

**NOTICE OF ELECTION
TO INCREASE DEBT
ON A REFERRED MEASURE**

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ON A REFERRED MEASURE**

STATEWIDE ELECTION DAY IS
Tuesday, November 1, 2005
Polling places open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.
(Early Voting Begins October 17, 2005)



**2005 STATE BALLOT
INFORMATION BOOKLET**

Legislative Council
of the
Colorado General Assembly

Research Publication No. 539-1

***A YES vote on any ballot issue is a vote IN FAVOR OF
changing current law or existing circumstances, and a
NO vote on any ballot issue is a vote AGAINST
changing current law or existing circumstances.***

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September 13, 2005

Dear Colorado Voter:

This booklet provides information on two measures that will be on this year's statewide election ballot. The booklet was prepared by the nonpartisan research staff of the state legislature as required by the Colorado Constitution and Colorado law.

Referenda C and D are measures that were referred to the voters by the state legislature during the 2005 legislative session. Referendum C proposes a change to state statutes. Referendum D asks voters for approval for the state to borrow money. Referendum D may take effect only if both Referendum C and Referendum D are approved.

The booklet is divided into two sections. The first section contains an analysis of the two measures. It includes a description of each measure and major arguments for and against. Careful consideration has been given to the arguments in an effort to fairly represent both sides of the issue. It also includes an estimate of the fiscal impact of each measure. More information on the fiscal impact of the two measures can be found at: <http://www.state.co.us/ballotbook>. The second section of the booklet contains the title and legal language of the two measures.

The booklet concludes with addresses and telephone numbers of local election officials. Your local election official can provide you with information on polling places, absentee ballots, and early voting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joan Fitz-Gerald".

Senator Joan Fitz-Gerald
Chairman

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This publication, as well as a link to the full text of the fiscal impact statements for each measure, can be found at: www.state.co.us/ballotbook

A list of telephone numbers for county election offices appears inside the back cover of this booklet. Please call your county clerk and recorder for any election questions.

Yes **No**

**Referendum C:
State Spending**

**Referendum D:
State Borrowing**



Referendum C State Spending

Referendum C is an amendment to the *Colorado Revised Statutes* that:

- ◆ permits the state to spend the money it collects over its limit for the next five years on health care, public education, transportation projects, and local fire and police pensions;
- ◆ eliminates, for the next five years, refunds that taxpayers receive when the state collects more than it is allowed to spend, and reduces these refunds thereafter;
- ◆ uses the highest amount of money the state collects in any year during the next five years to calculate allowable state spending thereafter; and
- ◆ caps annual increases in the new state spending amount at inflation plus population growth, beginning in 2011.

Background

How does the constitution limit state spending? A constitutional provision commonly known as TABOR limits the amount of money the state may spend each year. It limits the annual increase for some state revenue to inflation plus the percentage change in state population. Any money collected above this limit is refunded to taxpayers, unless the voters allow the state to spend it. Referendum C asks voters if the state may spend money it collects above the limit on health care, public education, transportation projects, and local fire and police pensions.

What money is included within the limit? The constitutional spending limit applies to about 60 percent of the money collected by the state, including income taxes, sales taxes, fees, fines, and interest earnings. Money received from the federal government, enterprises, lawsuits, and gifts is not covered by the spending limit and is not included in this analysis.

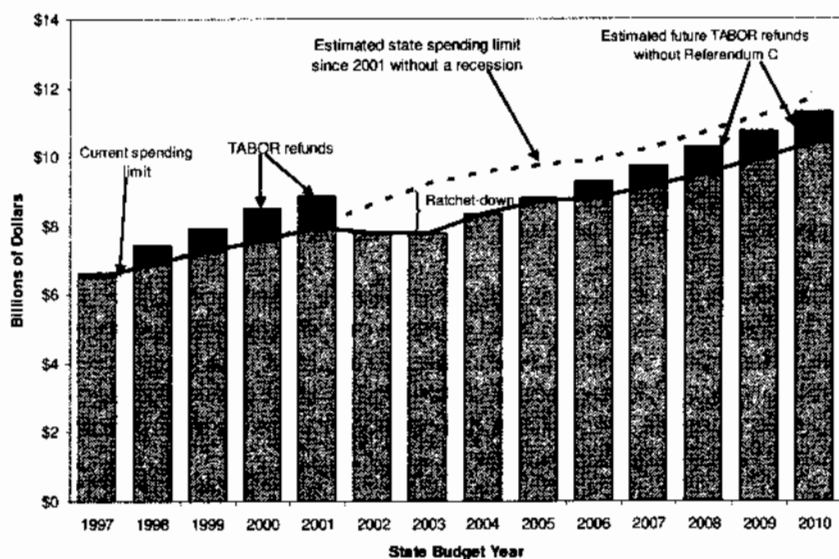
How has the spending limit worked? Between 1997 and 2001, the state collected money above the spending limit. For instance, in 2001, the state was allowed to spend \$7.9 billion, but \$8.9 billion

was collected. The difference of about \$1.0 billion was refunded to taxpayers.

When the state collects less money than the spending limit allows, there are no refunds. The next year's limit is calculated from the amount of money actually collected in the prior year. For example, the state experienced a recession during 2001 and the amount of money collected in 2002 was \$7.8 billion, while inflation plus population growth would have allowed spending of \$8.1 billion. The next year's limit grew from the \$7.8 billion, not the \$8.1 billion. This lowering of spending is known as the "ratchet-down" effect. The amount the state can spend under TABOR is now permanently below what it would be if no recession had occurred and spending had grown by inflation plus population each year.

Figure 1 shows how the spending limit has operated and is projected to operate from 1997 through 2010. The solid line is the state spending limit, the dotted line shows the estimated state spending limit without a recession, and the shaded areas represent refunds. Beginning in 2006, the shaded area is the money that Referendum C is asking voters to allow the state to spend.

Figure 1
State Spending Limit and Refunds



How does Referendum C change state spending?

Referendum C has three major provisions. First, it allows the state to keep the money it collects above the limit for five years, beginning July 1, 2005, and to spend it on:

- transportation projects;
- health care for low-income, disabled, and elderly Coloradans;
- health insurance premiums for individuals and small businesses;
- preschool through twelfth grade public education;
- community colleges and other public institutions of higher education; and
- local fire and police pensions.

