

Proposition __: Establishing All-Candidate Primary and Ranked Choice Voting General Elections

Placed on the ballot by citizen initiative • Passes with a majority vote

1 **Proposition __ proposes amending the Colorado statutes to:**

- 2 • create an all-candidate primary election for certain state and federal offices,
3 where the top four candidates advance to the general election; and
- 4 • allow voters to rank those candidates in the general election, with votes counted
5 over multiple rounds to determine who wins the election.

6 **What Your Vote Means**

7 **YES**

8 A “yes” vote on Proposition __ establishes
9 an all-candidate primary for all voters
10 regardless of their political party for
11 certain offices and advances the top four
12 candidates to a general election where
13 voters rank the candidates in order of
14 preference, once certain conditions in
15 state law are met.

16 **NO**

17 A “no” vote on Proposition __ continues
18 the existing primary election system and
19 the current method of selecting
20 candidates and counting votes at general
21 elections.

22 **Summary and Analysis of Proposition __**

23 **How does the current election system work in Colorado?**

24 Currently, primary elections are used by political parties to nominate candidates for public
25 office. In Colorado, the state conducts primary elections for the major political parties to
26 determine each party’s nominee for each office in the general election. Voters affiliated with
27 a political party may cast a primary ballot only for candidates of that party. Unaffiliated
28 voters may participate in one of these primaries. Other political parties may also nominate
29 candidates to the general election.

30 Nominees from each political party are then placed on the general election ballot, along
31 with any qualifying unaffiliated candidates. Unaffiliated candidates qualify directly to the
32 general election by gathering signatures and do not participate in primary elections. The
33 general election then determines which candidate is elected to an office.

1 **What elections are affected by the measure?**

2 Proposition __ applies to elections for the following state and federal offices:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 3 • U.S. Senator | 8 • State Attorney General |
| 4 • U.S. Representative | 9 • Member of the State Board of Education |
| 5 • Governor and Lieutenant Governor | 10 • Regent of the University of Colorado |
| 6 • Secretary of State | 11 • State Senator |
| 7 • State Treasurer | 12 • State Representative |

13 The measure does not apply to the office of U.S. President, district attorneys, or local
14 government offices. These races will continue to be conducted as they are under current law.

15 **How does the all-candidate primary election work under Proposition __?**

16 Under Proposition __, all candidates who qualify appear on the same primary ballot,
17 regardless of political party affiliation. Unaffiliated candidates collect signatures to qualify for
18 the primary election, rather than the general election. Candidates from political parties still
19 qualify for the primary by collecting signatures or receiving a party nomination.

20 All voters, regardless of political party affiliation, receive the all-candidate primary ballot and
21 choose a single candidate for each office in the primary election. For each office, the four
22 candidates with the highest number of votes advance to the general election and appear on
23 that ballot in a random order. More than one candidate from the same political party may
24 advance to the general election, and some parties may have no candidates advance. If there
25 are four or fewer candidates for the office, all the candidates advance. Primary elections are
26 conducted at the same time for multiple offices, so voters may receive ballots for the new
27 system alongside ballots for the existing system for offices not covered by the measure.

28 **What is ranked choice voting and how would it work under Proposition __?**

29 After the top four candidates advance from the all-candidate primary election, the general
30 election determines the winner. Voters can rank some or all of the candidates for each office
31 in order of preference. The winner is determined by counting the ranked votes using a
32 method called instant runoff voting. If one candidate gets more than half of the first-place
33 votes, they win the election. If no candidate wins more than half of the first-place votes, the
34 candidate with the fewest first-place votes is eliminated and an additional round of counting
35 is conducted.

36 Votes for the eliminated candidate are then counted for the next highest ranked candidate
37 on each ballot, if any. This process continues until a candidate has more than half of the
38 active votes, and wins the election.

39 If voters do not rank all the candidates or if they select the same ranking for multiple
40 candidates, their ballots may not factor into the next round of counting. Such ballots are
41 excluded from counting once all of their ranked candidates have been eliminated and it is
42 not possible to redistribute votes to another candidate.

43 **How do ballots look and how are they counted using ranked choice voting?**

44 Figure 1 shows an example of an individual vote in a single race cast in a general election
45 using ranked choice voting. In this example, the voter selected Candidate C as their first

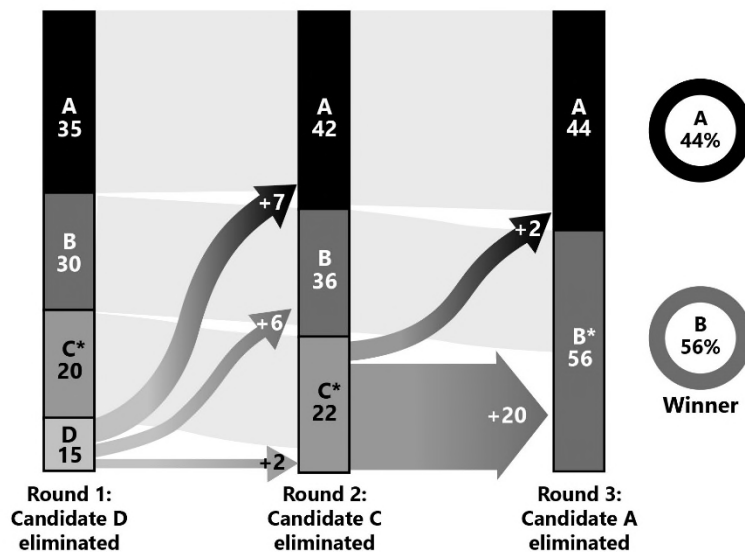
1 choice, Candidate D as their second choice, and Candidate B as their third choice. The voter
 2 did not rank Candidate A. Please note that the actual ballot will look different depending on
 3 future ballot design rules and decisions by election officials.

