

2026 BALLOT GUIDE

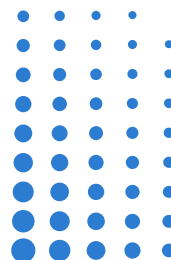
*Ballot Guide of the Associated
General Contractors of Colorado*



ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS

*At AGC we are actively engaged in interviewing
and then supporting or opposing key candidates
& measures that could make or break the
Colorado economy and the construction & design
industry.*

*Here are our recommendations for the
November 3, 2026 election.*



www.agccolorado.org





FEDERAL CANDIDATES

[AGC America PAC](#) has interviewed candidates for Congress and has made PAC contributions to the following candidates in Colorado:

US House of Representatives

District 3	Jeff Hurd - R	https://jeffhurdforcolorado.com/
District 5	Jeff Crank - R	https://jeffcrankforcongress.com/
District 7	Brittany Pettersen - D	https://brittanypettersen.com/
District 8	Gabe Evans - R	https://electgabeevans.com/

STATE BALLOT MEASURES – Vote NO on Amendment 87

AGC takes a NO position on Amendment 87 and is providing info to educate members and voters about the other 13 ballot measures. Additional business analysis available through [Common Sense Institute 2026 Colorado Ballot Guide](#)

This year, voters in Colorado will consider fourteen state ballot measures – 7 proposed changes to the state constitution (Amendments) and 7 changes to state law (Propositions). State legislators referred one of these measures to the ballot (those with a letter) while citizen groups have introduced the remaining thirteen (those with a number). Constitutional Amendments require 55% voter approval, while Propositions require a simple majority (50%) to pass.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment 87 - Graduated Income Tax **VOTE NO**

The ballot initiative would establish a graduated income tax applying to individuals, estates, trusts, and corporations, with the following tiers:

- \$0 - \$25,000 - 3.7%
- \$25,001 - \$100,000 - 4.2%
- \$100,001 - \$500,000 - 4.4% (the current state tax rate)
- \$500,001 - \$750,000 - 7.4%
- \$750,001 - \$1,000,000 - 7.9%
- Above \$1,000,001 - 8.4%

The new income tax revenue is estimated to be \$2.7 Billion - and is restricted to funding K-12 public education, healthcare, and early childhood care, and it must supplement – not supplant – existing funding for those areas. The AGC Board reviewed this measure and opposes Amendment 87 because it will make Colorado less attractive for companies to stay here and relocate here, likely leading to less construction activity in the state.



Amendment 81 - [Law Enforcement Reporting Requirements to Federal Authorities](#) Educate

The ballot initiative would create a new section, Section 17, in Article XVIII of the Colorado Constitution to require state and local law enforcement to notify the U.S. Department of Homeland Security within 72 hours when an individual being charged is not lawfully present in the United States, or if their immigration status cannot be determined after a reasonable effort by law enforcement; and either the individual is charged with a crime of violence, as defined by law, or the individual has been convicted of a prior felony.

Amendment 82 - [Right to Purchase and Sell Natural Gas](#) Educate

The amendment would add a new section to Article XVIII of the Colorado Constitution that would grant consumers the right to purchase natural gas for cooking or heating in homes or businesses, and for distributors and utilities to sell natural gas to consumers.

Amendment 83 - [Constitutional Right to Hunt and Fish](#) Educate

The initiative would add a new section to Article XVIII of the Colorado Constitution establishing a right to hunt, fish, and take fish and wildlife using traditional methods. Additionally, the initiative would exclude endangered species, nongame species, and species that are illegal to hunt under federal law from the right to hunt and fish. It states that the constitutional right to hunt and fish would not authorize trespassing on private property or limit the state's ability to regulate hunting and fishing.

Amendment 84 - [Mail Ballot Voter Identification](#) Educate

The initiative would add a new section to Article VII of the Colorado Constitution requiring voters casting ballots by mail to provide both their signature and an identification number.

Amendment 85 - [Plain Language Ballot Questions](#) Educate

The ballot initiative would require ballot questions to be in plain language at no more than an eighth-grade reading level. Additionally, the initiative would prohibit any state statute from mandating language preceding, following, or in a ballot title of a measure that is not in plain language or exceeds an eighth-grade reading level.

