


2012 A **Colorado Marijuana Legalization Amendment**, also known as **Amendment 64**, was on the [November 6, 2012 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**.

The measure legalized marijuana in the state.

The following are **official** election results:

| Colorado Amendment 64 | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 1,383,139 | 55.32% |
| No | 1,116,894 | 44.68% |


Results via [Colorado Secretary of State](#).

2008 The **Colorado Campaign Contributions from Certain Government Contractors Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 54**, was on the [November 2008 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**.

The measure limited the campaign contributions of certain government contract holders. It specifically prohibited the holder of contracts totaling \$100,000 or more awarded by state or local governments without competitive bidding, also known as "sole source government contracts," from making a contribution for the benefit of a political party or candidate for elective office during the term of the contracts and for 2 years thereafter.^[1]


However, the measure was ruled **unconstitutional** by the [Colorado Supreme Court](#) on [February 22, 2010](#). With a 4-1 ruling, the high court said, "[W]e find the Amendment's deficiencies so pervasive that we must nullify the Amendment in its entirety."^[2]

Election results

| Colorado Initiative 54 (2008) | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 1,130,098 | 51.21% |
| No | 1,076,694 | 48.79% |

The **Colorado Standards of Conduct in Government Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 41**, was on the [November 7, 2006 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure prohibited elected officials or their immediate family members from accepting gifts and restricted former elected officials from working as a paid lobbyist for two years after leaving office.^[1]


Election results

| Colorado Initiative 41 (2006) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 938,888 | 62.57% |
| No | 561,646 | 37.43% |

Election results via: [Colorado Secretary of State Elections Department](#)

2006 The **Colorado Standards of Conduct in Government Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 41**, was on the [November 7, 2006 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure prohibited elected officials or their immediate family members from accepting gifts and restricted former elected officials from working as a paid lobbyist for two years after leaving office.^[1]

Election results

| Colorado Initiative 41 (2006) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 938,888 | 62.57% |
| No | 561,646 | 37.43% |

Election results via: [Colorado Secretary of State Elections Department](#)

The **Colorado Definition of Marriage Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 43**, was on the [November 7, 2006 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure specified the only recognized marriages in Colorado as occurring between one man and one woman. The "Definition of Marriage Initiative" amended the [Colorado Constitution](#) by adding a new section, [Section 31](#), to [Article II](#). Section 31 said, "Only a union of one man and one woman shall be valid or recognized as a marriage in this state."^[1]


Amendment 43 was one of two statewide measures that Colorado voters faced in the November 2006 election that dealt with the definition of marriage and civil partnerships. The other, [Referendum I](#), would have authorized domestic partnerships, but it was defeated.^[2]

Aftermath

Tenth Circuit Court

On June 25, 2014, a three member panel of the [10th Circuit Court of Appeals](#) struck down bans on gay marriage in the states of [Colorado](#), [Kansas](#), [New Mexico](#), [Oklahoma](#), [Utah](#) and [Wyoming](#).

Election results

| Colorado Initiative 43 (2006) | | |
|--|---------|------------|
|  Overtaken Case: Burns v. Hickenlooper | | |
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
| Yes | 855,126 | 55.02% |
| No | 699,030 | 44.98% |


Election results via: [Colorado Secretary of State Elections Department](#)

The **Colorado Minimum Wage Increase Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 42**, was on the [November 7, 2006 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure increased the minimum wage to \$6.85 per hour and provided for it to be adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index. The

amendment also prohibited more than \$3.02 per hour in tip income from being used to offset that minimum wage.^[1]

Initiative 42 led to a decline in Colorado's minimum wage on January 1, 2010, from \$7.28 to the federal level of \$7.25. Colorado is one of 10 states that tie the state's minimum wage level to inflation. Since there was a slight deflation in 2009, the minimum wage in Colorado automatically declined.^{[2][3]}


Election results

| Amendment 42 | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 823,526 | 53.30% |
| No | 721,530 | 46.70% |

Election results via: [Colorado Secretary of State Elections Department](#)

2004 The **Colorado Tobacco Tax Increase for Health-Related Purposes Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 35**, was on the [November 2, 2004 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure raised taxes on tobacco and used the raised fund to pay for educational and preventative medicine health programs.^[1]

Election results


| Colorado Initiative 35 (2004) | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 1,258,086 | 61.38% |
| No | 791,627 | 38.62% |

Election Results via: [Colorado Secretary of State](#)

The **Colorado Renewable Energy Requirement Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 37**, was on the [November 2, 2004 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated state statute](#), where it was **approved**. The measure required that a percentage of retail electricity sales be derived from renewable sources, beginning with 3% in the year 2007 and increasing to 10% by 2015. The measure defined renewable resources as solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, small hydroelectricity and hydrogen fuel cells.^[1]

See [Energy policy in Colorado](#) for a full explanation of energy policy across the state.