Legislative economists estimate that Referendum C allows the state to increase spending by about \$3.743 billion during the five-year period. The exact amount of the spending increase could be higher or lower, depending on the economy and the amount of money collected. Legislative staff is required to prepare an annual report detailing how the money is spent.

Second, beginning in 2011, Referendum C creates a new state spending cap equal to the highest amount of money the state collects in any year between 2006 and 2010. This dollar amount increases annually by inflation plus population growth. This provision in Referendum C prevents future drops in the state spending limit. All money collected above the new cap will be refunded to taxpayers.

Third, Referendum C allows the state to spend an additional \$100 million each year if Referendum D passes. This change, which begins in 2011, reduces refunds each year by the amount of additional spending. This money may be used to repay debt permitted by Referendum D. Referendum D allows the state to borrow up to \$2.1 billion to be used for transportation, capital projects in public education facilities, and local fire and police pensions. Referendum D can only take effect if Referendum C passes.

What happens to the money if Referendum C fails? If

Referendum C fails, the money the state collects above its spending limit will be refunded to taxpayers. The legislature, with approval of the governor, determines how the money is refunded. There are currently 16 methods to refund money, as listed in the Referendum C Appendix. One of the methods is the sales tax refund, which almost all taxpayers receive. The sales tax refund accounts for about 42 percent of all TABOR refunds and is distributed based on income levels. Taxpayers are expected to receive a total of between \$350 and \$1,021 over the next five years, or an average of \$491, in sales tax refunds. Figure 2 shows the estimated sales tax refund for a taxpayer in the highest and lowest income levels, and the average sales tax refund for all taxpayers from 2007 through 2011.

Figure 2
Estimated Sales Tax Refunds Per Taxpayer under Current Law

Income Level	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Five-Year Total
Lowest	\$51	\$51	\$59	\$79	\$110	\$350
Highest	\$148	\$150	\$172	\$230	\$321	\$1,021
Average	\$71	\$72	\$83	\$111	\$154	\$491

The total refund a taxpayer receives is the sales tax refund plus any of the other refund methods for which a taxpayer qualifies. Not all refund methods are available every year; the methods available depend on the amount of money being refunded. While the sales tax refund was distributed to almost 2.8 million taxpayers in 2001, most of the other 15 methods were distributed to a much smaller number of taxpayers. The Referendum C Appendix contains more information on the refund methods.

Does Referendum C impact annual income tax refunds? A

taxpayer receives a state income tax refund when the taxpayer pays more in state income taxes than he or she owes. Income tax refunds are not affected by Referendum C.

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What are other impacts of Referendum C? Under current law, low-income families may be eligible to receive up to three tax credits for child care expenses. Passage of Referendum C would eliminate two of these three credits, without affecting the third, for at least five years. In addition, beginning in 2011, a new TABOR refund method is created that reduces the state income tax rate from 4.63 percent to 4.50 percent. The tax rate reduction takes effect in years in which the state collects enough money above the limit to pay for it. It reduces the amount of money refunded through other methods.

Arguments For

1) Referendum C provides money for critical investments in Colorado's future: improving the safety of roads and schools, providing additional health care for Colorado families, and supplying an educated workforce for Colorado businesses. These investments will help generate new jobs and retain existing jobs in the state. Based on income, Colorado ranks among the bottom ten states for funding K-12 and higher education. In addition, 39 percent of Colorado's roads and highways are in poor condition. Repairing highways now is cheaper than replacing them later.

2) Referendum C allows the state to recover from economic downturns while preserving the right of citizens to vote on all future tax increases. Under current limits, the state can never fully recover from an economic downturn. In the past few years, the state has added students and prisoners, and experienced more traffic congestion while TABOR revenue fell. Even if Referendum C passes, the state will be spending less in the future than inflation and population growth would have allowed since 2001. After five years, the state will once again have the strictest spending limit in the nation.

3) Without raising taxes, Referendum C provides the state with money to fund programs and services that were cut during the recent recession. The money will be generated from job growth, increased sales, higher salaries, and tourism spending. Colorado will still be a low tax state. Without Referendum C, the state will have to reduce funding for items such as higher education, programs that assist seniors like the senior homestead exemption, and programs that benefit low-income families and the disabled.

Arguments Against

1) Referendum C is effectively a tax increase. It eliminates TABOR refunds for five years and reduces them each year thereafter. The state will spend roughly \$3.743 billion that could be better used by Colorado's citizens and businesses. This reduction in private spending could dampen the economic recovery that began in 2003, making the state a less desirable place for business relocation. Not only are taxpayers giving up their sales tax refund, they are also voting to suspend 15 other refunds, such as a child care credit, lower motor vehicle fees, and capital gains credits. The estimated five-year total for all refund methods, including the sales tax refund, averages \$1,106 per taxpayer.

2) Referendum C allows state spending to expand without being specific about the programs for which the money will be spent. The broad spending categories outlined in Referendum C cover 83 percent of state government. The new money could replace current spending on health care and public schools, essentially allowing the money to be spent for any purpose. The legislature can change the spending priorities anytime after the election. In addition, suspending the TABOR limit might lead to increases in fees and charges during the next five years because there is no limit on these increases and no requirement that these increases be approved by voters.

3) The perceived budget shortfall could be handled in other ways. TABOR allows government growth at inflation plus population, but it does not guarantee it. Government growth at a slower rate is acceptable and could encourage greater productivity and efficiency. Since TABOR passed in 1992, state spending has increased each year. Rather than spending more, the state could save money by eliminating inefficiencies, consolidating government functions, privatizing certain services, and reforming the state purchasing system.

State impacts. Referendum C is estimated to increase state spending by \$3.743 billion over the next five years. Figure 3 summarizes the estimated additional annual revenue the state can spend if Referendum C passes.

Figure 3
Estimated Increase in State Spending
from Referendum C

State Budget Year:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
State Spending Increase under Referendum C	\$577 million	\$646 million	\$703 million	\$822 million	\$995 million	\$3.743 billion
Additional Spending as a Percentage of Total Spending Capped by TABOR	7.2%	7.8%	8.1%	9.1%	10.5%	8.6%

Beginning in 2011, Referendum C is estimated to increase state spending by \$995 million, plus annual increases for inflation and population growth. If Referendum D passes, the state will also be allowed to spend an additional \$100 million each year beginning in 2011.

