

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Colorado:

Colorado Revised Statutes 1-40-137. **PETITION RIGHTS.**

(1) **Procedures.** (1) Petition rights shall exist in all districts. All state and county election offices shall aid any petition. State texts shall be reviewed within two days. Ballot titles up to 60 words in plain English shall be set within six days without fiscal impact. All title protests shall be filed in the supreme court four days after setting and decided six days later. Sample petitions shall be given two days later. 1992 forms apply. Any adult may carry or file any petition.

(2) Initiative entries shall top 5% of district active registered electors up to 100,000 entries. Entries list first and last name, signature, date, registered elector home address, and town, city, or county. Random or statistical entry sampling is forbidden. Affidavit defects shall not affect entries.

(3) Local entries shall be filed by 120 days, and state entries by 365 days, after getting sample petitions. After filing, no entry shall be withdrawn. In five days, neutral election offices shall count and report each filed entry for minimal visual compliance. Common abbreviations are valid. Five days later, anyone except government may protest in the supreme court only. Signers shall be strongly presumed truly addressed district registered electors. Decisions shall issue 15 days later. Invalidity starts one 15-day cure filing period per petition.

(4) Filings by August 1 shall enable ballot issues each November on any topics. Election notice comments shall apply. Ballots shall print one filer and one foe website listed by August 1.

(2) **Referendum.** Only nine bills and one budget may be state petition-exempt yearly. Filing 30,000 entries 90 days after the session shall delay effective dates until elections. Ballot titles shall read, "Shall (listed sections of) (bill number) be rejected?" Later bills on rejected topics require voter approval.

(3) **Definitions.** (1) Districts: the state and all local and home rule governments and authorities.

(2) Petitions: initiatives and referenda on legislative policy, except zoning, started by one or more adults any time.

(4) **Enforcement.** This law is self-executing, severable, effective at once, and repeals all conflicting laws, and C.R.S. 1-40-105, -105.5, -106, -107, -108, -110, -111, -112, -113, -116, -117, -118, -119, -121, -134, and -135. Those who stop, cite, or arrest carriers or signers who peaceably petition in public access areas shall be fined \$3,000. Petitioners may appear by telephone and email. Changing any voter-approved petition requires voter approval of a petition.

397 words

“Shall petition laws allow petitions to all Colorado governments; change procedures to screen petitions for ballots quicker; add voter information; limit ballot titles to 60 words; cap the number of bills the legislature may exempt from possible voter review; change petitions only by another petition; and repeal conflicting laws?”

(49 words)

WHAT PETITION RIGHTS WILL DO FOR YOU:

1. Allow petitions to counties--schools--special districts.
2. Review each petition entry, not a mere 5% to reject.
3. Have one Election Day each November for all petitions.
4. Limit state to 10 “emergency” laws yearly, not 400+.
5. Reduce 1563 words of legalese to 397 simple, clear words.

After 114 years, the petition process needs reform. Make All Government Accountable, user friendly, and respectful of *public* goals, not *special* interests who dislike petitions.

Term limits and TABOR tax refunds were petitions. Schools must honor parental control. End lock downs and mandates. Restore honest elections. Citizen petitions can fix bad policy.

PetitionRights.com.