4 **Figure 1**
 5 **Example of Voted Ballot Using Ranked Choice Voting**

(rank candidates)	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
CANDIDATE A (Party 1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE B (Party 2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE C (Party 2)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE D (Unaffiliated)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6 Figure 2 gives sample results for a single race conducted using ranked choice voting. It
 7 shows how votes are counted in each round, including how votes are redistributed from
 8 eliminated candidates to voters' next highest ranked candidates. The asterisk indicates the
 9 candidate for which the sample ballot above would count in each round of voting: this ballot
 10 would be counted for Candidate C in rounds 1 and 2. In round 3, this ballot would be
 11 counted for Candidate B, because Candidates C and D are already eliminated by round 3.
 12 Additional detail on the redistribution of votes and counting process is provided below
 13 Figure 2. Please note that Figure 2 reflects only one possible scenario for this race's results.
 14 In some cases, one candidate will receive more than half the first-place votes in the first
 15 round of counting.

16 **Figure 2**
 17 **Example Election Results Using Ranked Choice Voting**



1 In the example results in Figure 2, 100 votes are cast. No candidate has more than
2 50 percent of the first-place votes in round 1. Candidate D has the fewest votes in round 1
3 and is therefore eliminated. Ballots that ranked Candidate D first are now redistributed and
4 counted for the next highest ranked candidate on those ballots in round 2. Again in round 2,
5 no candidate has more than 50 percent of the votes, so the candidate with the fewest votes,
6 Candidate C, is eliminated. Finally, after Candidate C's ballots are redistributed to those
7 voters' next choice, Candidate B gets 56 percent of the votes in round 3 and wins the
8 election. Please note that, for simplicity, every ballot counts in each round in this example. In
9 practice, some ballots will run out of active candidates in their rankings and not factor into
10 all rounds of counting.

11 **When will Proposition __ take effect?**

12 Under current law, Proposition __ cannot take effect until certain criteria are met. At least 12
13 municipalities that meet various demographic qualifications must use ranked choice voting,
14 and the state must audit these elections and prepare a report, before an election for state
15 and federal offices using the changes proposed in the measure can occur.

For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the measures on the ballot at the November 5, 2024, election, go to the Colorado Secretary of State's elections center web site hyperlink for ballot and initiative information:

<https://coloradosos.gov/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html>

16 **Arguments For Proposition __**

- 17 1) The all-candidate primary gives all voters an equal opportunity to decide which
18 candidates make the general election ballot. There are many districts in Colorado that
19 are safe for one major political party, which means that whoever wins that primary
20 election almost always wins the general election. Turnout is lower in primary elections,
21 and the voters who do participate are often the most partisan. Opening primary races to
22 more voters allows greater participation in these elections and could also make general
23 elections more competitive.
- 24 2) Proposition __ allows voters to rank the top four candidates in general elections, giving
25 them more choice to express their voting preferences. General election voters are not
26 necessarily limited to one candidate from each party, giving Coloradans more options.
27 Voters are more empowered to give a top ranking to their favorite candidate, while still
28 supporting backup choices. Ranked choice voting could lead to election results that
29 better reflect the will of the voters.

30 **Arguments Against Proposition __**

- 31 1) The new election system proposed by Proposition __ is more complex and expensive.
32 Voters will have to vote in two different systems for each election and may receive
33 multiple ballots. Taxpayers will pay for extensive voter education and outreach efforts.
34 Even so, some voters will still be confused and will incorrectly fill out their ballots, which

1 could change election winners. The complexity of counting ranked results could lead to
2 questions about whether the results are fair.

3 2) Political parties play an important role in our political system and should have their own
4 primary elections to select candidates who reflect their beliefs and policy priorities.
5 Unaffiliated voters can already participate in primary elections, so there is no need to
6 open up primary elections in a way that further erodes the political parties' ability to
7 select their own candidates. The all-candidate primary may also force candidates to
8 spend more on their campaigns in order to stand out in a larger field, inviting even more
9 money into our political system.

10 **Fiscal Impact of Proposition** __

11 **State spending.** If the current law requirements for implementing the all-candidate primary
12 and ranked choice voting are met, state spending in the Department of State will increase by
13 about \$100,000 in the first year of implementation and around \$6 million per year in future
14 years. These costs are to hire additional staff, make software updates, redesign ballots,
15 conduct voter outreach, and reimburse counties for increased election costs.

16 Because the requirements under current law may delay implementation of the measure, the
17 specific years when these impacts will occur cannot be identified. Impacts will not occur if
18 the requirements for implementing ranked choice voting and all-candidate primaries are not
19 met.

20 **State revenue.** State revenue from business filing fees paid to the Department of State must
21 be increased to cover the costs listed above. The actual amount of new revenue and fee
22 changes will be set administratively by the Department of State. Any adjustment in fees will
23 only occur once the current law requirement for implementing the measure are met. If the
24 state legislature uses state General Fund money to cover these costs, fees will not need to be
25 adjusted.

26 **Local government spending.** If the current law requirements to implement the measure are
27 met, counties will have increased costs to conduct primary and general elections. Counties
28 will need to print and mail out new ballots, update voting systems, give new instructions to
29 voters, perform additional tabulations, and provide additional training to staff and voters.
30 Based on this, the cost to counties will increase by about \$5 million for the primary election
31 and about \$4 million for the general election. The state reimburses a portion of county
32 election costs.

Proposition __: Establishing All-Candidate Primary and Ranked Choice Voting General Elections

Placed on the ballot by citizen initiative • Passes with a majority vote

1 **Proposition __ proposes amending the Colorado statutes to:**

- 2 • create an all-candidate primary election for certain state and federal offices,
3 where the top four candidates advance to the general election; and
- 4 • allow voters to rank those candidates in the general election, with votes counted
5 over multiple rounds to determine who wins the election.

6 **What Your Vote Means**

7 **YES**

8 A “yes” vote on Proposition __ establishes
9 an all-candidate primary for all voters
10 regardless of their political party for
11 certain offices and advances the top four
12 candidates to a general election where
13 voters rank the candidates in order of
14 preference, once certain conditions in
15 state law are met.