REFERENDUM C APPENDIX

TABOR Refund Methods and Amounts Distributed in 2001

The following table lists the refund methods available when the state collects money above its spending limit. For 2001, the last year refunds were issued, the table displays the average amount refunded per taxpayer and the number of taxpayers claiming each refund.

Sales Tax Refund		
Federal Adjusted Gross Income Group (income tiers in 2001)	Estimated Number of Taxpayers in 2001	Average Amount per Taxpayer in 2001
Less than \$26,000	949,357	\$144
\$26,001 to \$53,000	816,139	\$187
\$53,001 to \$78,000	474,271	\$220
\$78,000 to \$103,000	248,190	\$252
\$103,001 to \$126,000	112,248	\$283
More than \$126,000	196,482	\$451
Total Sales Tax Refund	2,796,687	\$206

Other TABOR Refund Methods (listed in the order available)		
	Number of Taxpayers Claiming Refund in 2001	Average Amount per Taxpayer in 2001
Earned income credit	210,942	\$156
Foster care	431	\$487
Business personal property tax /A	77,726	\$1,291
Capital gains for CO assets purchased before 5/9/04	9,296	\$5,433
Child care credits	194,924	\$131
Research and development	/B	/B
Lower motor vehicle registration fees /C	4,006,000	\$7
High technology scholarship program	38	\$88
Pollution control equipment	0	\$0
Contribution to telecommunication education	/B	/B
Trucks at 0.01 percent sales tax rate	/D	/D
Interest, dividends, and capital gains	1,055,713	\$42
Agriculture cooperative tax credit	237	\$2,138
Health benefit plans	6,442	\$376
Capital gains for CO assets purchased after 5/9/04	5,967	\$4,636

/A 42,651 taxpayers received less than \$200 each, while 250 taxpayers received more than \$40,588 each.

/B New method that was not available in 2001

/C Estimated average refund per vehicle registration

/D Data not available

Referendum D State Borrowing

Referendum D:

- ◆ permits the state to borrow up to \$2.072 billion with a maximum repayment of \$3.225 billion, including principal and interest;
- ◆ requires the money to be used for transportation projects, K-12 and higher education buildings, and local fire and police pension obligations;
- ◆ takes effect only if voters also approve Referendum C at this election; and
- ◆ increases the revenue that Referendum C allows the state to keep by up to \$100 million each year into the future, beginning in 2011.

Background

The Colorado Constitution requires that the state obtain voter approval before borrowing money if more than one year is needed for repayment. Referendum D allows the state to borrow up to \$2.072 billion, as shown below, and to repay it over a number of years.

Maximum Amount	Use
\$1.7 billion	Transportation - To accelerate the construction, repair, and replacement of roads and bridges designated by the Colorado Transportation Commission from projects recommended by local governments. See the Referendum D Appendix for a listing of the proposed projects.
\$175 million	Fire and Police Pensions - To satisfy the state's remaining obligation to assist local pension plans for police officers and firefighters hired prior to April 8, 1978.
\$147 million	K-12 Public School Buildings - To repair, maintain, and replace public school buildings. Projects will be selected by the State Board of Education based on criteria set in law.
\$50 million	Public College and University Buildings - To repair, maintain, and replace public university, state college, and community college facilities. Projects will be approved by the state legislature based on recommendations prioritized by each school.
\$2.072 billion	Total - Maximum amount of borrowing Referendum D allows.

Repaying the money. The debt will be repaid from state tax revenue, which includes the additional money the state receives from Referendum C. Further, if voters approve both Referenda C and D, the state will be allowed to keep up to an additional \$100 million each year beginning in 2011. Otherwise, this money will be returned to taxpayers.

Limits on borrowing. Referendum D limits both the total and annual amount the state can pay in principal and interest. These limits, along with the interest rate the state pays and other borrowing expenses, will determine the actual amount the state can borrow. There is no date by which the state must complete the borrowing, but each part of the debt must be repaid within 25 years of the date it is borrowed.

Borrowing for transportation purposes. Referendum D permits the state to borrow up to \$1.7 billion for transportation projects. No more than \$600 million may be borrowed before January 1, 2007. If the voters approve both Referenda C and D, the state plans to borrow money beginning early in 2006 to begin construction during the spring and summer of 2006.

In 1999, voters approved state borrowing for up to \$1.7 billion to help pay for 24 transportation projects. The maximum repayment amount for that borrowing is \$2.3 billion, including principal and interest. Federal and state transportation dollars were earmarked as the source of money to repay this debt. The state was able to borrow \$1.47 billion under the \$2.3 billion repayment limit. This money is scheduled to be repaid over time through 2017.

Borrowing for nontransportation purposes. Up to \$372 million may be borrowed for nontransportation items, including fire and police pension plans, repair of public school buildings, and repair of public college and university buildings. Money borrowed for fire and police pension plans and the repair of public school buildings will go toward paying off current state obligations.

- In 1978, the state legislature passed a law to help fund local fire and police pension plans after determining that the plans did not have enough money to cover future retirement benefits. The money provided by Referendum D will satisfy the state's obligation for these plans.

- As a result of a lawsuit settlement in 2000, the state is required to pay \$190 million to help repair and replace public school buildings. The money provided by Referendum D will go toward this settlement.

Arguments For

1) Now is the time to invest in the important public works projects that were delayed because of the recent recession. State transportation officials report that 39 percent of the state's roads are in poor condition and 474 bridges need to be repaired or replaced. Many of Colorado's public school buildings have health and safety hazards so significant that the state agreed to a \$190 million lawsuit settlement to address these issues. During the last three years, state spending on public college and university buildings fell to an average of \$4 million a year compared with an average of \$136 million a year during the three years prior. As a result, many projects that would keep the state's college and university buildings safe and functioning properly have been delayed. Referendum D targets these needs.

2) Borrowing money to repair and replace schools and roads makes sense. It may cost less than waiting because interest rates on debt are low and construction costs continue to rise. In addition, fixing things now is often less expensive than replacing them in the future. The costs will be spread over time, just as the benefits will be spread over time. Also, Referendum D will complete the state's long-standing obligation to assist local fire and police pension plans.

