



## Legislative Council Staff

*Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature*

# Memorandum

December 2025

**TO:** Interested Persons

**FROM:** [LCS Blue Book Publication Team](#)

**SUBJECT:** Overview and History of Statewide Ballot Measures in Colorado

## Summary

This memorandum provides an overview of the statewide ballot measure process; a summary of the measures approved or rejected by Colorado voters between 1880 and 2025; and links to additional resources at the offices of the Colorado Legislative Council Staff and the Colorado Secretary of State.

## Overview of the Statewide Ballot Measure Process

Both the Colorado Constitution and state statutes are subject to amendment by legislatively referred and citizen-initiated measures. The process is governed by the Colorado Constitution and state law.<sup>1</sup>

### Legislatively Referred Measures

The Colorado General Assembly may refer constitutional measures to the voters with a two-thirds vote of both houses, and may refer statutory measures to the voters with a majority vote of both houses. A constitutional measure requires 55 percent of the votes cast in an election to pass, except when a proposed measure repeals rather than changes part of the constitution, in which case a simple majority of votes is required.<sup>2</sup> While the General Assembly has the authority to change the state statutes during legislative session, the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) requires that proposed tax increases receive approval from voters in order to take effect. The General Assembly submitted its first measure to Colorado voters in 1880.

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<sup>1</sup> Colo. Const. art. V, § 1 and Sections 1-40-101, *et seq.*, and 1-41-101, *et seq.*, C.R.S.

<sup>2</sup> Colo. Const. art. XIX, § 2.



## Citizen-Initiated Measures

Any Colorado resident may place a constitutional or statutory measure on the ballot. To place a measure on the ballot, proponents must collect the number of signatures equal to 5 percent of the total number of votes cast for the Secretary of State at the previous general election. Additionally, to place a constitutional measure on the ballot, at least 2 percent of registered voters' signatures in each of the state's 35 senate districts are required. The constitutional measure must also receive at least 55 percent of all votes cast to pass, unless a proposed measure repeals rather than changes part of the constitution, in which case a simple majority of votes is required.<sup>3</sup> The use of citizen-initiated measures for constitutional and statutory changes was voted into law in 1910 and became available in 1912.

## Process for Placing a Citizen-Initiated Measure on the Ballot

The multi-step process for placing a citizen-initiated measure on the ballot includes the submission of a proposed initiative; a review and comment hearing on the proposal with the Office of Legislative Legal Services and the Legislative Council Staff; a hearing with the Title Board to set the single subject title; and verification of collected signatures by the Secretary of State. These steps are outlined on the [Secretary of State's](#) and the [Colorado General Assembly's](#) websites.

## Even- and Odd-Numbered Year Elections

State law clarifies the types of proposals that may appear on a statewide ballot in odd-numbered years.<sup>4</sup> Odd-year election proposals are limited to state matters arising under TABOR. These types of proposals include a new tax, a tax rate increase, an extension of an expiring tax, a tax policy change directly causing a net revenue gain, and emergency taxes. They also include the creation of multiple-year fiscal obligations or debt, an increase in the assessment rate for a class of property, the weakening of a state limit on spending, and voter-approved revenue changes. State law does not limit the types of proposals that are eligible for the ballot in even-numbered years.

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<sup>3</sup> Colo. Const. art. V, § 1.

<sup>4</sup> Section 1-41-102, C.R.S.



## Numbering and Lettering for Ballot Measures

Statewide citizen-initiated measures are numbered, while those that are legislatively referred are lettered. Table 1 provides further detail on the numbering and lettering schedule for statewide ballot measures.

**Table 1**  
**Ballot Measure Numbering and Lettering Schedule**

Source	Amendment (Constitutional)	Proposition (Statutory)
Citizen-Initiated	<b>1 to 99</b> (last used: 80)	<b>100 to 199</b> (last used: 131)
Legislatively Referred	<b>A to Z</b> (last used: K)	<b>AA to ZZ</b> (last used: MM)

Source: Section 1-5-407, C.R.S.

Parenthetical notes indicate the alphanumeric designation last used as of the 2025 election.

## Statewide Ballot Measures from 1880 to 2025

The tables below provide information about statewide ballot measures from 1880 to 2025.

Table 2 displays ballot measures by type, origin, and outcome. Table 3 classifies measures by category.



**Table 2**  
**Statewide Ballot Measures by Type, Origin, and Outcome**

Type/Origin	Total	Adopted	Rejected
<b>Constitutional</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>197</b>
Citizen-initiated	160	51	109
Legislatively referred	208	124	84
Citizen-initiated/No vote	<b>4</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Statutory</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>77</b>
Citizen-initiated	96	42	54
Legislatively referred	23	12	11
Referendum petitions	14	4	10
Citizen-initiated/No vote	2	N/A	N/A
<b>Question</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total Measures</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>280</b>

Source: Legislative Council Staff.

Constitutional measures include measures that are both constitutional and statutory.

Citizen-initiated/No vote" indicates rare instances where ballot measures appeared on the ballot but were withdrawn or later determined to have insufficient signatures.

Referendum petitions occur when citizens request a vote against any act or section of an act that contains a referendum clause and was passed by the legislature.

A question is a proposition in the form of a question arising under TABOR without reference to specific state statutes or a specific amendment to the state constitution.



**Table 3**  
**Statewide Ballot Measures by Category**

Category	Total	Adopted	Rejected
Abortion	10	3	7
Agriculture and Livestock	7	2	5
Alcohol	11	4	7
Business and Labor	30	14	16
Children and Domestic Matters	4	1	3
Civil Rights	9	5	4
Criminal Justice and Public Safety	12	8	4
Drug Policy	7	4	3
Education	26	11	15
Elections	50	32	18
Energy and Utilities	14	4	10
Gaming	27	11	16
General Assembly	17	10	7
Government Finance	18	5	13
Health and Human Services	11	6	5
Housing	1	1	0
Initiative Process	14	7	7
Judiciary and Courts	24	15	9
Local Government	22	11	11
Natural Resources	12	4	8
Public Employee Compensation	16	5	11
Public Pension	7	2	5
Property	8	3	5
State Government	48	21	27
Taxation	82	34	48
Technical Amendments	11	10	1
Term Limits	13	6	7
Transportation	13	5	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>280</b>

Source: Legislative Council Staff.

Ballot measures are categorized by the most appropriate category; however, many measures fit under multiple categories.



## Online Colorado Election Archives

The Colorado Legislative Council Staff maintains an [online database of statewide ballot measures](#) dating back to 1880.

The Secretary of State's Office also maintains an [archive of election results](#) dating back to 1902. This information is also presented in the form of a [searchable database](#).