16 **NO**

17 A “no” vote on Proposition __ continues
18 the existing primary election system and
19 the current method of selecting
20 candidates and counting votes at general
21 elections.

22 **Summary and Analysis of Proposition __**

23 **How does the current election system work in Colorado?**

24 Currently, primary elections are used by political parties to nominate candidates for public
25 office. In Colorado, the state conducts primary elections for the major political parties to
26 determine each party’s nominee for each office in the general election. Voters affiliated with
27 a political party may cast a primary ballot only for candidates of that party. Unaffiliated
28 voters may participate in one of these primaries. Other political parties may also nominate
29 candidates to the general election.

30 Nominees from each political party are then placed on the general election ballot, along
31 with any qualifying unaffiliated candidates. Unaffiliated candidates qualify directly to the
32 general election by gathering signatures and do not participate in primary elections. The
33 general election then determines which candidate is elected to an office.

1 **What elections are affected by the measure?**

2 Proposition __ applies to elections for the following state and federal offices:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 3 • U.S. Senator | 8 • State Attorney General |
| 4 • U.S. Representative | 9 • Member of the State Board of Education |
| 5 • Governor and Lieutenant Governor | 10 • Regent of the University of Colorado |
| 6 • Secretary of State | 11 • State Senator |
| 7 • State Treasurer | 12 • State Representative |

13 The measure does not apply to the office of U.S. President, district attorneys, or local
14 government offices. These races will continue to be conducted as they are under current law.

15 **How does the all-candidate primary election work under Proposition __?**

16 Under Proposition __, all candidates who qualify appear on the same primary ballot,
17 regardless of political party affiliation. Unaffiliated candidates collect signatures to qualify for
18 the primary election, rather than the general election. Candidates from political parties still
19 qualify for the primary by collecting signatures or receiving a party nomination.

20 All voters, regardless of political party affiliation, receive the all-candidate primary ballot and
21 choose a single candidate for each office in the primary election. For each office, the four
22 candidates with the highest number of votes advance to the general election and appear on
23 that ballot in a random order. More than one candidate from the same political party may
24 advance to the general election. If there are four or fewer candidates for the office, all the
25 candidates advance to the general election. Primary elections are conducted at the same
26 time for multiple offices, so voters may receive ballots for the new system alongside ballots
27 for the existing system for offices not covered by the measure.

28 **What is ranked choice voting and how would it work under Proposition __?**

29 After the top four candidates advance from the all-candidate primary election, the general
30 election determines the winner. Voters can rank some or all of the candidates for each office
31 in order of preference. The winner is determined by counting the ranked votes using a
32 method called instant runoff voting. If one candidate gets more than half of the first-place
33 votes, they win the election. If no candidate wins more than half of the first-place votes, the
34 candidate with the fewest first-place votes is eliminated and an additional round of counting
35 is conducted.

36 Votes for the eliminated candidate are then counted for the next highest ranked candidate
37 on each ballot, if any. This process continues until a candidate has more than half of the
38 active votes, and wins the election.

39 If voters do not rank all the candidates or if they select the same ranking for multiple
40 candidates, their ballots may not factor into the next round of counting. Such ballots are
41 excluded from counting once all of their ranked candidates have been eliminated and it is
42 not possible to redistribute votes to another candidate.

43 **How do ballots look and how are they counted using ranked choice voting?**

44 Figure 1 shows an example of an individual vote in a single race cast in a general election
45 using ranked choice voting. In this example, the voter selected Candidate C as their first

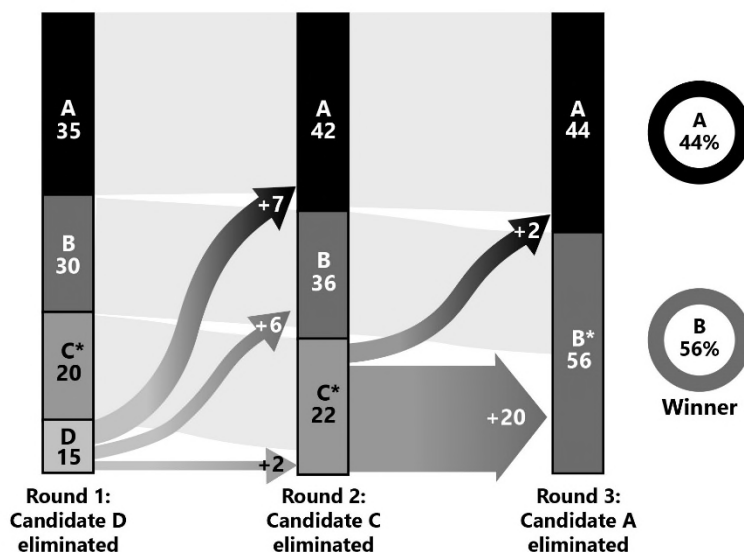
1 choice, Candidate D as their second choice, and Candidate B as their third choice. The voter
 2 did not rank Candidate A. Please note that the actual ballot will look different depending on
 3 future ballot design rules and decisions by election officials.

4 **Figure 1**
 5 **Example of Voted Ballot Using Ranked Choice Voting**

(rank candidates)	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
CANDIDATE A (Party 1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE B (Party 2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE C (Party 2)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE D (Unaffiliated)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6 Figure 2 gives sample results for a single race conducted using ranked choice voting. It
 7 shows how votes are counted in each round, including how votes are redistributed from
 8 eliminated candidates to voters' next highest ranked candidates. The asterisk indicates the
 9 candidate for which the sample ballot above would count in each round of voting: this ballot
 10 would be counted for Candidate C in rounds 1 and 2. In round 3, this ballot would be
 11 counted for Candidate B, because Candidates C and D are already eliminated by round 3.
 12 Additional detail on the redistribution of votes and counting process is provided below
 13 Figure 2. Please note that Figure 2 reflects only one possible scenario for this race's results.
 14 In some cases, one candidate will receive more than half the first-place votes in the first
 15 round of counting.

