for the carrying out of the purposes of the Trust Fund, provided, however, that such rules and regulations shall give the public an opportunity to be heard.

(7) (a) "Electioneering communication" means any communication broadcasted at residences or otherwise distributed that:

- (I) Unambiguously refers to any candidate; and
- (II) Is broadcasted, printed, mailed, delivered, or distributed within thirty days
- (III) Is broadcasted to, printed in a newspaper distributed to, mailed to, delivered to,

(b) "Electioneering communication" does not include:

- (I) Any news articles, editorial endorsements, opinion or commentary writings by or for a political party;
- (II) Any editorial endorsements or opinions aired by a broadcast facility not owned by the political party;
- (III) Any communication by persons made in the regular course and scope of their employment or in their families;

(IV) Any communication that refers to any candidate only as part of the population of a political party;

(8) (a) "Expenditure" means any purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, or other expenditure supporting or opposing a ballot issue or ballot question. An expenditure is made when the expenditure is determined.

(b) "Expenditure" does not include:

- (I) Any news articles, editorial endorsements, opinion or commentary writings by or for a political party;
- (II) Any editorial endorsements or opinions aired by a broadcast facility not owned by the political party;
- (III) Spending by persons, other than political parties, political committees and political organizations, for any communication solely to members and their families;

(IV) Any transfer by a membership organization of a portion of a member's dues to a corporation or labor organization for the costs of establishing, administering, or soliciting contributions;

(8.5) "Immediate family member" means any spouse, child, spouse's child, son, daughter, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, aunt, niece, nephew, guardian, or domestic partner;

Editor's note: Subsection (8.5) was declared unconstitutional.

(9) "Independent expenditure" means an expenditure that is not controlled by or for a candidate or candidate's agent are deemed to be both contributions by the maker of the expenditure.

- (10) (a) "Issue committee" means any person, other than a natural person, or any organization that:
 - (I) That has a major purpose of supporting or opposing any ballot issue or ballot question;
 - (II) That has accepted or made contributions or expenditures in excess of two hundred dollars;

(b) "Issue committee" does not include political parties, political committees, or political organizations;

(c) An issue committee shall be considered open and active until affirmatively closed by the committee;

(11) "Person" means any natural person, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or organization;

(12) (a) "Political committee" means any person, other than a natural person, or any organization that has accepted or made contributions or expenditures in excess of \$200 to support or oppose the nomination or election of one or more candidates for public office;

(b) "Political committee" does not include political parties, issue committees, or independent expenditures;

Section 5. Independent expenditures. (1) Any person making an independent expenditure, as well as the amount of such expenditure, and a detail of the person to whom the independent expenditure is intended to support or oppose. Each independent expenditure within thirty days of a primary or general election shall deliver a statement of the independent expenditure to the secretary of state.

(2) Any person making an independent expenditure in excess of one thousand dollars shall file a statement of the independent expenditure with the secretary of state and the specific statement that the advertisement of material is not authorized by any candidate for public office.

(3) Expenditures by any person on behalf of a candidate for public office that are not contributions to the candidate's candidate committee, or the political party, respectively, shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.

(4) This section 5 applies only to independent expenditures made for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election.

Section 6. Electioneering communications. (1) Any person who expends one thousand dollars or more in accordance with the schedule currently set forth in 1-45-108 (2), C.R.S., or any successor section, shall file a statement of the electioneering communication with the secretary of state, and the address, of any person that contributes more than two hundred and fifty dollars per year to the electioneering communication, such reports shall also include the occupation and employer of such natural person.

(2) Notwithstanding any section to the contrary, it shall be unlawful for a corporation or small donor committee established by such corporation or labor organization may purchase electioneering communications.

Editor's note: Subsection (2) was declared unconstitutional.

Section 7. Disclosure. The disclosure requirements relevant to candidate committees, C.R.S., or any successor section, shall be extended to include small donor committees. The disclosure of the occupation and employer of each person who has made a contribution to the candidate committee for the purposes of this section and 1-45-108, C.R.S., or any successor section, a political party.