3) Everyone benefits from safe and reliable roads and schools. Colorado's long-term economic growth and stability are linked to efficient and well-maintained roads and schools. Employers consistently say that good road and school systems are important factors when they decide where to open or relocate a business. People and products are moved more efficiently over roads that are in good condition. Citizens rely on the government to invest public money in these systems.

4) Referendum D allows voters to direct a portion of their tax dollars towards critical needs of the state such as roads and bridges. The Transportation Commission has already approved a list of

55 high-priority projects that benefit citizens in all parts of the state. Also, spending up to \$1.7 billion on transportation construction projects will provide a boost to local economies statewide.

Arguments Against

1) The state should live within its means and not go into greater debt. Instead of borrowing more money, it has to do a better job of prioritizing the current \$13.8 billion budget to meet the needs of Colorado citizens. On top of the money the state will keep from Referendum C, Referendum D essentially increases taxes in the future by up to \$100 million a year, even after the debt has been repaid. The state is asking for this money now without even knowing if it is needed in the future.

2) Referendum D is vague about how the money will be used and how long the state will be in debt. Before asking voters to support a \$3.225 billion financing plan, the state should say exactly how and when the money will be spent. The transportation projects are not prioritized, could be changed at any time after the election, and have no completion deadlines. Also, a list of school repairs is not available for voters to review. The one specific allocation of money is to shore up a few fire and police pension plans that benefit a small number of people. No one knows how long the state will be paying off the debt or how much it will pay in interest. There is no deadline for borrowing the money, no limit on the interest rate, and no limit on what the state will pay in interest as a share of the total cost.

3) Using general tax dollars for debt payments on roads means that debt payments will be prioritized over everything else in the state budget. Although state law does not require the debt to be repaid, the state's credit rating will suffer permanent damage if even one payment is missed. As a result, other state programs could be cut during an economic downturn to make the debt payments. Using general tax dollars to help pay for roads means that drivers do not pay the entire cost of using the roads. If they were required to do so, they may choose to drive a little less, use more fuel-efficient cars, or use public transportation more often. Further, Referendum D will likely reduce the amount of money the state spends on public transportation projects, compared with how money would be allocated under Referendum C alone.

4) Borrowing money shifts the burden of payment to future generations. In some cases, borrowing will cost the state more than building the projects with existing resources because of interest payments on the debt. In addition, the payback costs may last longer than the benefit. Using long-term debt for fire and police pensions will stretch the state's obligation from 7 years to 25 years. Also, the state already owes nearly \$2 billion on money it borrowed during the past five years for transportation projects.

Estimate of Fiscal Impact

Referendum D impacts state revenue, spending, and taxpayer refunds as described below.

State revenue. State revenue will increase by the amount that the state borrows. The maximum amounts the state can borrow are:

- up to \$972 million by January 1, 2007; and
- up to an additional \$1.1 billion after January 1, 2007.

Of this money, up to \$1.7 billion is for transportation purposes and \$372 million is for other purposes. State transportation officials currently estimate that the limitations on principal, interest, and annual debt payments will restrict transportation borrowing to approximately \$1.2 billion over the next four years. The state could borrow the remaining \$500 million for transportation projects in the future, so long as it stays within the total principal, interest, and annual repayment limits of Referendum D.

State spending. Referendum D will increase state spending for debt payments by up to \$55 million in 2006, \$95 million in 2007, and \$125 million in 2008 and each year thereafter until the debt is repaid. The maximum amount the state can spend to repay the debt is \$3.225 billion.

A portion of the increase in spending for debt payments is offset by a \$25.3 million annual reduction in state spending for local fire and police pension plans through 2012, plus an additional amount of between \$31 million and \$50 million, depending on when the payment is made. The state's obligation for the repair and maintenance of public schools is also reduced.

Taxpayer refunds. Referendum D reduces the amount of money that the state must return to taxpayers by up to \$100 million each year into the future, beginning in 2011.

State Spending and Bonded Debt

The state constitution requires that the following fiscal information be provided when a bonded debt question is on the ballot:

1. the estimated or actual state spending under the constitutional spending limit for the current year and each of the past four years with the overall percentage and dollar change;
2. the principal amount and maximum annual and total state repayment cost of proposed bonded debt; and
3. the principal balance of current state bonded debt with the maximum annual and remaining total repayment cost.

Figure 1 shows the dollar amount of state spending under the constitutional spending limit.

Figure 1. State Spending

	Actual 2002	Actual 2003	Actual 2004	Preliminary 2005	Estimated 2006
State Spending	\$7.752 billion	\$7.713 billion	\$8.332 billion	\$8.320 billion	\$8.012 billion
Four-Year Dollar Change in State Spending: \$260 million					
Four-Year Percent Change in State Spending: 3.4 percent					

The numbers in Figure 1 show state spending from 2002 through 2005 for programs that were subject to the constitutional spending limit during those years. However, the constitutional spending limit allows a program that operates similar to a private business to become exempt from the limit if it meets certain conditions. Because some programs have done this during the last five years, the numbers in Figure 1 are not directly comparable to each other. If comparable numbers are used, the four-year dollar change is \$919 million and the four-year percent change is 13.0 percent.

The principal amount of the proposed bonded debt is limited to \$2.072 billion. The maximum state repayment cost is \$3.225 billion. Annual principal and interest payments are limited to \$55 million in 2006, \$95 million in 2007, and \$125 million each year thereafter.

The principal balance of existing state bonded debt was approximately \$1.467 billion as of June 30, 2005. The remaining total repayment cost of this bonded debt is approximately \$2.063 billion.

REFERENDUM D APPENDIX
Projects Approved by the
Colorado Transportation Commission

The following table lists the projects approved by the Colorado Transportation Commission by the regions shown below. The table contains the amount of the borrowed money that will be used for each project. Additional state and local funding may be available for selected projects. Projects are listed alphabetically by the county where they are located within each region.



