STATE OF COLORADO

COLORADO SECURE DIGITAL CIVIC PARTICIPATION ACT

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

One Sentence Pitch: If the app proves who you are for everything else it should let you vote.

ENACTING CLAUSE

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

Single subject. This act concerns the establishment of a secure digital civic participation infrastructure using the existing myColorado ID system for ballot initiative signature collection, ranked choice voting, and related civic participation functions.

ARTICLE 1 — FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLE

Section 1.1. Any mobile device authorized by the state of Colorado to access a resident's official state account — including but not limited to benefit accounts, identity credentials, licensing records, court documents, and state agency communications — is hereby recognized as sufficiently secure for the purpose of casting a ballot in any Colorado election. The state of Colorado may not simultaneously certify a device as secure for official state account access and deny that device's use for civic participation on security grounds. Security certification for state account access constitutes security certification for voting purposes. Any additional requirements established under this Act apply equally to all voting methods and do not constitute a finding that phone-based voting is less secure than any alternative method.

ARTICLE 2 — IDENTITY AUTHENTICATION — FIVE SIMULTANEOUS REQUIREMENTS

Section 2.1. All five requirements must be satisfied simultaneously in a single authentication event. Sequential or separated authentication does not satisfy this requirement.

(a) myColorado ID. The voter's state-issued digital identity credential must be active and linked to current voter registration.

(b) Device registration. The mobile device must be registered with the myColorado ID system as the voter's designated civic participation device. Registration requires in-person verification at a county clerk's office or state DMV. One device per voter. Remote device registration is not permitted.

(c) Biometric trigger. A fingerprint, facial recognition, or equivalent biological identifier supported by the registered device must be completed at the moment of submission. Passcode or PIN authentication alone does not satisfy this requirement.

(d) Encrypted biometric photo token. The app captures a single encrypted biometric image at moment of submission. Image is immediately hashed to a Biometric Confirmation Token. Image permanently deleted within three seconds. Token matched against registered myColorado ID biometric profile. Liveness detection required to prevent synthetic image fraud. Token is non-reversible. No party including the Secretary of State or law enforcement may reconstruct the original image from the token.

(e) Civic Participation Geofence. The voter must be physically present within a defined radius of an authorized civic location as established by the Secretary of State by rule.

ARTICLE 3 — VOTE TRUST TOKEN

Section 3.1. Upon successful completion of all authentication requirements the system shall generate a unique Vote Trust Token combining the voter's Biometric Confirmation Token, timestamp, geofence confirmation, and a cryptographic hash of the encrypted ballot submission.

(1) State trust assignment. The Vote Trust Token shall be permanently assigned to the voter's state trust record within the myColorado ID system. The Vote Trust Token is voter property. The state is trustee of its integrity.

(2) Separation of identity and choice. The Vote Trust Token confirms that a verified voter cast a ballot. It does not contain, reveal, or allow reconstruction of the voter's ballot choices. Ballot choices are encrypted separately and transmitted to the tabulation system without association to the voter's identity.

(3) Double voting prevention. The assignment of a Vote Trust Token constitutes the exercise of that voter's franchise for the relevant election cycle. Any subsequent attempt to cast a ballot in the same election from any device at any location shall return a notification that the franchise has been exercised.

(4) Individual verification. After poll closure every voter may use their Vote Trust Token as a lookup key in the public anonymized ballot dataset to verify their ballot choices were recorded accurately without revealing their identity.

(5) Suppression detection. Any Vote Trust Token assigned to a voter's state trust record that does not appear in the final certified ballot count shall generate an automatic discrepancy alert to the Secretary of State and to the voter.

(6) Permanence. Vote Trust Tokens may not be deleted, modified, or removed without the voter's written consent and CCPAME board approval. Unauthorized modification constitutes election interference under Colorado law.

ARTICLE 4 — COUNTY SECURITY VERIFICATION LAYER

Section 4.1. Before any Vote Trust Token is accepted into the state tabulation system it must receive a County Verification Signature from the county clerk security system with jurisdiction over the voter's registration.

(1) County verification confirms: voter is registered in that county; voter is eligible; no prior Vote Trust Token has been assigned in the current election cycle; token cryptographic integrity is intact.

(2) County Verification Signature generated and returned within 30 seconds of receipt.

(3) Certified Physical Medium record generated at county level simultaneously with County Verification Signature.

(4) Mutual authentication. County and state systems must mutually authenticate each other's identity before any token transmission. A county system that cannot be authenticated by the state shall not generate valid County Verification Signatures.

(5) Decentralized integrity. No single point of failure. Compromise of any single layer is detectable through cross-reference with remaining layers.

(6) County clerk personally notified of any discrepancy within one hour of detection.

