



Amendment D: In 2020, the state legislature passed a law to create the 23rd Judicial District out of the existing 18th Judicial District. The law specified that judges who currently live within the new district boundaries will be reassigned to the new district. Amendment D addresses this same judicial transfer by adding constitutional provisions for the seating of 23rd district judges and ensures court services continue without interruption or uncertainty. Specifically, Amendment D amends the state constitution to require the Governor to reassign judges from the 18th Judicial District to the newly formed 23rd Judicial District.

YES vote: Directs the Governor to reassign judges from the existing 18th Judicial District to the new 23rd Judicial District by November 30, 2024.

No vote: on Amendment D means that there will be uncertainty in Colorado law about assignment of judges in the new 23rd Judicial District and that continuity of court functions could be disrupted.



Amendment E: Right now, CO veterans who are considered 100% permanently disabled are eligible for a 50% property tax exemption on the first \$200,000 of the property's value. This amendment would allow spouses of USAF members/veterans who died in the line of duty OR from a service-related injury or disease to also be eligible for the tax exemption. An estimated 883 surviving spouses in CO may benefit from this expanded tax exemption.

YES vote: 50% property tax exemption on the first \$200,000 of the property's value will be extended to the surviving spouses of CO military service members who died in the line of duty or who died as a result of a service-related injury or disease.

NO vote: Surviving spouses will not be eligible for this property tax exemption.



Amendment F: Currently if a charitable organization wants to host bingo, raffles, or other "games of chance", they must have a charitable gaming license from the state. This Amendment would temporarily lower the required time for the organization to 3 years instead of 5 years until 2025 - at which time, the state will permanently decide on the requirement. Also, charitable game operators/managers would temporarily be allowed to receive minimum wage for their work until July 1, 2024.

YES vote: Charitable organizations will only need to exist for 3 years instead of 5 before applying for a charitable gaming license. The state will be allowed to permanently decide how long a charitable organization should exist before applying for a license after 2025. Charitable game managers/operators will be able to receive minimum wage until July 1, 2024.

NO vote: The current law will remain, requiring charitable organizations to exist for 5 years before being eligible to apply for a charitable gaming license, and game operators/managers will continue to be unpaid for running charitable games.

Proposition FF: This measure would create a Healthy Meals for All Program by reimbursing K-12 schools to make school meals free for all children, increasing pay for cafeteria workers, and providing grants to source food locally. This measure would be funded by reducing the allowed tax deductions for individuals who make more than \$300,000 annually to \$12,000 and \$16,000 for joint filers. Any school meal provider can participate in the program (school district, charter school, group representing several school districts or charter schools or another entity in the National School Lunch Program -- currently 183 school meal provers in Colorado).

YES vote: Effective 2023-2024 school year, Healthy School Meals for All Program will be created. Schools will be reimbursed so that they can permanently provide free meals to students, decreasing food insecurity for children. Schools will be provided with local food purchasing grants. Cafeteria workers will receive a pay increase. Individuals with a taxable income of \$300,000+ would be limited to a standard deduction of \$12,000 for single filers, and \$16,000 for joint filers.

NO vote: There will be no Healthy School Meals for All Program. Free and reduced lunch eligibility will continue to be determined by an application process which uses the Federal Poverty Level as the measure for eligibility. There will be no local food purchasing grants. Cafeteria workers will not receive a pay increase. The existing income tax deduction caps for those whose taxable income is \$400,000+ will remain at \$30,000 for single filers, and \$60,000 for joint filers.





Proposition GG: Currently any ballot measure that calls for an increase or decrease in the income tax rate requires voter approval. This measure would require that these types of ballot measures include a table showing tax increases or decreases for each income category on the ballot and on petitions. The changes would be expressed by a dollar amount and a +/- to indicate an increase or decrease.

For example, a two-percent increase in income tax for Coloradans making less than \$40,000 would show "+2%" in that income category.

YES vote: Titles and fiscal summaries of any ballot measure that increases or decreases income or sales tax will include a table that shows how the taxes for each income category will be affected.

NO vote: A ballot measure that increases or decreases income or sales tax will not show a table detailing the impacts on specific income categories.