County	Project Location	Description	Estimated Funding from Referendum D
Metro Denver			
Adams	I-25/US 36/I-270/I-76 Interchange Complex	completes the multiple-phase project by adding a ramp to connect south/eastbound I-270 to north/eastbound I-76	\$15.0 million
Adams	State Highway 44 (104th Avenue), Colorado Boulevard to US 85	capacity improvements	\$25.0 million
Arapahoe	Arapahoe Road (State Highway 88) at Parker Road (State Highway 83)	intersection improvements to accommodate future interchange	\$36.0 million
Arapahoe, Adams	I-225 at Colfax Avenue (US 40) in Aurora	interchange improvements	\$36.5 million
Boulder	State Highway 119/State Highway 52	new interchange and grade separated railroad crossing construction	\$18.0 million
Boulder, Broomfield, Jefferson, Adams	US 36/Boulder Turnpike	transit and highway improvements to be determined by environmental study currently underway	\$37.5 million
Broomfield	US 36/120th Avenue extension	new four-lane extension of 120th Avenue over US 36	\$77.0 million
Denver	I-70 at Quebec Street	interchange reconstruction	\$43.0 million
Denver	I-25, Broadway to Alameda	widening, bridge replacement, and interchange improvements	\$55.0 million
Douglas	I-25 South, Meadows Parkway to 5th Street	widening	\$22.5 million
Douglas	I-25 South, 5th Street to south of Plum Creek	widening and interchange improvements at Plum Creek	\$17.1 million
Douglas	I-25 South, Ridgeway Interchange	new interchange construction and frontage roads	\$7.0 million
Douglas, Arapahoe	C-470 at Santa Fe Drive	interchange reconstruction	\$35.0 million

County	Project Location	Description	Estimated Funding from Referendum D
Metro Denver (Continued)			
Jefferson	US 285 between Conifer and Bailey, Richmond Hill to Shaffers Crossing	widening and interchange construction	\$29.1 million
Jefferson	US 6 (6th Avenue) at Wadsworth Boulevard	interchange reconstruction and roadway widening	\$63.5 million
Jefferson	I-70 at State Highway 58	interchange improvements	\$41.3 million
Northern			
Weld	I-25 North from State Highway 52 to State Highway 119	widening	\$50.0 million
Weld	US 34 Business Route, State Highway 257 to 71st Street in Greeley	widening	\$24.0 million
Southern			
Alamosa	US 160 through Alamosa	reconstruction and widening to provide for one-way pairs of traffic	\$13.3 million
Alamosa	US 160 from the Alamosa/Rio Grande county line east	construction of passing lanes (4-mile segment)	\$8.9 million
El Paso	I-25 through Colorado Springs	reconstruction of interchanges	\$91.0 million
Fremont	US 50/State Highway 115 in Cañon City	safety improvements	\$2.0 million
Las Animas	I-25 in Trinidad	viaduct and interchange reconstruction	\$75.0 million
Pueblo	I-25 in Pueblo, Eden Interchange	interchange reconstruction	\$30.0 million
Eastern			
Baca, Prowers	US 287, State Highway 116 north	roadway reconstruction and intersection improvements (11.4-mile segment)	\$15.0 million

County	Project Location	Description	Estimated Funding from Referendum D
Eastern (Continued)			
Cheyenne	US 40/US 287 between Limon and Campo, just east of Kit Carson	bridge reconstruction	\$7.5 million
Lincoln	US 40/US 287 between Limon and Campo, Hugo east	minor widening to add shoulders and reconstruction (22 miles)	\$30.5 million
Morgan	I-76 between Fort Morgan and Brush	reconstruction and interchange improvements (6-mile segment)	\$40.2 million
Prowers	US 287, Lamar south	roadway reconstruction and intersection improvement (13-mile segment)	\$15.0 million
Western			
Clear Creek	I-70 West at Empire Junction to an end point yet to be determined	acceleration lane	\$11.0 million
Delta	State Highway 92 between Austin and Hotchkiss	minor widening for shoulders and reconstruction (1.5-mile segment)	\$2.4 million
Eagle	I-70 at Dowd Junction/US 24	ramp improvements, curve smoothing, retaining wall replacement	\$13.4 million
Eagle and Summit	I-70 over Vail Pass	environmental clearance and eastbound climbing lanes (2.2-mile segment)	\$7.0 million
Garfield	I-70 in Glenwood Springs		
Moffat	US 40 at Maybell	resurfacing of approximately 22 miles	\$11.5 million
Jackson	US 40 over Rabbit Ears Pass		
Grand	State Highway 9 and US 40 just outside of Kremmling	widening for shoulders and reconstruction	\$20.1 million

County	Project Location	Description	Estimated Funding from Referendum D
Western (Continued)			
Gunnison	US 50 between Montrose and Sargents	minor widening for shoulders and reconstruction (1.5-mile segment)	\$2.6 million
Gunnison	US 50 between Montrose and Sargents	climbing lanes and widening for shoulders, reconstruction (9-mile segment)	\$22.7 million
Lake	US 24 at the bottom of Tennessee Pass	minor widening for shoulders and reconstruction (0.2-mile segment)	\$6.4 million
La Plata	US 160/County Road 222/223, east of Durango	intersection relocation and reconstruction	\$3.3 million
La Plata	US 160 at Farmington Hill (US 550), east of Durango	construction of an additional westbound lane though the Farmington Hill intersection	\$12.2 million
La Plata	US 550, New Mexico state line north	widening and intersection improvements (4-mile segment)	\$15.0 million
Mesa	I-70 Business Route in Grand Junction (phase I)	preconstruction activities to accommodate widening and intersection improvements (2.8-mile segment)	\$2.9 million
Mesa	I-70 Business Route in Grand Junction	widening and multiple intersection improvements (2.8 miles)	\$15.8 million
Mesa	I-70, west end of DeBeque Canyon to Palisade	widening for shoulders, reconstruction and curve smoothing (6-mile segment)	\$13.4 million
Mesa	Grand Valley Transit	bus maintenance facility	\$0.6 million
Mesa	I-70 at State Highway 340 in Fruita	ramp improvements and intersection signalization	\$0.8 million
Mineral	US 160 Wolf Creek Pass, Park Creek east	reconstruction and widening for shoulders and safety improvements (2-mile segment)	\$16.0 million