Section 8. Filing - where to file - timeliness. The secretary of state shall promulgate rules pursuant to this section shall extend section 1- 45-109, C.R.S., or any successor section.

Section 9. Duties of the secretary of state - enforcement. (1) The secretary of state shall:

- (a) Prepare forms and instructions to assist candidates and the public in complying with the provisions of this section, and make such forms and instructions available to municipal clerks, and county clerk and recorders free of charge;
- (b) Promulgate such rules, in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., or any successor section;
- (c) Prepare forms for candidates to declare their voluntary acceptance of the applicable spending limit and that the candidate voluntarily accepts the applicable spending limit and that the candidate swears to the accuracy of the information provided to the secretary of state, and available to the public upon request;
- (d) Maintain a filing and indexing system consistent with the purposes of this section;
- (e) Make the reports and statements filed with the secretary of state's office available to the public upon request.

No information copied from such reports shall be sold or used by any person for any purpose other than the purposes of this section.

(f) Refer any complaints filed against any candidate for the office of secretary pursuant to part 10 of article 30 of title 24, C.R.S., or any successor section. Any hearing shall be held in accordance with the provisions of section 24-4-105, C.R.S., or any successor section.

(2) (a) Any person who believes that a violation of section 3, section 4, section 5, or any successor sections, has occurred may file a written complaint with the secretary. The secretary shall refer the complaint to an administrative law judge within three days of the filing of the complaint. The administrative law judge shall render a decision within fifteen days of the hearing. The defendant shall be granted a hearing. If the administrative law judge determines that such violation has occurred, such decision shall be final and subject to review by the court of appeals, pursuant to section 13-1-101, C.R.S., or any successor section. The parties to the review shall be the person filing the complaint and the person against whom the complaint was filed. The decision may be enforced by the secretary of state, or, if the person filing the complaint is the secretary of state, by the person filing the complaint. Any private action brought under this section shall be brought in the district court. Any action shall be entitled to reasonable attorneys fees and costs.

(b) The attorney general shall investigate complaints made against any candidate for the office of secretary. Complainant shall have the same private right of action as under paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) A subpoena issued by an administrative law judge requiring the production of documents or records from the committee's separate account established pursuant to section 3(9) of this article to the committee shall be enforceable. If the committee fails to form a separate account through which a ballot issue or ballot question is presented, the committee shall be liable for the costs of the subpoena.

Section 10. Sanctions. (1) Any person who violates any provision of this article shall be liable for a civil penalty of five times the amount contributed, received, or spent in violation of the applicable provision of this article.

(2) (a) The appropriate officer shall impose a penalty of fifty dollars per day for each day of non-compliance with the provisions of this article, or sections 1-45-108, 1-45-109 or 1-45-110, C.R.S., or any successor sections. The appropriate officer shall send the person upon whom the penalty is being imposed proof of the penalty by electronic mail to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall also provide such notification by electronic mail to the person upon whom the penalty is being imposed. Payment of the secretary of state's attorney fees and costs pursuant to this article shall be a condition of the payment of the penalty.

(b) (I) Any person required to file a report with the secretary of state and upon whom a penalty is imposed shall file an appeal with the secretary of state no later than thirty days after the date on which notification of the penalty is received. The appeal shall be filed in accordance with subsection (2). Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection (2), the secretary of state shall conduct the appeal in accordance with the provisions of section 24-4-106 (11), C.R.S., or any successor section. The appeal shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of section 24-4-106 (11), C.R.S., or any successor section, showing of good cause, and the person filing the appeal shall bear the burden of proof.

(II) If the administrative law judge finds that the filing of an appeal brought pursuant to this subsection (2) is frivolous, the administrative law judge shall order the person filing the appeal to pay reasonable attorney fees and costs of the secretary of state.

(c) Upon receipt by the secretary of state of an appeal pursuant to paragraph (b), the secretary of state shall file the appeal with the court of appeals.

(d) Any unpaid debt owing to the state resulting from a penalty imposed pursuant to this section shall be a lien in favor of the state. Any action shall be entitled to reasonable attorneys fees and costs.