16 **Figure 2**
 17 **Example Election Results Using Ranked Choice Voting**



1 In the example results in Figure 2, 100 votes are cast. No candidate has more than
 2 50 percent of the first-place votes in round 1. Candidate D has the fewest votes in round 1
 3 and is therefore eliminated. Ballots that ranked Candidate D first are now redistributed and
 4 counted for the next highest ranked candidate on those ballots in round 2. Again in round 2,
 5 no candidate has more than 50 percent of the votes, so the candidate with the fewest votes,
 6 Candidate C, is eliminated. Finally, after Candidate C's ballots are redistributed to those
 7 voters' next choice, Candidate B gets 56 percent of the votes in round 3 and wins the
 8 election. Please note that, for simplicity, every ballot counts in each round in this example. In
 9 practice, some ballots will run out of active candidates in their rankings and not factor into
 10 all rounds of counting.

11 **When will Proposition __ take effect?**

12 Under current law, Proposition __ cannot take effect until certain criteria are met. At least 12
 13 municipalities that meet various demographic qualifications must use ranked choice voting,
 14 and the state must audit these elections, before an election for state and federal offices
 15 using the changes proposed in the measure can occur.

For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the measures on the ballot at the November 5, 2024, election, go to the Colorado Secretary of State's elections center web site hyperlink for ballot and initiative information:

<https://coloradosos.gov/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html>

16 **Arguments For Proposition __**

- 17 1) The all-candidate primary gives all voters an equal opportunity to decide which
 18 candidates make the general election ballot. There are many districts in Colorado that
 19 are safe for one major political party, which means that whoever wins that primary
 20 election almost always wins the general election. Turnout is lower in primary elections,
 21 and the voters who do participate are often the most partisan. Opening primary races to
 22 more voters allows greater participation in these elections and could also make general
 23 elections more competitive.
- 24 2) Proposition __ allows voters to rank multiple candidates in general elections, giving them
 25 more choice to express their voting preferences. General election voters are not
 26 necessarily limited to one candidate from each party, giving Coloradans more options.
 27 Voters are more empowered to give a top ranking to their favorite candidate, while still
 28 supporting backup choices. Ranked choice voting could lead to election results that
 29 better reflect the will of the voters.

30 **Arguments Against Proposition __**

- 31 1) The new election system proposed by Proposition __ is more complex and expensive.
 32 Voters will have to vote in two different systems for each election and may receive
 33 multiple ballots. Taxpayers will pay for extensive voter education and outreach efforts.
 34 Even so, some voters will still be confused and will incorrectly fill out their ballots, which

1 could change election winners. The complexity of counting ranked results could lead to
2 questions about whether the results are fair.

3 2) Political parties play an important role in our political system and should have their own
4 primary elections to select candidates who reflect their beliefs and policy priorities.
5 Unaffiliated voters can already participate in primary elections, so there is no need to
6 open up primary elections in a way that further erodes the political parties' ability to
7 select their own candidates. The all-candidate primary may also force candidates to
8 spend more on their campaigns in order to stand out in a larger field, inviting even more
9 money into our political system.

10 **Fiscal Impact of Proposition** __

11 **State spending.** If the current law requirements for implementing the all-candidate primary
12 and ranked choice voting are met, state spending in the Department of State will increase by
13 about \$100,000 in the first year of implementation and around \$6 million per year in future
14 years. These costs are to hire additional staff, make software updates, redesign ballots,
15 conduct voter outreach, and reimburse counties for increased election costs.

16 Because the requirements under current law may delay implementation of the measure, the
17 specific years when these impacts will occur cannot be identified. Impacts will not occur if
18 the requirements for implementing ranked choice voting and all-candidate primaries are not
19 met.

20 **State revenue.** State revenue from business filing fees paid to the Department of State must
21 be increased to cover the costs listed above. The actual amount of new revenue and fee
22 changes will be set administratively by the Department of State. Any adjustment in fees will
23 only occur once the current law requirement for implementing the measure are met. If the
24 state legislature uses state General Fund money to cover these costs, fees will not need to be
25 adjusted.

26 **Local government spending.** If the current law requirements to implement the measure are
27 met, counties will have increased costs to conduct primary and general elections. Counties
28 will need to print and mail out new ballots, update voting systems, give new instructions to
29 voters, perform additional tabulations, and provide additional training to staff and voters.
30 Based on this, the cost to counties will increase by about \$5 million for the primary election
31 and about \$4 million for the general election. The state reimburses a portion of county
32 election costs.

Last Draft Comments from Interested Parties

Initiative 310 Establishing All-Candidate Primary and Ranked Choice Voting General Elections

Aly Belknap, representing Colorado Common Cause:

Hello,

My name is Aly Belknap, and I'm the Executive Director of Colorado Common Cause. We're a nonpartisan nonprofit organization that has worked in our state since 1971 to expand access to voting, hold government accountable, and promote public engagement in the political process. We've been a driving force in various campaigns to strengthen Colorado's election system and make our democracy more accessible for all, including election modernization, automatic voter registration, and multilingual ballot access.

I am reaching out to provide comment on the draft Blue Book analysis language for Initiative 310, Concerning the Conduct of Elections. Firstly, thank you for keeping the line about money in politics in the 2nd proponent argument. We feel this is critical information for how 310 would impact campaign finance & dark money in politics.

Lastly, we'd like to reiterate a final time that the 2nd argument remove language about the role of the political parties in selecting their own candidates, in favor of greater emphasis on concerns that election officials have with implementing an entirely new election system by 2026 (ballot counting, verification, processing, centrally calculating election winners in RCV elections, and auditing to ensure election results are accurate). It is important that we safeguard CO's election system from vulnerabilities to outside influence and process-related breakdowns, which may further erode public trust in our elections. We feel this information is more important than sharing about the role of the parties in selecting their own candidates; many opponent organizations are nonpartisan and do not have these concerns, and unaffiliated voters and party affiliated voters alike will be just as impacted by the aforementioned implementation concerns, whereas only party loyalists would conceivably have concerns about protecting the power of political parties.