County	Project Location	Description	Estimated Funding from Referendum D
Western (Continued)			
Moffat	State Highway 13 from the Wyoming state line south	widening for shoulders and reconstruction (5-mile segment)	\$5.7 million
Montezuma	US 160/US 491, New Mexico state line to Cortez	widening to add shoulders and passing lanes, reconstruction and intersection improvements (locations to be determined within a 17-mile segment of US 160 & a 6-mile segment of US 491)	\$13.2 million
Ouray	State Highway 62 through Ridgway	construction of auxiliary lanes and other improvements	\$10.0 million
Park	US 285 between Conifer and Bailey, Deer Creek Interchange	new interchange construction	\$5.4 million
Pitkin, Garfield	Roaring Fork Transit Authority	bus maintenance facility reconstruction	\$0.8 million
Pitkin	State Highway 82 Maroon Creek Bridge in Aspen	bridge replacements and bridge enhancement at Basalt	\$9.4 million
Routt	State Highway 131 Bridge in Oak Creek		
Gunnison	State Highway 114 Tomichi Creek Bridge, east of Gunnison		
Eagle	State Highway 82 at Basalt		
Rio Blanco	State Highway 13 south of State Highway 64	minor widening for shoulders and reconstruction (1.6-mile segment)	\$3.7 million
Summit	State Highway 9 between Frisco and Breckenridge from Valley Brook north	widening (5-mile segment)	\$21.2 million
		TOTAL 55 PROJECTS	\$1.207 billion

Referendum C State Spending

Ballot Title: WITHOUT RAISING TAXES AND IN ORDER TO PAY FOR EDUCATION; HEALTH CARE; ROADS, BRIDGES, AND OTHER STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS; AND RETIREMENT PLANS FOR FIREFIGHTERS AND POLICE OFFICERS, SHALL THE STATE BE AUTHORIZED TO RETAIN AND SPEND ALL STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR THE NEXT FIVE FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING WITH THE 2005-06 FISCAL YEAR, AND TO RETAIN AND SPEND AN AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF SUCH LIMITATION FOR THE 2010-11 FISCAL YEAR AND FOR EACH SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEAR UP TO THE EXCESS STATE REVENUES CAP, AS DEFINED BY THIS MEASURE?

Text of Proposal:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Article 77 of title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION to read:

24-77-103.6. Retention of excess state revenues - general fund exempt account - required uses - excess state revenues legislative report. (1) (a) NOTWITHSTANDING ANY PROVISION OF LAW TO THE CONTRARY, FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2005, BUT BEFORE JULY 1, 2010, THE STATE SHALL BE AUTHORIZED TO RETAIN AND SPEND ALL STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING.

(b) NOTWITHSTANDING ANY PROVISION OF LAW TO THE CONTRARY, FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2010, THE STATE SHALL BE AUTHORIZED TO RETAIN AND SPEND ALL STATE REVENUES THAT ARE IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING, BUT LESS THAN THE EXCESS STATE REVENUES CAP FOR THE GIVEN FISCAL YEAR.

(2) THERE IS HEREBY CREATED IN THE GENERAL FUND THE GENERAL FUND EXEMPT ACCOUNT, WHICH SHALL CONSIST OF AN AMOUNT OF MONEYS EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING THAT THE STATE RETAINS FOR A GIVEN FISCAL YEAR PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION. THE MONEYS IN THE ACCOUNT SHALL BE APPROPRIATED OR TRANSFERRED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

(b) TO FUND EDUCATION, INCLUDING ANY CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS RELATED THERETO;

(c) TO FUND RETIREMENT PLANS FOR FIREFIGHTERS AND POLICE OFFICERS, SO LONG AS THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DETERMINES THAT SUCH FUNDING IS NECESSARY; AND

(d) TO PAY FOR STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION'S STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECT INVESTMENT PROGRAM.

(3) THE STATUTORY LIMITATION ON GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS SET FORTH IN SECTION 24-75-201.1 (1) (a) (II), AND THE EXCEPTIONS OR EXCLUSIONS THERETO, SHALL APPLY TO THE MONEYS IN THE GENERAL FUND EXEMPT ACCOUNT.

(4) THE APPROVAL OF THIS SECTION BY THE REGISTERED ELECTORS OF THE STATE VOTING ON THE ISSUE AT THE NOVEMBER 2005 STATEWIDE ELECTION CONSTITUTES A VOTER-APPROVED REVENUE CHANGE TO ALLOW THE RETENTION AND EXPENDITURE OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING.

(5) (a) FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR THAT THE STATE RETAINS AND SPENDS STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION, THE DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SHALL PREPARE AN EXCESS STATE REVENUES LEGISLATIVE REPORT THAT INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

(I) THE AMOUNT OF EXCESS STATE REVENUES THAT THE STATE RETAINED;
AND

(II) A DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE EXCESS STATE REVENUES WERE EXPENDED.

(b) THE REPORT REQUIRED BY THIS SUBSECTION (5) SHALL BE COMPLETED BY OCTOBER 15 FOLLOWING A FISCAL YEAR THAT THE STATE RETAINS AND SPENDS REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION AND MAY BE AMENDED THEREAFTER AS NECESSARY. THE DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH SHALL PUBLISH AND LINK TO THE OFFICIAL WEBSITE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY A COPY OF THE REPORT.

(6) AS USED IN THIS SECTION:

(a) "EDUCATION" MEANS:

(I) PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; AND

(b) (I) "EXCESS STATE REVENUES CAP" FOR A GIVEN FISCAL YEAR MEANS EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

(A) IF THE VOTERS OF THE STATE APPROVE A BALLOT ISSUE TO AUTHORIZE THE STATE TO INCUR MULTIPLE-FISCAL YEAR OBLIGATIONS AT THE NOVEMBER 2005 STATEWIDE ELECTION, AN AMOUNT THAT IS EQUAL TO THE HIGHEST TOTAL STATE REVENUES FOR A FISCAL YEAR FROM THE PERIOD OF THE 2005-06 FISCAL YEAR THROUGH THE 2009-10 FISCAL YEAR, ADJUSTED EACH SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEAR FOR INFLATION AND THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE POPULATION, PLUS ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, AND ADJUSTING SUCH SUM FOR THE QUALIFICATION OR DISQUALIFICATION OF ENTERPRISES AND DEBT SERVICE CHANGES; OR

(B) IF THE VOTERS OF THE STATE DO NOT APPROVE A BALLOT ISSUE TO AUTHORIZE THE STATE TO INCUR MULTIPLE-FISCAL YEAR OBLIGATIONS AT THE NOVEMBER 2005 STATEWIDE ELECTION, AN AMOUNT THAT IS EQUAL TO THE HIGHEST TOTAL STATE REVENUES FOR A FISCAL YEAR FROM THE PERIOD OF THE 2005-06 FISCAL YEAR THROUGH THE 2009-10 FISCAL YEAR, ADJUSTED EACH SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEAR FOR INFLATION, THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE POPULATION, THE QUALIFICATION OR DISQUALIFICATION OF ENTERPRISES, AND DEBT SERVICE CHANGES.