Proposition 121: Currently, Colorado has a flat income tax rate. This means that everyone is responsible to pay the same percentage of their income in taxes no matter their income level. This disproportionately impacts low-income Coloradans by requiring that they pay a larger portion of their income than wealthier Coloradans. A person making \$20,000 annually pays the same tax rate as a person making \$2,000,000 annually. This measure would reduce the state's flat income tax rate from 4.55% to 4.4%. It would also decrease the TABOR* surplus and reduce funding for K-12, higher education, healthcare, and other state-funded services.

YES vote: Reduce state income tax from 4.55% to 4.4% retroactively starting January, 1 2022. Domestic and foreign C corporations* would qualify for the tax cut. Impacts funding for schools, and public health and safety. Would have more positive impact on higher incomes. For example, a person making \$50,000 annually would only see a \$75 decrease in taxes. Could cause sales, property, and sin* taxes to rise.

NO vote: Income tax rate would remain 4.55%.

***TABOR** - a Constitutional amendment passed by Colorado voters in 1992 that affects tax policy in a number of ways. The most significant impact is prohibition on any government body raising taxes without a vote of the people of the state or district, and a limit on the amount of money the government can collect for state services like education, healthcare, transportation, human services, etc. It requires local governments to refund any money made from taxes that exceed the previous year's amount plus inflation and population growth.

1. The revenue limit of population+inflation is the wrong measure because it speaks to the cost of consumer goods which are different from the things government spends money on, which is largely on personnel means keeping up with housing and health care, which inflate way faster than consumer goods.
2. Limiting flexibility in budgeting.
3. Does not allow for local governments to use funds in prosperous economic years to save for recessions.
4. Makes it difficult for local governments to recover from recessions.
5. Makes it difficult for public services to keep the pace with economic and population growth.
6. Cut funding for college tuition in half since 2000.

TABOR surpluses are refunded to taxpayers.

***C corporations** - A legal structure for a corporation where the owners/shareholders are taxed separately from the corporation like Microsoft and Walmart.

***Sin Tax** - A tax on items considered undesirable or harmful, such as alcohol or tobacco.



Proposition 122: Currently, psychedelic mushrooms (psilocybin) and other psychedelic plants are classified as Schedule I drugs (drugs with no currently accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse). This measure would decriminalize the possession and use of these substances (specifically, DMT (dimethyltryptamine), ibogaine, mescaline (excluding peyote), psilocybin, and psilocyn) for Coloradans aged 21 and older and reclassify these substances as natural medicine. It would also allow anyone convicted of possession or use of these substances to petition the court to have their conviction record sealed. The Regulated Natural Medicine Access Program would be created as well as the Natural Medicine Advisory Board. Licensed healing centers would be able to administer natural medicine services. Creates the framework for regulating the growth, distribution, and sale of these substances to permitted entities.



YES vote: Psychedelic plants and fungi - specifically, DMT (dimethyltryptamine), ibogaine, mescaline (excluding peyote), psilocybin, and psilocyn would be classified as natural medicine and decriminalized for possession and use. Would allow those previously convicted of possession or use of these substances to submit a petition to seal their conviction record. Would create the Regulated Natural Medicine Access Program to supervise licensed healing centers which will administer natural medicine services. Would create the Natural Medicine Advisory Board to communicate rules and implement the regulated access program. Would create a framework for the regulation of growth, distribution, and sale of these substances to permitted entities.

NO vote: Personal use and possession of psychedelic plants will continue to be completely illegal. No new licensed healing centers. No Regulated Natural Medicine Access Program. No ability to petition to have past convictions sealed related to personal use or possession of these substances.

Proposition 124: Currently, retail liquor stores are only allowed licensing to open 3 liquor stores statewide. This measure would incrementally increase the number of allowable licenses to: 8 by December 31, 2026; 13 by December 31, 2031; 20 by December 31, 2036; unlimited on or after January 1, 2037.



YES vote: Would allow incremental increases in the allowable number of liquor store licenses an individual or business may have in Colorado, eventually becoming unlimited in 2037. This would likely increase the number of corporate-owned liquor stores as individuals would not have as much financial ability to purchase as many licenses.

