Amendment W Election Ballot Format for Judicial Retention Elections

1 Amendment W proposes amending the Colorado Constitution to:

 change the ballot format for judicial retention elections to remove the requirement that a retention question be asked for each justice and judge.

4 Summary and Analysis

Background. In 1966, Colorado voters approved a constitutional amendment that repealed the partisan election of justices and judges and enacted the current process.
The process requires justices and judges to be nominated by a judicial nominating commission and then appointed by the Governor. Thereafter, justices and judges must go before voters in a nonpartisan retention election to maintain their seat on the bench.
Colorado justices serve on the Supreme Court, and judges serve in all other courts.

Judicial retention elections. A retention election asks voters whether incumbent justices or judges should remain in office for another term. In Colorado, justices and judges stand for retention at the end of their judicial terms, and elections are held during the November general election in even-numbered years. Justices or judges do not face an opponent and retain their position if the majority of voters cast a "yes" vote.

Colorado state court types. Colorado law requires judicial retention elections for all levels of state courts, including the Supreme Court, district courts, county courts, City and County of Denver Probate Court, Denver Juvenile Court, and any other state court created by the state legislature, such as the Court of Appeals.

Current ballot format. Under current law, ballots must be formatted according to the type of office up for election. Federal offices are required to be first on the ballot, followed by state, county, and local offices. The judicial retention candidates are listed after the county or local officers, but before the introduction of ballot measures. The county clerk and recorder is required to list the same retention question for each individual justice or judge on the ballot.

The current language reads as follows:

"Shall Justice (or Judge) ... of the Supreme Court (or other court) be retained in office?" YES/NO

Judicial retention ballot format under Amendment W. Amendment W requires the county clerk and recorder to display the retention question once for each court type and then list each individual justice or judge on that court with the "yes" or "no" option next to each name.

"Shall the following Justices (or Judges) of the Supreme (or other court) be retained in office?" YES/NO

Figure 1 shows a sample judicial retention ballot both under current law and Amendment W.

Figure 1. Sample Judicial Retention Ballot

Sample Ballot Under Current Law

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Sample Ballot Under Amendment W

Judicial Retention	Judicial R	Judicial Retention	
Colorado Supreme Court		Shall the following justices of the Colorado Supreme Court be retained in office?	
(Vote Yes or No)	(Vote Yes	(Vote Yes or No for each justice)	
Shall Justice Robert Smith of the Colorado	Robert Smith	Yes 🔘	
Supreme Court be retained in office?		No 🔘	
Yes 🔘	Maria Dadriguaz	Yes 🔾	
No O	Maria Rodriguez	No 🔘	
Shall Judge Maria Rodriguez of the Colorado		Shall the following judges of the Colorado	
Supreme Court be retained in office?	Court of Appeals be retained in office?		
No O	(Vote Ye	(Vote Yes or No for each judge)	
Colorado Court of Appeals	James Johnson	Yes 🔘	
	James Johnson	No O	
	Mary Adams	Yes O	
(Vote Yes or No)	,	No O	
Shall Judge James Johnson of the Colorado Court of Appeals be retained in office?	John Franklin	Yes O	
		No O	
Yes O			
Shall Judge Mary Adams of the Colorado			
Court of Appeals be retained in office?			
Yes			
No O			
Shall Judge John Franklin of the Colorado Court of Appeals be retained in office?			
Yes			
No 🔘			

For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the measures on the ballot at the November 6, 2018, election, go to the Colorado Secretary of State's elections center web site hyperlink for ballot and initiative information:

http://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html

^{*}This sample was prepared by Legislative Council Staff. Should Amendment W be adopted by the voters, actual ballots may differ due to county clerk and recorder ballot design discretion.

2nd Draft

1 Argument For

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1) Amendment W helps make the ballot more concise and reader-friendly. A well-designed and shorter ballot will allow voters to complete it more efficiently, which may encourage voter participation. A more compact ballot may also save counties printing and mailing costs, particularly in more populous counties that elect multiple justices or judges and counties that are required to print ballots in both English and Spanish.

8 **Argument Against**

1) The current ballot design is reader-friendly because it clearly asks a retention question for each justice and judge. The changes proposed in Amendment W may be inconsistent with previous sections of the ballot, and voters may be unclear if they are casting votes in a multi-candidate election or for each individual justice or judge. This confusion may increase the likelihood that voters will choose to skip judicial retention questions.

Estimate of Fiscal Impact

Local government impact. Amendment W decreases county clerk and recorder workload and may reduce ballot printing and mailing costs.