(II) AS USED IN THIS PARAGRAPH (b), INFLATION AND THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE POPULATION SHALL BE THE SAME RATES THAT ARE USED IN CALCULATING THE MAXIMUM ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING PURSUANT TO SECTION 24-77-103, AND THE QUALIFICATION OR DISQUALIFICATION OF AN ENTERPRISE OR DEBT SERVICE CHANGES SHALL CHANGE THE EXCESS STATE REVENUES CAP IN THE SAME MANNER AS SUCH CHANGE AFFECTS THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING.

(c) "STATE REVENUES" MEANS STATE REVENUES NOT EXCLUDED FROM STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 24-77-102 (17).

SECTION 2. 24-77-106.5 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

24-77-106.5. Annual financial report - certification of excess state revenues. (1) (a) For each fiscal year, the controller shall prepare a financial report for the state for purposes of ascertaining compliance with the provisions of this article. Any financial report prepared pursuant to this section shall include, but shall not be limited to, state fiscal year spending, reserves, revenues, REVENUES THAT THE STATE IS AUTHORIZED TO RETAIN AND

SPEND PURSUANT TO VOTER APPROVAL OF SECTION 24-77-103.6, and debt. Such financial report shall be audited by the state auditor.

(b) Based upon the financial report prepared in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) for any given fiscal year, the controller shall certify to the governor, the general assembly, and the executive director of the department of revenue no later than September 1 following the end of a fiscal year the amount of state revenues in excess of the limitation on state fiscal year spending imposed by section 20 (7) (a) of article X of the state constitution, if any, for such fiscal year AND THE STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF SUCH LIMITATION THAT THE STATE IS AUTHORIZED TO RETAIN AND SPEND PURSUANT TO VOTER APPROVAL OF SECTION 24-77-103.6.

SECTION 3. Refer to people under referendum. This act shall be submitted to a vote of the registered electors of the state of Colorado at the November 2005 election, for their approval or rejection, under the provisions of the referendum as provided for in section 1 of article V and section 20 of article X of the state constitution, and in article 40 of title 1, Colorado Revised Statutes. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against said act shall cast a vote as provided by law either "Yes" or "No" on the proposition: "WITHOUT RAISING TAXES AND IN ORDER TO PAY FOR EDUCATION; HEALTH CARE; ROADS, BRIDGES, AND OTHER STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS; AND RETIREMENT PLANS FOR FIREFIGHTERS AND POLICE OFFICERS, SHALL THE STATE BE AUTHORIZED TO RETAIN AND SPEND ALL STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR THE NEXT FIVE FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING WITH THE 2005-06 FISCAL YEAR, AND TO RETAIN AND SPEND AN AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF SUCH LIMITATION FOR THE 2010-11 FISCAL YEAR AND FOR EACH SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEAR UP TO THE EXCESS STATE REVENUES CAP, AS DEFINED BY THIS MEASURE?" The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said act shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by law for the canvassing of votes for representatives in Congress.

Referendum D State Borrowing

Ballot Question: WITHOUT INCREASING ANY TAX RATES OR IMPOSING ANY NEW TAXES, SHALL THE STATE BE AUTHORIZED TO ADDRESS CRITICAL STATE NEEDS BY ISSUING NOTES IN TOTAL AMOUNTS OF UP TO \$2,072,000,000, WITH A MAXIMUM TOTAL REPAYMENT COST OF UP TO \$3,225,000,000, AND WITH MAXIMUM TOTAL ANNUAL PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYMENTS OF \$55,000,000 IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2005-06, \$95,000,000 IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2006-07, AND \$125,000,000 IN EACH SUBSEQUENT STATE FISCAL YEAR, OF WHICH A MAXIMUM OF \$25,000,000 PER STATE FISCAL YEAR MAY BE USED TO PAY NOTES ISSUED FOR NONTRANSPORTATION PURPOSES, ONLY IF VOTERS OF THE STATE APPROVE REFERENDUM C AT THE NOVEMBER 2005 STATEWIDE ELECTION; SHALL NOTE PROCEEDS AND EARNINGS THEREON CONSTITUTE A VOTER-APPROVED REVENUE CHANGE; SHALL THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BE AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE STATE GENERAL FUND THAT ARE EXEMPT FROM THE STATUTORY LIMITATION ON TOTAL ANNUAL STATE GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS AND FROM OTHER LEGALLY AVAILABLE FUNDS TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL, INTEREST, AND NECESSARY COSTS OF THE NOTES; AND SHALL THE NOTES BE ISSUED IN THE FOLLOWING MAXIMUM AMOUNTS AND FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

- \$1,700,000,000, WITH MAXIMUM ANNUAL PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYMENTS OF \$30,000,000 IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2005-06, \$70,000,000 IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2006-07, AND \$100,000,000 IN ANY SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEAR, TO BE USED TO REPAIR AND REPLACE HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES AND ACCELERATE THE COMPLETION OF STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECT INVESTMENT PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION;
- \$147,000,000 TO BE CREDITED TO THE SCHOOL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES RESERVE AND USED TO REPAIR, MAINTAIN, MAKE SAFE, AND REPLACE DETERIORATING PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES;
- \$50,000,000 TO BE CREDITED TO THE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND AND USED TO REPAIR, MAINTAIN, MAKE SAFE, AND REPLACE STATE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE FACILITIES; AND
- \$175,000,000 TO BE CREDITED TO THE FIRE AND POLICE MEMBERS' BENEFIT FUND TO ADDRESS SHORTFALLS IN STATE FUNDING OF PENSIONS FOR POLICE OFFICERS AND FIREFIGHTERS?

