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### Amendments to the Constitution.

Colorado General Assembly

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AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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AMENDMENT No. 1.

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ADOPTED NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

SECTION 3. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, which shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real and personal; *Provided*, That mines and mining claims bearing gold, silver and other precious metals (except the net proceeds and surface improvements thereof), shall be exempt from taxation for the period of ten years from the date of the adoption of this Constitution; and thereafter may be taxed as provided by law; *And, provided further*, That the household goods of every person being the head of a family, to the value of two hundred dollars, shall be exempt from taxation. Ditches, canals and flumes, owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands, owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purpose.

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AMENDMENT No. 2.

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ADOPTED NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

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SEC. 30. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, no law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment; *Provided*, That on and after the first day of March, A. D. 1881, the salaries of the following designated public officers, includ-

ing those thereof who may then be incumbents of such offices, shall be as herein provided, viz.:

The Governor shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars, and the further sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the payment of a private secretary.

The Judges of the Supreme courts shall each receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars.

The Judges of the District courts shall each receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars.

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### AMENDMENT No. 3.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

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SEC. 6. Each member of the General Assembly, until otherwise provided by law, shall receive as compensation for his services, seven dollars (\$7.00) for each days attendance, and fifteen (15) cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite, or allowance whatsoever. No session of the General Assembly shall exceed ninety days. No General Assembly shall fix its own compensation.

SEC. 19. No act of the General Assembly shall take effect until ninety days after its passage, (except in cases of emergency, which shall be expressed in the act), unless the General Assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct. No bill, except the general appropriation bill for the expenses of the government only, introduced in either house of the General Assembly after the first thirty days of the session, shall become a law.

SEC. 22. Every bill shall be read by title when introduced, and at length on two different days in each house; all substantial amendments made thereto, shall

be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law except by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, nor unless on its final passage, the vote be taken by ayes and noes, and the name of those voting be entered on the journal.

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AMENDMENT No. 4.

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ADOPTED NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State as to matters of law and equity, except as in the Constitution otherwise provided, shall be vested in a Supreme court, District courts, County courts, justices of the peace, and such other courts as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. It shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, injunction, and other remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same; and each judge of the Supreme court shall have like power and authority as to writs of *habeas corpus*. The Supreme court shall give its opinion upon important questions upon solemn occasions when required by the Governor, the Senate, or the House of Representatives; and all such opinions shall be published in connection with the reported decisions of said court.

SEC. 12. The State shall be divided into judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected by the electors thereof, one or more judges of the District court therein, as may be provided by law, whose term of office shall be six years; the judges of the District courts may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law, and the General Assembly may by law provide for the selection or election of a suitable person to preside in the trial of causes in special cases.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly may (whenever two-thirds of the members of each house concur therein) increase or diminish the number of judges for any district, or increase or diminish the number of judicial districts and the judges thereof. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and be bounded by county lines; but such increase, diminution, or change in the boundaries of a district, shall not work the removal of any judge from his office during the time for which he shall have been elected or appointed.