(3) Failure to comply with the provisions of this article shall have no effect on the validity of any action taken by the person in violation of this article.

Section 11. Conflicting provisions declared inapplicable. Any provisions in covered and provided for in this article.

Section 12. Repeal of conflicting statutory provisions. Sections 1-45-103, 1-

Section 13. APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVE DATE. The provisions of provisions of this article concerning sole source government contracts shall take effect provisions of this article or the powers herein granted.

Editor's note: This section was declared unconstitutional.

Section 14. Severability. If any provision of this article or the application thereof article which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to t

Section 15. Because of a presumption of impropriety between contributions to contract and for two years thereafter, to cease making, causing to be made, or inducing family member and for the benefit of any political party or for the benefit of any cand

Editor's note: This section was declared unconstitutional.

Section 16. To aid in enforcement of this measure concerning sole source contract source government contract issued. Any contract holder of a sole source government "Government Contract Summary," in digital format as prescribed by that office, which describe the nature of the contract and goods or services performed, disclose the start and disclose other information as determined by the executive director of the department director of the department of personnel is hereby given authority to promulgate rules

Editor's note: This section was declared unconstitutional.

Section 17. (1) Every sole source government contract by the state or any of its accepts contributions on behalf of a candidate committee, political committee, small c pay restitution to the general treasury of the contracting governmental entity to compensate in securing a new contract if that becomes necessary. If a person responsible for the b governmental entity, obtains knowledge of a contribution made or accepted in violation the violation in writing within ten business days of learning of such contribution, then

(2) Any person who makes or causes to be made any contribution intended to p contract relating to that particular ballot issue.

(3) The parties shall agree that if a contract holder intentionally violates section contract, or public employment with the state or any of its political subdivisions, for t

(4) Knowing violation of section 15 or section 17 (2) by an elected or appointed and shall constitute misconduct or malfeasance.

(5) A registered voter of the state may enforce section 15 or section 17 (2) by filing a lawsuit.

Editor's note: This section was declared unconstitutional.

Section 1. Purposes and findings. (1) The people of the state of Colorado hereby find and declare that:

- (a) The conduct of public officers, members of the general assembly, local government officials, and government employees;
- (b) They shall carry out their duties for the benefit of the people of the state;
- (c) They shall, therefore, avoid conduct that is in violation of their public trust and duty;
- (d) Any effort to realize personal financial gain through public office other than the salary and benefits provided by law;
- (e) To ensure propriety and to preserve public confidence, they must have the highest ethical standards.

(2) The people of the state of Colorado also find and declare that there are certain public services of a necessary nature should be born by the state or local government.

Section 2. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) "Government employee" means any employee, including independent contractor, of the state or any local government, except a member of the general assembly or a public officer.
- (2) "Local government" means county or municipality.
- (3) "Local government official" means an elected or appointed official of a local government.
- (4) "Person" means any individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, association, or any other legal entity.
- (5) "Professional lobbyist" means any individual who engages himself or herself as a lobbyist, including any volunteer lobbyist, any state official or employee acting in his or her official capacity, or any individual who appears as counsel or advisor in an adjudicatory proceeding.
- (6) "Public officer" means any elected officer, including all statewide elected officers, judges, and members of the general assembly, who receives no compensation other than a per diem allowance or necessary and reasonable expenses.

Section 3. Gift ban. (1) No public officer, member of the general assembly, local government official, or government employee shall, in his or her official capacity, incur indebtedness from any person, without such person receiving lawful consideration of equal or greater value in return from the public officer, member of the general assembly, local government official, or government employee who accepted or received the money, forbearance or forgiveness.

(2) No public officer, member of the general assembly, local government official, or government employee, nor his or her spouse or dependent child, shall solicit, accept or receive any gift or other thing of value, including but not limited to, gifts, loans, rewards, promises or negotiations of future employment, without such person receiving lawful consideration of equal or greater value in return from the public officer, member of the general assembly, local government official, or government employee who received the gift or other thing of value.