Election results


| Colorado Initiative 37 (2004) | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 1,066,023 | 53.61% |
| No | 922,577 | 46.39% |

Election Results via: [Colorado Secretary of State](#)

The **Colorado Campaign Finance Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 27**, was on the [November 5, 2002 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure limited the amounts and types of political contributions that could be made and received. It affected candidate, political party and political committee contribution regulations.^[1]

While the measure has not been specifically overturned, its provisions limiting corporation and labor union contributions would likely be found unconstitutional after the [U.S. Supreme Court](#) ruling in [the case of Citizens United v. FEC](#).


Election results

| Colorado Amendment 27 (2003) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 890,390 | 66.50% |
| No | 448,599 | 33.50% |

Election results via: [Colorado Secretary of State](#) (P.144-155)

2000 The **Colorado Medical Use of Marijuana Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 20**, was on the [November 7, 2000 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure legalized the use of marijuana for medical purposes. This included creating an identification card system for patients and care-givers whose marijuana possession was covered by the measure.^[1]


Election results

| Colorado Amendment 20 (2000) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 915,527 | 53.53% |
| No | 786,983 | 46.47% |

Election results via: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)

The **Colorado Gun Shows Background Checks Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 22**, was on the [November 7, 2000 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated state statute](#), where it was **approved**. The measure required background checks for prospective firearms buyers at gun shows.^[1]

Election results


| Colorado Initiative 22 (2000) | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 1,197,593 | 70.05% |
| No | 512,084 | 39.95% |

Election results via: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)

The **Colorado Funding for Public Schools Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 23**, was on the [November 7, 2000 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure required the statewide base per pupil funding for public education and funding for specifically defined categorical programs to grow annually by at

least the rate of inflation plus one percentage point for fiscal years 2001-02 through 2010-11 and, after that, annually by at least the rate of inflation for fiscal years.^[1]


Election results

| Colorado Initiative 23 (2000) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 882,628 | 52.71% |
| No | 791,934 | 47.29% |

Election results via: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)

The **Colorado Regulation of Commercial Hog Facilities Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 14**, was on the [November 3, 1998 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated state statute](#), where it was **approved**. The measure created regulations for hog facilities which house 800,000 or more pounds of swine, including specifications for waste disposal and water quality protections.^[1]


Election results

| Amendment 14 | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 790,825 | 64.21% |
| No | 440,766 | 35.79% |

Election results via: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)

The **Colorado Voluntary Congressional Term Limits Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 18**, was on the [November 3, 1998 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure created a system for candidates to submit declarations of voluntary term-limits to the [Colorado Secretary of State](#) and for these declarations to be noted on the ballot. The measure did not prevent candidates who make no declaration from being on the ballot.^[1]

Election results


| Colorado Initiative 18 (1998) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 613,557 | 50.41% |
| No | 603,651 | 49.59% |

Election results via: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)

The **Colorado Term Limits Initiative** also known as **Initiative 12**, was on the [November 5, 1996 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure set term limits for the following offices:

- [U.S. Senators](#), two terms
- Former and incumbent U.S. Senators, one additional term
- [U.S. Representatives](#), three terms,
- Former and incumbent U.S. Representatives, two additional terms

Though the measure was only passed as a state constitutional amendment, it included a proposed amendment to the [U.S. Constitution](#). Election results

| Colorado Initiative 12 (1996) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 768,257 | 54.01% |
| No | 654,124 | 45.99% |


Election results via: [The Colorado Legislative Council](#)

The **Colorado Campaign Finance Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 1996**, was on the [November 5, 1996 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated state statute](#), where it was **approved**.