ARTICLE 5 — CERTIFIED PHYSICAL MEDIUM

Section 5.1. Every civic participation action shall simultaneously generate an electronic record and a Certified Physical Medium record at the moment of submission.

(1) Certified Physical Medium means the physical record format designated by the Secretary of State as the authoritative non-electronic ballot record. Initial Certified Physical Medium is paper.

(2) Secretary of State may update the Certified Physical Medium designation to any successor physical format meeting or exceeding paper's archival stability, tamper-evidence, human readability, and chain of custody standards with General Assembly approval.

(3) No purely electronic or digital format shall qualify as Certified Physical Medium regardless of its security properties. Physical independence from any network or power source is the permanent constitutional principle.

(4) In any discrepancy between the electronic record and the Certified Physical Medium record the Certified Physical Medium governs. The electronic tally is a reporting and tabulation mechanism only.

(5) Automatic audit trigger. Any discrepancy of more than 0.1% between the electronic tally and the Certified Physical Medium count shall automatically trigger a full hand recount. The audit trigger is automatic and mandatory without petition or legal challenge.

(6) Certified Physical Medium records retained minimum 24 months following any election or signature collection period.

ARTICLE 6 — RANKED CHOICE VOTING INTEGRATION

Section 6.1. Any election conducted through this infrastructure may incorporate ranked choice voting by resolution of the relevant election authority.

(1) Voters rank candidates or options in order of preference. Interface prevents duplicate rankings. Voters may rank as many or as few options as they choose.

(2) Tabulation performed automatically by the Secretary of State's certified digital tabulation system upon poll closure. Results published in real time showing each round of instant runoff calculation.

(3) Complete tabulation algorithm published as open source code and independently audited annually. Any Colorado resident may download and independently verify results.

(4) Ranked choice mechanisms may be applied to ballot initiative priority ranking where multiple related initiatives appear on the same ballot.

ARTICLE 7 — SUPPRESSION DETECTION

Section 7.1. Every voter becomes their own election observer. The Vote Trust Token architecture makes suppression detectable by the voter whose vote was suppressed. Any missing token generates automatic notification to both the Secretary of State and the affected voter with a mechanism to challenge the discrepancy.

ARTICLE 8 — UNIVERSAL INITIATIVE NOTIFICATION AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE COLLECTION

Section 8.1. Upon Secretary of State acceptance of any ballot initiative filing the myColorado ID notification system shall transmit a standardized notification to every registered Colorado voter within 24 hours of filing acceptance.

(1) Notification content. Official title; plain language summary of no more than 100 words; direct link to full initiative text; digital signature collection mechanism allowing immediate signing; real-time signature count and geographic distribution status.

(2) Digital signature authentication requires myColorado ID, biometric confirmation, device registration, and physical presence within a Civic Participation Geofence.

(3) Geographic attribution. Each digital signature is automatically attributed to the signer's registered senate district for Amendment 71 geographic distribution purposes.

(4) Legal equivalence. Digital signatures collected under this section carry equal legal weight to physical wet signatures for all ballot initiative qualification purposes including Amendment 71 geographic distribution requirements.

(5) Amendment 71 compatibility. This Act does not modify Amendment 71's signature thresholds or geographic distribution requirements. It modifies only the mechanism by which those requirements may be satisfied. The logistics barrier is eliminated. The threshold is unchanged.

ARTICLE 8, SECTION 4 — TIERED CIVIC BRIEFING PACKAGE

Section 8.4. Upon initiative filing the Secretary of State's AI-assisted civic briefing system shall generate a complete three-tier Civic Briefing Package within 48 hours.

(a) Tier 1 — Summary Briefing. Video not to exceed 90 seconds presenting core purpose, primary mechanism, and direct effect in plain language.

(b) Tier 2 — Informed Briefing. Video and audio between 5 and 7 minutes presenting key provisions, fiscal impact summary, and primary arguments for and against in neutral informational style.

(c) Tier 3 — Complete Briefing. Comprehensive conversational audio with no maximum time limit covering every provision in plain language. No prior knowledge required for full comprehension.

(d) Navigation. All three tiers accessible from initial notification. Progress saved. Voters may move between tiers freely.

(e) Equal accuracy. Simplification for Tier 1 shall never produce a misleading or incomplete impression. If complete picture cannot fit in Tier 1 time limit the briefing shall note that additional provisions exist.

(f) Neutrality standard enforced by Secretary of State accuracy review. Technology updated every three years. Permanent public archive maintained.

This measure takes effect from and after the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by proclamation of the governor, as provided in section 1 (4)(a) of article V of the Colorado constitution.

SECTION 99. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This measure takes effect from and after the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by proclamation of the governor, as provided in section 1 (4)(a) of article V of the Colorado constitution.