(3) The prohibitions in subsections (1) and (2) of this section do not apply if the

- (a) A campaign contribution as defined by law;
 - (b) An unsolicited item of trivial value less than fifty dollars (\$50), such as a pen or notepad;
 - (c) An unsolicited token or award of appreciation in the form of a plaque, trophy, or certificate;
 - (d) Unsolicited informational material, publications, or subscriptions related to the recipient's official duties;
 - (e) Admission to, and the cost of food or beverages consumed at, a reception, meal, or other social event, including a scheduled program;
 - (f) Reasonable expenses paid by a nonprofit organization or other state or local government entity to travel to, deliver a speech, make a presentation, participate on a panel, or represent the state or local government at a conference or other event;
 - (g) Given by an individual who is a relative or personal friend of the recipient;
 - (h) A component of the compensation paid or other incentive given to the recipient by the state or local government.
- (4) Notwithstanding any provisions of this section to the contrary, and excepting this subsection, no public officer, member of the general assembly, or any other state or local government entity, shall knowingly offer, give, or arrange to give, to any public officer, member of the general assembly, or any other state or local government entity, family, any gift or thing of value, of any kind or nature, nor knowingly pay for any meal, beverage, or other thing of value at a reception, meal, or other social event; provided, however, that a professional lobbyist shall not be prohibited from providing a meal, beverage, or other thing of value to an employee who is a member of his or her immediate family any such gift, thing of value, or meal.
- (5) The general assembly shall make any conforming amendments to the report required by subsection (3) of this section, as provided by law, to comply with the requirements set forth in this section.
- (6) The fifty-dollar (\$50) limit set forth in subsection (2) of this section shall be adjusted annually based on the change in the statistics consumer price index for Denver- Boulder-Greeley, all items, all consumers, and then every four years thereafter.

Section 4. Restrictions on representation after leaving office. No statewide elected officeholder or member of the general assembly shall receive compensation before any other statewide elected officeholder or member of the general assembly and similar restrictions on other public officers, local government officials, or members of the general assembly.

Section 5. Independent ethics commission. (1) There is hereby created an independent ethics commission to be composed of five members to hear complaints, issue findings, and assess penalties, and also to issue advisory opinions as provided by law. The independent ethics commission shall have authority to adopt rules of procedure and any other standards of conduct and reporting requirements as provided by law. The commission shall report to the general assembly and the governor. The independent ethics commission shall carry out its duties pursuant to this article. Members of the independent ethics commission shall be appointed in the following manner:

- (2) (a) Members of the independent ethics commission shall be appointed in the following manner:
 - (I) One member shall be appointed by the Colorado senate;
 - (II) One member shall be appointed by the Colorado house of representatives;
 - (III) One member shall be appointed by the governor of the state of Colorado;
 - (IV) One member shall be appointed by the chief justice of the Colorado supreme court;

(V) One member shall be either a local government official or a local government employee. (I) to (IV) of this paragraph (a).

(b) No more than two members shall be affiliated with the same political party.

(c) Each of the five members shall be registered Colorado voters and shall have resided in Colorado for at least two years prior to appointment to the commission.

(d) Members of the independent ethics commission shall be appointed to terms of two years. The governor of the state of Colorado shall initially serve two year terms to achieve staggered terms.

(e) If a member is appointed to fill an unexpired term, that member's term shall be for the remainder of the term.

(f) Each member shall continue to serve until a successor has been appointed, and the appointing authority as described in this subsection shall fill the vacancy promptly.

(3) (a) Any person may file a written complaint with the independent ethics commission if the person believes a public employee has failed to comply with this article or any other standards of conduct or rules of the commission.

(b) The commission may dismiss frivolous complaints without conducting a public hearing.

(c) The commission shall conduct an investigation, hold a public hearing, and make findings of fact and conclusions of law.

(d) The commission may assess penalties for violations as prescribed by this article.

(e) There is hereby established a presumption that the findings shall be based on the preponderance of the evidence.

(4) Members of the independent ethics commission shall have the power to subpoena witnesses and documents.

(5) Any public officer, member of the general assembly, local government official, or employee of a local government on whether any conduct by that person would constitute a violation of this article, or a local government rule or opinion pursuant to written rules adopted by the commission.