The measure limited campaign contributions in the following ways:

- Limiting the amount of campaign contributions to candidate committees, political committees, and political parties
- Prohibiting candidate committees and political parties from making or accepting certain contributions
- Specifying who may contribute to a candidate committee
- Limiting the amount of unexpended campaign contributions that a candidate can carry over from one campaign to another campaign
- Creating voluntary campaign spending limits and attendant disclosure requirements^[1]


Election results

| Colorado Initiative 15 (1996) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 928,148 | 65.79% |
| No | 482,551 | 34.21% |

Election results via: [The Colorado Legislative Council](#)

The **Colorado State Trust Lands Initiative**, was on the [November 5, 1996 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure modified the State Land Board by making it the trustee for the lands granted to or held by the state in public trust with an emphasis on school lands.^[1]

Election results

| Colorado Initiative 16 (1996) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 708,502 | 51.92% |
| No | 656,095 | 48.08% |

Election Results via: [The Colorado Legislative Council](#)

The **Colorado Term Limits Amendment**, also known as **Amendment 17**, was on the [November 8, 1994 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**.


This measure placed term limits on elected officials, from the local to federal level. Specifically, it limited members of the [United States House of Representatives](#) to 3 consecutive terms, local elected officials to 2 consecutive terms unless changed by local voters, and two consecutive terms for the State Board of Education and the University of

Colorado Board of Regents. The proposal did not change term limits for [U.S. Senators](#), state elected officials, and the [Colorado Legislature](#).^{[1][2]}

Aftermath

In the 1995 ruling [U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton](#), the [Supreme Court of the United States](#) decided that state level qualifications on members of congress stricter than that of the [United States Constitution](#) were unconstitutional.


Election results

| Colorado Amendment 17 (1994) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 554,238 | 51.05% |
| No | 531,521 | 48.95% |

Election results via: [Colorado Legislative Council](#)

The **Colorado Taxpayer Bill of Rights** (TABOR), also known as **Initiative 1**, was on the [November 3, 1992 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The famed measure, thought up by [Douglas Bruce](#), requires statewide voter approval of tax increases that exceed an index created by combining inflation and population increases.^{[1][2]}


Election results

| Colorado Initiative 1 (1992) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 812,308 | 53.68% |
| No | 700,906 | 46.32% |

Election results via: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)

The **Great Outdoors Colorado Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 8**, was on the [November 3, 1992 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure created the Great Outdoors Colorado Program to provide for the preservation, protection, enhancement and management of the state's wildlife, park, river, trail and open space heritage. It also dedicated the net proceeds from every state-supervised lottery game for the program after payment of certain existing obligations to the new program. Additionally, it established a board as an independent political subdivision of the state to oversee the program and created a trust fund for the program.^[1]


Election results

| Colorado Initiative 8 (1992) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 876,424 | 58.20% |
| No | 629,490 | 41.80% |

Election results via: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)

The **Colorado Limited Gaming Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 4**, was on the [November 6 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure allowed limited gaming in the cities of Black Hawk, Central, and Cripple Creek.^[1]


Election results

| Colorado Initiative 4 (1990) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 574,620 | 57.31% |
| No | 428,096 | 42.39% |

Election results via: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)

The **Colorado Term Limits Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 5**, was on the [November 6, 1990 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure limited the number of consecutive terms that can be served by the [Governor of Colorado](#), the [Lieutenant Governor of Colorado](#), the [Colorado Secretary of State](#), the [Attorney General of Colorado](#), the [Colorado Treasurer](#), and all members of the [Colorado State Legislature](#).^[1]


Election results

| Colorado Initiative 5 (1990) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 708,975 | 70.99% |
| No | 289,664 | 29.01% |

Election results via: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)

The **Colorado Measure Referral Initiative**, also known as **Initiative 8**, was on the [November 8, 1988 election ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure required that every measure referred to a committee of the [Colorado General Assembly](#) be considered by the committee upon its merits. It also required all measures reported by a committee appear on the calendar of the chamber in the order which it was reported. Finally, it prohibited members of the General Assembly from committing themselves or other members in a party caucus to vote either way against matters pending or to be introduced in the General Assembly.^[1]


Election results

| Colorado Initiative 8 (1988) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 852,448 | 71.96% |
| No | 332,159 | 28.04% |

Election Results via: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)

The **Colorado Voter Registration Amendment**, also known as **Initiative 4** or the **Motor Voter Act**, was on the [November 6, 1984 ballot](#) as an [initiated state statute](#), where it was **approved**. The measure allowed for voter registration when applying for a driver's license. It also required that voters be registered 25 days before an election. It additionally provided for the moving of registered voters who do not vote in a general election or who appear to have moved from their registered address to an "inactive" list, and the measure allows this list to be purged.^[1]


Election results

| Colorado Initiative 4 (1984) | | |
|---|---------|------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 705,725 | 61.18% |
| No | 447,803 | 38.82% |