TITLES AND TEXT

Adams	1865 W. 121 st Ave., Westminster, CO 80234	(303) 654-6030
Alamosa	402 Edison Ave., Alamosa, CO 81101-0630	(719) 589-6681
Arapahoe	5334 S. Prince St., Littleton, CO 80166-0211	(303) 795-4511
Archuleta	449 San Juan, Pagosa Springs, CO 81147-2589	(970) 264-8350
Baca	741 Main St., Springfield, CO 81073	(719) 523-4372
Bent	725 Carson Ave., Las Animas, CO 81054-0350	(719) 456-2009
Boulder	1750 33 rd St. #200, Boulder, CO 80301-2546	(303) 413-7740
Broomfield	1 DesCombes Drive, Broomfield, CO 80020	(303) 464-5857
Chaffee	104 Crestone Ave., Salida, CO 81201-0699	(719) 539-6913
Cheyenne	51 S. 1 st St., Cheyenne Wells, CO 80810-0567	(719) 767-5685
Clear Creek	405 Argentine St., Georgetown, CO 80444-2000	(303) 679-2339
Conejos	6683 County Road 13, Conejos, CO 81129-0127	(719) 376-5422
Costilla	416 Gasper St., San Luis, CO 81152-0308	(719) 672-3301
Crowley	631 Main St., Suite 104, Ordway, CO 81063	(719) 267-4643, ext. 3
Custer	205 S. 6 th St., Westcliffe, CO 81252-0150	(719) 783-2441
Delta	501 Palmer #211, Delta, CO 81416	(970) 874-2150
Denver	200 W. 14 th Ave., Suite 100, Denver, CO 80204	(720) 913-8683
Dolores	409 N. Main St., Dove Creek, CO 81324-0058	(970) 677-2381
Douglas	301 Wilcox St., Castle Rock, CO 80104	(303) 660-7469 ext. 3
Eagle	500 Broadway, Eagle, CO 81631-0537	(970) 328-8728
Elbert	215 Comanche St., Kiowa, CO 80117-0037	(303) 621-3127
El Paso	200 S. Cascade, Colorado Springs, CO 80901	(719) 575-8683
Fremont	615 Macon Ave. #103, Canon City, CO 81212	(719) 276-7332
Garfield	109 Eighth St. #200, Glenwood Spgs, CO 81601	(970) 945-2377 ext.1760
Gilpin	203 Eureka St., Central City, CO 80427-0429	(303) 582-5321
Grand	308 Byers Ave., Hot Sulphur Springs, CO 80451	(970) 725-3347
Gunnison	221 N. Wisconsin, Suite C, Gunnison, CO 81230	(970) 641-1516 ext. 3
Hinsdale	317 N. Henson St., Lake City, CO 81235-0009	(970) 944-2228
Huerfano	401 Main St., Suite 204, Walsenburg, CO 81089	(719) 738-2380
Jackson	396 La Fever St., Walden, CO 80480-0337	(970) 723-4334
Jefferson	100 Jefferson Cty. Pkwy. #2560, Golden, CO 80419	(303) 271-8106
Kiowa	1305 Goff St., Eads, CO 81036-0037	(719) 438-5421
Kit Carson	251 16th St., Burlington, CO 80807-0249	(719) 346-8638

Lake	505 Harrison Ave., Leadville, CO 80461-0917	(719) 486-1410
La Plata	1060 Second Ave., #134, Durango, CO 81301	(970) 382-6297
Larimer	200 W. Oak St., Ft. Collins, CO 80522	(970) 498-7820
Las Animas	200 E. First St., Room 205, Trinidad, CO 81082	(719) 846-3314
Lincoln	103 Third Ave., Hugo, CO 80821-0067	(719) 743-2444
Logan	315 Main St., Suite 3, Sterling, CO 80751-4357	(970) 522-1544
Mesa	544 Rood Ave., Suite 200, Grand Junction, CO 81502-5006	(970) 244-1662
Mineral	1201 N. Main St., Creede, CO 81130	(719) 658-2440
Moffat	221 W. Victory Way #200, Craig, CO 81625	(970) 824-9104
Montezuma	109 W. Main St., Room 108, Cortez, CO 81321	(970) 565-3728 ext. 5
Montrose	320 S. First St., Montrose, CO 81401	(970) 249-3362 ext. 3
Morgan	231 Ensign, Ft. Morgan, CO 80701-1399	(970) 542-3521
Otero	13 W. Third St., Room 210, La Junta, CO 81050	(719) 383-3020
Ouray	541 Fourth St., Ouray, CO 81427	(970) 325-4961
Park	501 Main St., Fairplay, CO 80440-0220	(719) 836-4333
Phillips	221 S. Interocean Ave., Holyoke, CO 80734	(970) 854-3131
Pitkin	530 E. Main St. #101, Aspen, CO 81611	(970) 920-5180
Prowers	301 S. Main St. #210, Lamar, CO 81052-0889	(719) 336-8011
Pueblo	215 W. 10th St., Pueblo, CO 81003-2992	(719) 583-6620
Rio Blanco	555 Main St., Meeker, CO 81641-1067	(970) 878-5068
Rio Grande	965 Sixth St., Del Norte, CO 81132-0160	(719) 657-3334
Routt	522 Lincoln Ave. Steamboat Springs, CO 80487	(970) 870-5556
Saguache	501 Fourth St., Saguache, CO 81149-0176	(719) 655-2512
San Juan	1557 Green St., Silverton, CO 81433-0466	(970) 387-5671
San Miguel	305 W. Colorado Ave., Telluride, CO 81435-0548	(970) 728-3954
Sedgwick	315 Cedar St., Julesburg, CO 80737	(970) 474-3346
Summit	208 E. Lincoln Ave., Breckenridge, CO 80424	(970) 453-3479
Teller	101 W. Bennett Ave., Cripple Creek, CO 80813	(719) 689-2951
Washington	150 Ash, Akron, CO 80720	(970) 345-6565
Weld	1402 N. 17th Ave., Greeley, CO 80632	(970) 304-6530
Yuma	310 Ash St., Suite F, Wray, CO 80758	(970) 332-5809

Local Election Offices

STATE OF COLORADO
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING RM 029
200 EAST COLFAX AVENUE
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