Thank you for considering our feedback.

Last Draft Comments from Interested Parties

Mark Chilson, representing himself:

Dear Colorado Legislative Council Staff:

Thank you for your continued labors on the crucial work to see that a fair presentation of #310 go before the public.

Despite my initial testimony I have not been included in the #310 distribution list. I here, again, request I be added.

Please find attached which serves as my comments including change requests.

Mr. Chilson also submitted Attachment A.

Matt Crane, representing the Colorado County Clerks Association:

Good afternoon,

Please find attached suggested edits to Initiative 310, 3rd Draft from the Colorado County Clerks Association.

The suggested edits are in red font.

If you have any questions, or if you would like to discuss this further, please let me know.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this request.

Mr. Crane also submitted Attachment B.

Linda Good, representing herself:

Attached please find my public comments on the 3rd Draft of Initiative #310 for the Blue Book.

Ms. Good also submitted Attachment C.

Last Draft Comments from Interested Parties

David B. Meschke, representing Jason Bertolacci and Owen Clough, the proponents of Initiative 310:

Legislative Council,

On behalf of Initiative #310's proponents, Jason Bertolacci and Owen Clough, attached please find their comments on the third draft of the ballot analysis for Initiative #310.

We appreciate the continued dialogue and the chance to provide comment. We believe the process has been fair, and we are grateful for the opportunity to provide our input. For this third draft, we have only three relatively small suggestions, which are in red text and comment bubbles in the attached. Please let me know if you cannot see the red text or the comment bubbles.

Please confirm receipt and reach out if you have any questions.

Mr. Meschke also submitted Attachment D.

q3c6y6@netscape.net, representing themselves (no name was provided):

I stand opposed to Initiative 310.

Change Requests & Comments on the “3rd Draft” of Proposition #310

August 18, 2024 Mark Chilson Elector in Denver County 2023-2024 Ballot Proposition #310

Preamble: The specter of Coloradoans being deluged with swarms of petition signature gatherers and their plaintive demands ... this ought weigh in the committee’s mind. This is not some technicality, rather it will alter the life of every Coloradoan—voter or not. On your shoulders rests the duty to prevent citizens from being tricked.

Page 2, Line 13: This proposition institutes a situation in which there are two systems for nominating and voting, and so this needs to be declared outright in its own sentence to that effect.

Page 2, Line 17: It is not just signatures on scraps of paper that are to be collected by candidates. Rather petition signatures. The people of Colorado will have this committee to thank if they are not warned that this will be the mother of all petition drives for all candidates and for both the primary election and the general election.

Page 2, Line 18-19 is deceptive: “Candidates from political parties still 18 qualify for the primary by collecting signatures or receiving a party nomination.” This implies the parties can still get their candidate on the general election ballot. The radical change here imposed is that the situation regarding “political parties” will change. It will alter. This must be highlighted by the language here. Indeed, the whole purpose of a primary is now being changed & imposed by a “Yes” vote on this measure. Political parties will not be able to qualify for the general election unless, by some expenditure of funds and exertion of effort, they are able to make their petition-signature-tally one of the four greatest. Indeed, whether a political party does or does not nominate a candidate becomes irrelevant to this ballot initiative. Ballot language was to the effect, “Nothing herein shall prevent” the same. This matter is extraneous in the body of the ballot language. It ought be dispensed with in the description so the difference is stark and not virtually impossible for the voter to intuit what the change afoot exactly is.

Page 2, Line 40 : the vote either will or will not count. The language here needs to be specific.

Page 3, Line 5: The diagram gives a misleading impression that both political parties will be necessarily represented on the ballot in the general election. In fact, under this system, this former likelihood becomes far less likely. Post Feingold-McCain, the parties are not the ones with the campaign money. The political non-profits have the big money. Those candidates who qualify for the general ballot but did not receive the nomination of a party will not have a party declared to the right of the candidate’s name.

Page 5, Line 9: The four biggest campaign budgets will be those that likely prevail. Signature gathering costs a fortune. The great fortunes will likely prevail in politics instead of popular will. It is essential the word “strips” occurs in somewhere in the pertinent language on parties: Primaries were necessarily tied to parties, parties were necessarily tied to primaries. Now with sweeping finality a primary will become an entirely different thing.

Page 5, Line 17: Will both the ranked choice voting method and the open-primary then not take effect, or just the ranked choice part not take effect?

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Chilson

Proposition __: Establishing All-Candidate Primary and Ranked Choice Voting General Elections

Placed on the ballot by citizen initiative • Passes with a majority vote

1 **Proposition __proposes amending the Colorado statutes to:**

- 2 • create an all-candidate primary election for certain state and federal offices,
3 where the top four candidates advance to the general election; and
- 4 • allow voters to rank those candidates in the general election, with votes counted
5 over multiple rounds to determine who wins the election.

6 **What Your Vote Means**

7 **YES**

8 A "yes" vote on Proposition __establishes
9 an all-candidate primary for all voters
10 regardless of their political party for
11 certain offices and advances the top four
12 candidates to a general election where
13 voters rank the candidates in order of
14 preference, once certain conditions in
15 state law are met.

16 **NO**

17 A "no" vote on Proposition __continues
18 the existing primary election system and
19 the current method of selecting
20 candidates and counting votes at general
21 elections.

22 **Summary and Analysis of Proposition**

23 **How does the current election system work in Colorado?**

24 Currently, primary elections are used by political parties to nominate candidates for public
25 office. In Colorado, the state conducts primary elections for the major political parties to
26 determine each party's nominee for each office in the general election. Voters affiliated with
27 a political party may cast a primary ballot only for candidates of that party. Unaffiliated
28 voters may participate in one of these primaries. Other political parties may also nominate
29 candidates to the general election.

30 Nominees from each political party are then placed on the general election ballot, along
31 with any qualifying unaffiliated candidates. Unaffiliated candidates qualify directly to the
32 general election by gathering signatures and do not participate in primary elections. The
33 general election then determines which candidate is elected to an office.