Election results via: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)

The **Colorado Initiative and Referendum Amendment**, also known as **Referendum 1**, was on the [November 4, 1980 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as a [legislatively referred constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure required that persons be registered to vote in order to sign a petition for initiated or referred measures. It also established that any such measures would be submitted to the legislative research and drafting offices of the [Colorado General Assembly](#) for review and comment in public meetings before the measures would have a ballot title fixed.^[1]


Election results

| Colorado Referendum 1 (1980) | | |
|---|---------|------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 638,731 | 60.14% |
| No | 423,322 | 39.86% |

Election results via: [State Legislative Council](#)

The **Colorado Transportation Amendment**, also known as **Initiative 6**, was on the [November 4, 1980 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The act amended the Colorado Revised Statutes so that the Regional Transportation District would have a fifteen member board with one member from each district.^[1]


Election results

| Colorado Initiative 6 (1980) | | |
|---|---------|------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 570,049 | 56.17% |
| No | 444,902 | 43.83% |

Election Results from: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)

The **Colorado Winter Olympic Games Funding and Tax Amendment**, also known as **Initiative 8**, was on the [November 7, 1972 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as an [initiated constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure prohibited the state from levying taxes and appropriate or loaning funds for the 1976 Winter Olympic Games.^[1]

Election results


| Colorado Initiative 8 (1972) | | |
|---|---------|------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 514,228 | 59.44% |
| No | 350,964 | 40.56% |

Election results via: [The Colorado Legislative Council](#)

How our constitution continually changes:

2008 The **Colorado Obsolete Land Value Increases Constitutional Provision Referendum**, also known as **Referendum M**, was on the [November 2008 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as a [legislatively referred constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure eliminated obsolete constitutional provisions regarding land value increases. The removed provision dealt with giving tax breaks to landowners who plant trees on their land and was no longer in use.^{[1][2]} It was referred to the ballot via House Concurrent Resolution 08-1009.^[3]


Election results

| Colorado Referendum M (2008) | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 1,307,770 | 62.26% |
| No | 792,678 | 37.74% |

Election results via: [The Colorado Secretary of State](#)

The **Colorado Obsolete Alcohol Constitutional Provisions Referendum**, also known as the **Referendum N**, was on the [November 2008 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as a [legislatively referred constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**.^[1] The measure amended the Colorado Constitution to eliminate obsolete constitutional provisions regarding intoxicating liquor. It passed in the state legislature as House Concurrent Resolution 08-1008.^{[2][3]}


Election results

| Colorado Referendum N (2008) | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 1,449,383 | 68.75% |
| No | 658,684 | 31.25% |

Election results via: [The Colorado Secretary of State](#)

The **Colorado Obsolete Constitutional Provisions Referendum**, also known as **Referendum B**, was on the [November 2, 2009 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as a [legislatively referred constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure removed obsolete provisions referring to the former office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. It also removed a provision referring to poor houses, which no longer existed in Colorado. The measure removed language referring to some one-time events and the language requiring a 30 day residence in Colorado for voting purposes.^{[1][2]}


Election results

| Colorado Referendum B (2004) | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 1,247,998 | 69.00% |
| No | 560,811 | 31.00% |

Election Results via: [Colorado Secretary of State](#)

The **Colorado Obsolete Constitutional Provisions Referendum**, also known as **Referendum D**, was on the [November 5, 2002 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as a [legislatively referred constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure removed expired provisions for events that have already occurred; strikes an obsolete reference to legislative authority relating to courts; and removes a provision found unconstitutional by the Colorado Supreme Court.^[1]


Election results

| Colorado Referendum D (2002) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 899,914 | 71.89% |
| No | 351,886 | 28.11% |

Election results via: [Colorado Secretary of State](#) (P.144-155)

The **Colorado Property Tax Reduction for Senior Citizens Referendum**, also known as **Referendum A**, was on the [November 7, 2000 ballot](#) in [Colorado](#) as a [legislatively referred constitutional amendment](#), where it was **approved**. The measure established a homestead tax exemption for owner-occupied residential real property that is the primary residence of an owner-occupier who is sixty-five years of age or older and has resided in such property for ten years or longer.^[1]

Election results

| Colorado Referendum A (2000) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Result | Votes | Percentage |
|  Yes | 843,620 | 54.74% |
| No | 697,398 | 45.26% |

Election results via: [Colorado State Legislative Council, Ballot History](#)