Amendment 86 - [Congressional Redistricting](#) Educate

The ballot initiative would require any mid-decade redistricting to be approved by both the state's independent redistricting commission and the Colorado Supreme Court. Additionally, the initiative would prohibit approving maps drawn purposefully to favor one political party.



Propositions

Proposition NN - State Public K-12 Education Funding Educate

Referred by the Legislature, Proposition NN would increase the TABOR cap and use surplus funds, totaling about \$4.6 billion, for K-12 education expenses, such as educational programs, increasing teacher pay, reducing teacher turnover, limiting class sizes, and preparing students for the workforce. Additionally, Proposition NN would dedicate at least half of the total surplus, in addition to 2% of the state's K-12 education expenditures for that fiscal year, to K-12 schools. The remaining surplus funds would be allocated to a newly created children's account in the general fund, which can be used for programs that prepare children to be successful in school, such as full-day preschool and childcare.

Proposition 132 - Penalties for Fentanyl Crimes Educate

The initiative would increase felony penalties for the distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or possession of fentanyl; require court-ordered treatment for Level 4 drug felonies for possessing fentanyl; and remove drug possession exceptions in determining whether an individual is considered a habitual criminal.

The initiative would change classifications for certain drug crimes related to fentanyl, thereby increasing their penalties. The measure would make the distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, and sale of any amount of fentanyl a Level 1 drug felony. The initiative would classify possession of less than 1 gram of fentanyl as a Level 4 treatment-mandated drug felony, a new classification with a penalty of mandated drug rehabilitation. Additionally, the initiative would remove certain exceptions in determining whether an individual charged with low-level drug felonies is considered a habitual criminal, as well as remove the reasonable mistake defense for defendants to receive lesser penalties for the possession of substances containing fentanyl.

Proposition 133 - Penalties for Human Trafficking of a Minor Educate

The ballot initiative would require life in prison without parole or release for persons convicted of human trafficking a child for sexual servitude. As of 2026, the crime of human trafficking of a minor for sexual servitude was defined as selling or otherwise knowingly facilitating commercial sexual activity involving a person under age 18 or knowingly advertising, offering, or selling travel services that facilitate commercial sexual activity involving a person under age 18. The ballot initiative would add a third element to this definition - knowingly exchanging anything of monetary value to buy or sell sexual activity with a person under age 18. The ballot initiative would change the offense from a class 2 felony to a class 1 felony.



Proposition 134 - Male and Female Participation in School Sports Educate

Proposition 134 would require school- and association-sponsored athletic teams to be classified in one of three categories: (1) males/men/boys, (2) females/women/girls, or (3) coeducational or mixed. Teams designated for females, women, or girls would not be open to male students or participants. Teams designated for males, men, or boys would not be open to female students or participants unless no corresponding female team is offered for that sport. The measure would not limit participation in teams designated as coeducational or mixed. The ballot initiative would define females as "person[s] whose biological reproductive system is organized around the production of ova," and males as "person[s] whose biological reproductive system is organized around the production of sperm." Each school's governing body would be required to adopt a policy implementing the measure.

Proposition 135 - Prohibit Certain Surgeries on Minors Educate

The ballot initiative would prohibit healthcare professionals from performing or providing surgeries to anyone under age 18 for the purpose of changing the person's sex characteristics based on their perception of sex or gender. The ballot initiative would also prohibit state and federal funds, such as Medicaid, or insurance coverage, from paying for these surgeries. These bans would not include "treatment for persons born with a medically verifiable disorder of sex development," "treatment for acquired physical or chemical abnormalities," and male circumcision.

Proposition 136 - Income Tax Rate Cap Educate

The ballot initiative would cap individual and corporate income tax at 4.4% of a taxpayer's federal taxable income.