1 **What elections are affected by the measure?**

2 Proposition __applies to elections for the following state and federal offices:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 3 • U.S. Senator | 8 • State Attorney General |
| 4 • U.S. Representative | 9 • Member of the State Board of Education |
| 5 • Governor and Lieutenant Governor | 10 • Regent of the University of Colorado |
| 6 • Secretary of State | 11 • State Senator |
| 7 • State Treasurer | 12 • State Representative |

13 The measure does not apply to:

14 the office of U.S. President,

15 District Attorney

16 School Board

17 County Commissioner

18 County Clerk

19 County Sheriff

20 County Treasurer

21 County Coroner

22 City/Town Council

23 Mayor

24 Transportation Districts

25 Metro Districts

26 Library Districts

27 Fire Districts

28 Water Districts

29 Agriculture Districts

30 **How does the all-candidate primary election work under Proposition __?**

31 Under Proposition __, all candidates who qualify appear on the same primary ballot,
32 regardless of political party affiliation. Unaffiliated candidates collect signatures to qualify for
33 the primary election, rather than the general election. Candidates from political parties still
34 qualify for the primary by collecting signatures or receiving a party nomination.

35 All voters, regardless of political party affiliation, receive the all-candidate primary ballot and
36 choose a single candidate for each office in the primary election. For each office, the four
37 candidates with the highest number of votes advance to the general election and appear on
38 that ballot in a random order. More than one candidate from the same political party may
39 advance to the general election. If there are four or fewer candidates for the office, all the
40 candidates advance to the general election. Primary elections are conducted at the same
41 time for multiple offices, so voters may receive ballots for the new system alongside ballots
42 for the existing system for offices not covered by the measure.

43 **What is ranked choice voting and how would it work under Proposition __?**

44 After the top four candidates advance from the all-candidate primary election, the general
45 election determines the winner. Voters can rank some or all of the candidates for each office
46 in order of preference. The winner is determined by counting the ranked votes using a
47 method called instant runoff voting. If one candidate gets more than half of the first-place
48 votes, they win the election. If no candidate wins more than half of the first-place votes, the
49 candidate with the fewest first-place votes is eliminated and an additional round of counting

50 is conducted.

51 Votes for the eliminated candidate are then counted for the next highest ranked candidate
52 on each ballot, if any. This process continues until a candidate has more than half of the
53 active votes, and wins the election.

54 If voters do not rank all the candidates or if they select the same ranking for multiple
55 candidates, their ballots may not factor into the next round of counting. Such ballots are
56 excluded from counting once all of their ranked candidates have been eliminated and it is
57 not possible to redistribute votes to another candidate.

58 **How do ballots look and how are they counted using ranked choice voting?**

59 Figure 1 shows an example of an individual vote in a single race cast in a general election
60 using ranked choice voting. In this example, the voter selected Candidate C as their first

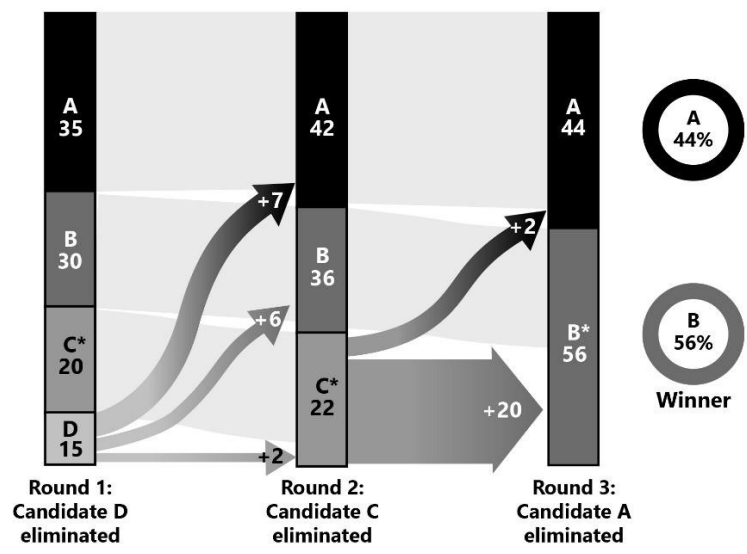
1 choice, Candidate D as their second choice, and Candidate B as their third choice. The voter
 2 did not rank Candidate A. Please note that the actual ballot will look different depending on
 3 future ballot design rules and decisions by election officials.

4 **Figure 1**
 5 **Example of Voted Ballot Using Ranked Choice Voting**

(rank candidates)	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
CANDIDATE A (Party 1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE B (Party 2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE C (Party 2)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE D (Unaffiliated)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6 Figure 2 gives sample results for a single race conducted using ranked choice voting. It
 7 shows how votes are counted in each round, including how votes are redistributed from
 8 eliminated candidates to voters' next highest ranked candidates. The asterisk indicates the
 9 candidate for which the sample ballot above would count in each round of voting: this ballot
 10 would be counted for Candidate C in rounds 1 and 2. In round 3, this ballot would be
 11 counted for Candidate B, because Candidates C and D are already eliminated by round 3.
 12 Additional detail on the redistribution of votes and counting process is provided below
 13 Figure 2. Please note that Figure 2 reflects only one possible scenario for this race's results.
 14 In some cases, one candidate will receive more than half the first-place votes in the first
 15 round of counting.

16 **Figure 2**
 17 **Example Election Results Using Ranked Choice Voting**



1 In the example results in Figure 2, 100 votes are cast. No candidate has more than
2 50 percent of the first-place votes in round 1. Candidate D has the fewest votes in round 1
3 and is therefore eliminated. Ballots that ranked Candidate D first are now redistributed and
4 counted for the next highest ranked candidate on those ballots in round 2. Again in round 2,
5 no candidate has more than 50 percent of the votes, so the candidate with the fewest votes,
6 Candidate C, is eliminated. Finally, after Candidate C's ballots are redistributed to those
7 voters' next choice, Candidate B gets 56 percent of the votes in round 3 and wins the
8 election. Please note that, for simplicity, every ballot counts in each round in this example. In
9 practice, some ballots will run out of active candidates in their rankings and not factor into
10 all rounds of counting.