Section 6. Penalty. Any public officer, member of the general assembly, local government official, or employee of a local government inducing such breach shall be liable to the state or local jurisdiction for double the amount of damages that may be provided by law.

Section 7. Counties and municipalities. Any county or municipality may adopt rules of conduct for its employees contained in this article. The requirements of this article shall not apply to home rule counties or municipalities not covered by this article.

Section 8. Conflicting provisions declared inapplicable. Any provisions in any other law that conflict with the provisions in this article shall be inapplicable to the matters covered by and provided for in this article.

Section 9. Legislation to facilitate article. Legislation may be enacted to facilitate the implementation of the powers herein granted.

Section 1. All laws remain till repealed. That all laws in force at the adoption

Section 2. Contracts - recognizances - indictments. That all recognizances, o

Section 3. Territorial property vests in state. That all property, real and pers

Section 4. Duty of general assembly. The general assembly shall pass all law

Section 5. Supreme and district courts - transition. Whenever any two of the

Section 6. Judges - district attorneys - term commence on filing oath. The

Section 7. Seals of supreme and district courts. Until otherwise provided by

Section 8. Probate court - county court. Whenever this constitution shall go

Section 9. Terms probate court, probate judge, apply to county court, court after the adoption of this constitution, be held to apply to the county court or county judge to the county court in the same county, until repealed.

Section 10. County and precinct officers. All county and precinct officers, whether which they may have been elected, and until such time as their successors may be elected, continue in full force and effect as though this constitution had not been adopted.

Section 11. Vacancies in county offices. All county offices that may become vacant offices, shall be filled at the general election on the first Tuesday in October in the year offices for the term of one year.

Section 12. Constitution takes effect on president's proclamation. The provisions proclamation declaring the state of Colorado admitted into the Union; and the governor discharge the duties of their respective offices after the admission of the state into the time they may serve, shall receive the same compensation as the state officers shall by

Section 13. First election, contest. In case of a contest of election between candidates attorneys, the evidence shall be taken in the manner prescribed by territorial law; and the attorney-general, shall review the testimony and determine who is entitled to the certificate

Section 14. First election - canvass. The votes at the first general election under be canvassed in the manner prescribed by the territorial law for canvassing votes for legislatures the county canvassing board in the manner prescribed by the territorial law for canvassing the secretary of the territory acting as secretary of state, under the same regulations as are the auditor, treasurer, or any two of them, in the presence of the governor, shall proceed to the Statutes of Colorado Territory.

Section 15. Senators - representatives - districts. Senators and members of the legislature established in this constitution until such districts shall be changed by law; and thereafter

Section 16. Congressional election - canvass. The votes cast for representatives provided by the laws of the territory for the canvass of votes for delegate in congress.

Section 17. General assembly, first session - restrictions removed. The provisions five days of the session shall become a law, shall not apply to the first session of the general assembly thereof shall become a law.

Section 18. First general election - canvass. A copy of the abstracts of the votes returned to the secretary of the territory immediately after the canvass of said votes in the fifth day after the election, meet at the seat of government and proceed to canvass the

Section 19. Presidential electors, 1876. The general assembly shall, at their first session, the executive department, and before proceeding to other business, provide by act or joint resolution that the bill for such enactment may be passed without being printed or referred to any committee of the houses therein, and the approval of the governor thereto shall not be necessary.

Section 20. Presidential electors after 1876. The general assembly shall provide for the election of electors of the people.

Section 21. Expenses of convention. The general assembly shall have power to

Section 22. Recognizances, bonds, payable to people continue. All recognizances and bonds for the admission of the state shall be made or entered into, and expressed to be payable to the people, and any breach thereof, whenever occurring, may after the admission of the state be prosecuted

Office of Legislative Legal Services, State Capitol Building, 200 E Colfax Ave Ste 091, Denver, Colorado 80203-1716

Telephone: 303-866-2045 | Facsimile: 303-866-4157

Send comments about this web page to: olls.ga@state.co.us

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