NO vote: Liquor license limit would remain 3 per individual or business until 2027, when it would increase to 4 per individual or business.





Proposition 123: This measure would dedicate .01% of existing income tax revenue to fund affordable housing financing programs that will reduce rents, purchase land for affordable housing development, build assets for renters, support affordable homeownership, serve people experiencing homelessness, and support local planning capacity. This would be done through land banking*, grants*, and financing programs*. There would also be debt financing for modular and factory-based housing builders. The money would come out of the general fund on years that do not have TABOR refunds.

YES vote: .01% of state income tax revenue would be diverted from the General Fund to a new State Affordable Housing Fund. Would be exempted from TABOR limit and increase the dedicated state affordable housing funds by nearly 6x. Would lower TABOR refund by about \$40 in 2023, and about \$80 in 2024. Would require local communities to expand affordable housing 3% per year to qualify for funding. Would fast-track application process to 90-day review. Would support the creation of mixed-use housing (housing and retail spaces in the same neighborhood). Would create approximately 10,000 more affordable homes in Colorado yearly. Would support reducing homelessness. Would support land trusts which buy and hold land for affordable housing. Would create debt financing and gap loans at below-market interest rates. Would create equity financing.

NO vote: No change in TABOR surplus. No additional funding for affordable housing in Colorado which impacts ski resort towns ability to keep employees and others who struggle to afford housing. Would likely lead to increased homelessness. No increased assistance for lower income families in rentals or home owning.



Proposition 125: Currently only liquor stores can sell wine and conduct wine tastings. This measure would allow grocery stores that can sell beer to also sell wine and conduct wine tastings.

YES vote: Would allow retail businesses that are allowed to sell beer to also sell wine and conduct wine tastings.

NO vote: Retail businesses would continue to be unable to sell wine and conduct wine tastings.

*Land Banking - Government and nonprofit developers get loans to buy land for future projects. Their loans are forgiven if affordable housing projects are started on that land within a decade.

*Grants - Money that does not need to be paid back.

*Financing - Loaned money at a lower than market interest rate.



Proposition 126: Currently alcohol can only be delivered by the employees of a retail business that is licensed to sell alcohol for off-site consumption (to drink somewhere else). This measure would allow third-party delivery services (like InstaCart, DoorDash or GrubHub) to deliver alcohol.

YES vote: Would allow third-party delivery services such as InstaCart, DoorDash, GrubHub or UberEats to deliver alcohol.

NO vote: Would continue to limit alcohol delivery to employees of the licensed alcohol retail business.

Was this ballot guide helpful? Did you learn useful information? Share your contact information with us at bit.ly/YIGOTV2022 (or scan the QR code below) for a chance to win a gift card after the election!



Are you ready to **VOTE** ?

Visit [GoVoteColorado.com](https://www.GoVoteColorado.com) to:

- Register to vote
- View or update your voting record
- Track or cure your ballot
- Review state resources
- Learn how to get involved with the election

*También incluye una versión en español.

Don't forget:

- Colorado has same-day voter registration
- If you are voting by mail or ballot drop box, be sure to check your ballot instructions to see if you are required to enclose a photocopy of your ID
- You must bring your ID with you to vote in person
- You have different ways to cast your vote - by mail, ballot drop box, or voting in person
- Find a Polling Center in your county at [JustVoteColorado.org](https://www.JustVoteColorado.org)

Key Dates:

- **10/17** - Ballots begin being mailed out to registered voters & 24-hour ballot dropboxes begin opening.
- **10/24** - Voter Service and Polling Centers begin to open & in-person voting begins.
- **10/31** - Last day to register to vote or update your voter registration online to receive a ballot in the mail (after 10/31 you should visit a Voter Service and Polling Center to register/update your registration and vote in person). Recommended last day to get your ballot in the mail (if voting by mail) to ensure it is received by 7 p.m. on Election Day - postmarks don't count!
- **11/08** - Election Day! Voting closes at 7 pm - voters should be in line at a Voter Service Center or ballot dropbox by 7 pm