11 **When will Proposition __ take effect?**

12 Under current law, Proposition__ cannot take effect until certain criteria are met. At least 12
13 municipalities that meet various demographic qualifications must use ranked choice voting,
14 and the state must audit **and prepare a report including information regarding the number of
votes not counted due to errors, and the impact of ranked choice voting on voter turnout in
historically under-represented communities, including the disability community, non-English
speaking voters and non-white voters** in these elections, before an election for state and
federal offices
15 using the changes proposed in the measure can occur.

For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the measures on the ballot at the November 5, 2024, election, go to the Colorado Secretary of State's elections center web site hyperlink for ballot and initiative information:

<https://coloradosos.gov/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html>

16 **Arguments For Proposition**

- 17 1) The all-candidate primary gives all voters an equal opportunity to decide which
18 candidates make the general election ballot. There are many districts in Colorado that
19 are safe for one major political party, which means that whoever wins that primary
20 election almost always wins the general election. Turnout is lower in primary elections,
21 and the voters who do participate are often the most partisan. Opening primary races to
22 more voters allows greater participation in these elections and could also make general
23 elections more competitive.
- 24 2) Proposition __allows voters to rank multiple candidates in general elections, giving them
25 more choice to express their voting preferences. General election voters are not
26 necessarily limited to one candidate from each party, giving Coloradans more options.
27 Voters are more empowered to give a top ranking to their favorite candidate, while still
28 supporting backup choices. Ranked choice voting could lead to election results that
29 better reflect the will of the voters.

30 **Arguments Against Proposition**

- 31 1) The new election system proposed by Proposition __is more complex and expensive.
32 Voters will have to vote in two different systems for each election and may receive

33 multiple ballots. Taxpayers will pay for extensive voter education and outreach efforts.
34 Even so, some voters will still be confused and will incorrectly fill out their ballots, which

1 could change election winners. The complexity of counting ranked results could lead to
2 questions about whether the results are fair.

3 2) Political parties play an important role in our political system and should have their own
4 primary elections to select candidates who reflect their beliefs and policy priorities.
5 Unaffiliated voters can already participate in primary elections, so there is no need to
6 open up primary elections in a way that further erodes the political parties' ability to
7 select their own candidates. The all-candidate primary may also force candidates to
8 spend more on their campaigns in order to stand out in a larger field, inviting even more
9 money into our political system.

10 **Fiscal Impact of Proposition**

11 **State spending.** If the current law requirements for implementing the all-candidate primary
12 and ranked choice voting are met, state spending in the Department of State will increase by
13 about \$100,000 in the first year of implementation and around \$6 million per year in future
14 years. These costs are to hire additional staff, make software updates, redesign ballots,
15 conduct voter outreach, and reimburse counties for increased election costs.

16 Because the requirements under current law may delay implementation of the measure, the
17 specific years when these impacts will occur cannot be identified. Impacts will not occur if
18 the requirements for implementing ranked choice voting and all-candidate primaries are not
19 met.

20 **State revenue.** State revenue from business filing fees paid to the Department of State must
21 be increased to cover the costs listed above. The actual amount of new revenue and fee
22 changes will be set administratively by the Department of State. Any adjustment in fees will
23 only occur once the current law requirement for implementing the measure are met. If the
24 state legislature uses state General Fund money to cover these costs, fees will not need to be
25 adjusted.

26 **Local government spending.** If the current law requirements to implement the measure are
27 met, counties will have increased costs to conduct primary and general elections. Counties
28 will need to print and mail out new ballots, update voting systems, give new instructions to
29 voters, perform additional tabulations, and provide additional training to staff and voters.
30 Based on this, the cost to counties will increase by about \$5 million for the primary election
31 and about \$4 million for the general election. The state reimburses a portion of county
32 election costs.

Please consider the following on the 3rd Draft of the Blue Book text for Initiative #310.

PAGE 1

- A. The importance of this statement to make no change is downplayed. Please repeat the Continues idea for the second subject of the Proposition. There is room as it lays out on the on the column for the additional text. Suggestion:

17 A "no" vote on Proposition __ continues
18 the existing primary election system and
19 the current method of selecting
20 candidates and CONTINUES THE TRADITIONAL METHOD OF counting votes at general
21 elections.

Or

17 A "no" vote on Proposition __ continues
18 the existing primary election system and
19 the current method of selecting
20 candidates and CONTINUES counting votes at general
21 elections AS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF VOTES WINS.

- B. It is important to emphasize the fact that currently only one candidate from every party is assured a place on the General ballot because the proposes All-Candidate primary could see multiple candidates from one party and no candidates from a party on the General ballot. A suggestion would be:

30 A NOMINEE from each political party is then placed on the general election ballot, along
31 with any qualifying unaffiliated candidates.

- C. Again please emphasize the current method of conducting elections is by Plurality, or the highest number of votes.

32 general election by gathering signatures and do not participate in primary elections. The

33 general election then determines which candidate is elected to an office AS THE PERSON WHO
OBTAINS THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES.

Page 2

D. The use of the word “who” in line 16 needs to be removed as it leads the reader to believe there is a satisfying statement. Or possibly change the verbiage to:

16 Under Proposition __, all QUALIFIED candidates ~~who qualify~~ appear on the same primary ballot,
17 regardless of political party affiliation. Unaffiliated candidates WILL collect signatures to qualify for
18 the primary election, rather than the general election.

E. It is important to notify the public that a candidate from their party may not be represented on the General election ballot.

23 that ballot in a random order. More than one candidate from the same political party may
24 advance to the general election, OR ALL CANDIDATES FROM A PARTY MAY BE ELIMINATED DURING
THE PRIMARY. If there are four or fewer candidates for the office, all the

Or maybe:

OR A PARTY MAY NOT HAVE A CANDIDATE ADVANCE TO THE GENERAL ELECTION.