Proposition 137 - Designate Sporting Goods Sales Tax Revenue for Conservation Educate

The ballot initiative would exempt sales tax revenue generated from the sale of sporting goods and equipment from the provision in the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), which requires excess funds to be refunded to voters. Instead, the initiative would allocate the revenue (estimated at \$175 Million annually) into a newly created fund for environmental protection and wildfire prevention, called the Conserve and Protect Colorado's Water, Land, and Forests Fund.



Ballot Issue 7A - [Front Range Passenger Rail District](#) Educate

Appearing on ballots in the following counties: Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Huerfano, Jefferson, Larimer, Las Animas, Pueblo, and Weld

Ballot Issue 7A establishes a 0.333% sales & use tax (equal to 1/3 of a penny on a \$1 purchase) to raise an estimated \$295,000,000 annually and increase Passenger Rail District debt to \$580,000,000 with a repayment cost of \$780,000,000 to construct, operate and maintain Colorado Connector Passenger Rail Service on the Front Range including Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Sterling Ranch, Littleton, Denver, Westminster, Broomfield, Louisville, Boulder, Longmont, Loveland, and Ft. Collins.

STATE LEGISLATURE CANDIDATES

AGC Colorado PAC has interviewed candidates for the State Legislature and has made PAC contributions to the following candidates:

Colorado State Treasurer

[Jeff Bridges](#) - D

Colorado State Senate

Elections for 17 of the 35 districts in the [Colorado Senate](#) will take place on Nov. 3, 2026. AGC has made AGC PAC contributions to 12 candidates. Ahead of the general election, Democrats have a 23-12 majority in the chamber (one short of a supermajority). Democrats have controlled the state Senate since 2018. Republicans need to hold 12 seats to keep the Democrats from gaining a 2/3 majority (with a 2/3 majority, Democrats can override a Governor veto and refer a measure to the ballot without any Republican support).

Senate District 1	Byron Pelton - R	Senate District 21	Adrienne Benevidez - D
Senate District 3	Dana Charles - R	Senate District 22	Monica Duran - D
Senate District 7	Janice Rich - R	Senate District 24	Kyle Mullica - D
Senate District 8	Dylan Roberts - D	Senate District 25	William Lindstedt - D
Senate District 15	Rob Woodward - R	Senate District 30	John Carson - R
Senate District 15	Janice Marchman - D	Senate District 32	Emily Sirota - D



Colorado State House of Representatives

In 2026 all 65 state [House](#) seats are up for election. AGC has made AGC PAC contributions to 26 candidates. In 2024, Republicans gained three seats in the House, breaking the Democratic supermajority. Going into the election, Democrats have 43 seats to Republicans' 22. Forty-four seats are required to have a supermajority (allows Democrats to refer measures to the ballot and override a Governor veto without Republican support).

House District 4	Cecelia Espinoza - D	House District 42	Sara Woodson - D
House District 11	Karen McCormick - D	House District 43	Nate Marsh - R
House District 12	Karen McCormick - D	House District 44	Anthony Harstook - R
House District 14	Ava Flanell - R	House District 45	Max Brooks - R
House District 16	Jill Haffley - R	House District 46	Tisha Mauro - D
House District 19	Dan Woog - R	House District 47	Ty Winter - R
House District 20	Jarvis Caldwell - R	House District 48	Carlos Barron - R
House District 26	Meghan Lukens - D	House District 50	Ryan Gonzalez - R
House District 26	James Kellog - R	House District 51	Amy Parks - R
House District 27	Danielle Varda - D	House District 53	Andrew Boesenecker - D
House District 28	David Rein - D	House District 55	Rick Taggart - R
House District 36	Michael Carter - D	House District 58	Larry Suckla - R
House District 38	Gretchen Rydin - D	House District 63	Dusty Johnson - R

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KEY DATES

- **Oct. 2:** Mail ballots began going out.
- **Oct. 26:** Last day to register and still receive a mail ballot. After that, register and vote in person.
- **Nov. 3:** Election Day. Ballots must be received by 7 p.m.
- **Voting info at AGC Advocacy Website**
<https://advocacy.agc.org/vote/>

Nonpartisan descriptions of every statewide measure are in the state Blue Book at leg.colorado.gov/bluebook

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