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 In 1966, Colorado voters approved a constitutional amendment that repealed the partisan election of justices and judges and enacted the current process.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 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.

For judicial retention elections, the Colorado Constitution requires that a separate question be placed on the ballot for each justice or judge up for retention 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 provides a mock-up of a 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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Potential Ballot Under Amendment W

Judicial	Judicial
Colorado Supreme Court	Shall the following justices of the Colorado
(Vote Yes or No) Shall Justice Robert Smith of the Colorado	Supreme Court be retained in office?
	(Vote Yes or No for each justice) Robert Smith
Supreme Court be retained in office?	Robert Smith
Yes No	Yes No
Shall Judge Maria Rodriguez of the Colorado	Maria Rodriguez
Supreme Court be retained in office?	
	Yes No
Yes No	Shall the following judges of the Colorado
Colorado Court of Appeals	Court of Appeals be retained in office?
(Vote Yes or No)	(Vote Yes or No for each judge)
Shall Judge James Johnson of the Colorado	James Johnson
Court of Appeals be retained in office?	
	Yes No
Yes No	Many Adama
Shall Judge Mary Adams of the Colorado Court	Mary Adams
of Appeals be retained in office?	Yes No No
or Appeals so retained in onice.	
Yes No No	John Franklin
Shall Judge John Franklin of the Colorado	
1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Yes No
Court of Appeals be retained in office?	1
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

4 Argument For

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9 10 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.

^{*}These sample ballots were prepared by Legislative Council Staff. Should Amendment W be adopted by the voters, actual ballots will vary based on county clerk and recorder ballot designs.

3rd Draft

1 Argument Against

2 1) Amendment W is unnecessary and risks confusing voters. The changes proposed in Amendment W are inconsistent with previous sections of the ballot, and voters may be unclear whether they are casting votes in a multi-candidate election or for each individual justice or judge. This potential confusion may increase the likelihood that voters will skip judicial retention questions. The current ballot design is efficient and reader-friendly.

8 Estimate of Fiscal Impact

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