

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 are reviewed within four days. Ballot titles up to 60 words in plain English shall be set four days later without fiscal impact. All single subject and title protests shall be filed in the supreme court in four days and decided six days later. Sample petitions using 1992 forms are given two days later. 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) Entries shall be filed by 300 days after getting sample petitions. After filing, no entry shall be withdrawn. In ten days, neutral election offices shall count and report each filed entry for minimal visual compliance. Common abbreviations are valid. Within five days, anyone except government may protest specific itemized entries in the supreme court only. Signers shall be strongly presumed truly addressed district registered electors. Decisions shall issue ten days later. Invalidity starts one 15-day cure filing period per petition.

(4) Filings by August 1 shall allow Election Day each November on any topic. Election notice summaries shall apply. Ballots shall print one filer and one foe web address listed by August 1.

(2) Referendum. Only 12 bills may be state petition-exempt yearly. Filing 25,000 valid entries without cure by 90 days after the session shall delay effective dates until elections. Ballot titles shall read, "Shall (listed sections of) (bill number) be rejected?" Future 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 two 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 peaceably petitioning in public access areas shall be fined \$3,000. Petitioners may appear by telephone and email. Except Article V, changing voter-approved petitions requires such petitions.

393 words

“Shall Colorado allow petitions to all local governments; revise procedures to review petitions quicker; inform voters of petition contents; limit ballot titles to 60 words; cap new laws exempt from possible voter review; hold petition elections yearly; change most petitions only by another petition; and repeal certain petition 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. Hold one Election Day yearly for all petitions.
4. Limit state to 12 “emergency” laws yearly, not 300+.
5. Trim 1563 words of legalese to 393 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 fight 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.