F. There is no “may” to this statement. Please replace “may” with “will”.

26 time for multiple offices, so voters WILL ~~may~~ receive ballots for the new system alongside ballots
27 for the existing system for offices not covered by the measure.

G. The step where the 2nd ranked votes are redistributed has been left out of this description and then a new tabulation takes place. This is important for electors to understand.

36 Votes for the eliminated candidate are then counted for the next highest ranked candidate

37 on each ballot, if any. This process continues until a candidate has more than half of the
38 active votes, and wins the election.

Page 4

The Arguments For are based on opinion and have no facts behind them. Whereas the Arguments Against are based on known outcomes if the changes are voted in. This is not a fair “debate”. If there are no actual good arguments for this proposition then this section should reflect that by either being

shortened to only factual arguments or words need to be added to indicate that the statements are based on opinions and conjecture.

Arguments For

- H. This statement is deceptive because all voters do currently to have an equal opportunity to decide which candidates make the general election ballot because all voters in Colorado are able to participate in the current Primary system. This has been the case for decades by changing affiliation to vote in the Primary of your choice, and more recently to remain Unaffiliated to get both ballots.

17 1) The all-candidate primary gives all voters an equal opportunity to decide which
18 candidates make the general election ballot.

- I. Why has this statement been included in the Arguments For? If there are more Liberal minded people in a district then yes, a Democrat will be elected in the General regardless of the primary. There is no reasoning behind this statement that says the all-candidate primary will change this. HOW is the new system going to change this? Without showing the relevance for the expected change, this is simply a random statement thrown into the "argument" to play on emotions. I do not see that as the basis for other statements made in these Blue Book arguments.

18There are many districts in Colorado that

19 are safe for one major political party, which means that whoever wins that primary
20 election almost always wins the general election.

- J. Because they are PARTISAN PRIMARIES. Turnout is going to be lower in the All-Candidate primary. That has been proven in the Alaska.

20..... Turnout is lower in primary elections,

21 and the voters who do participate are often the most partisan

- K. Once again, replace the word "may" with "will". There is no election for state and Federal candidates that is not combined with county elections

32Voters will have to vote in two different systems for each election and WILL ~~may~~ receive

33 multiple ballots

Page 5

Arguments Against

- L. In Section 2 it is important to add that the All-Candidate primary will allow multiple candidates from the same party on the General election which would split the party vote and allow for the other party candidates to win. Equally important is the fact that the All-Candidate primary could

feasibly cause your political party, to NOT have a candidate on the General election ballot. This will affect especially minor party candidates or independent candidates, or districts which are “safe” for one party over another.

- M. It is an important to include in the arguments against that implementing the RCV will consolidation authority under the Secretary of State by making a State Sentral Count location necessary. The beauty of our election system over the past 250 years is the decentralization of authority ensuring the transparency and accountability on a local level.

Fiscal Impact

- N. What are the chances of the state legislature actually voting to cover the costs? This statement appears to be a biased deflection to make the higher costs more palatable.

23 ...If the

24 state legislature uses state General Fund money to cover these costs, fees will not need to be
25 adjusted.

- O. The \$6 million dollar estimation for new software, new state tabulation center, and Education campaign is low by at least a factor of 4 or 5. We know that New Your City alone spent \$15million and California spent \$19 million on voter education. We can easily expect the state of Colorado to spend at least \$20 million for the same. Also, Dominion is going to have to reprogram their Instant Runoff software because this version is not a pure version of Instant Runoff which is not what Dominion’s current expensive software does. Therefore, I believe your estimates are deceptively low.

Proposition __: Establishing All-Candidate Primary and Ranked Choice Voting General Elections

Placed on the ballot by citizen initiative • Passes with a majority vote

1 **Proposition __ proposes amending the Colorado statutes to:**

- 2 • create an all-candidate primary election for certain state and federal offices,
3 where the top four candidates advance to the general election; and
- 4 • allow voters to rank those candidates in the general election, with votes counted
5 over multiple rounds to determine **which candidate receives the most vote** and
6 **who** wins the election.

6 **What Your Vote Means**

7 **YES**

8 A “yes” vote on Proposition __ establishes
9 an all-candidate primary for all voters
10 regardless of their political party for
11 certain offices and advances the top four
12 candidates to a general election where
13 voters rank the candidates in order of
14 preference, once certain conditions in
15 state law are met.

16 **NO**

17 A “no” vote on Proposition __ continues
18 the existing **political party** primary
19 election system and 19 the current method
of selecting
20 candidates and counting votes at
21 general elections.

22 **Summary and Analysis of Proposition __**

23 **How does the current election system work in Colorado?**

24 Currently, primary elections are used by political parties to nominate candidates for public
25 office. In Colorado, the state conducts primary elections for the major political parties to
26 determine each party’s nominee for each office in the general election. Voters affiliated with
27 a political party may cast a primary ballot only for candidates of that party. Unaffiliated
28 voters may participate in one of these primaries. Other political parties may also nominate
29 candidates to the general election.

30 Nominees from each political party are then placed on the general election ballot, along
31 with any qualifying unaffiliated candidates. Unaffiliated candidates qualify directly to the
32 general election by gathering signatures and do not participate in primary elections. The
33 general election then determines which candidate is elected to an office.

1 **What elections are affected by the measure?**

2 Proposition __ applies to elections for the following state and federal offices:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 3 • U.S. Senator | 8 • State Attorney General |
| 4 • U.S. Representative | 9 • Member of the State Board of Education |
| 5 • Governor and Lieutenant Governor | 10 • Regent of the University of Colorado |
| 6 • Secretary of State | 11 • State Senator |
| 7 • State Treasurer | 12 • State Representative |

13 The measure does not apply to the office of U.S. President, district attorneys, or local
14 government offices. These races will continue to be conducted as they are under current law.

15 **How does the all-candidate primary election work under Proposition __?**

16 Under Proposition __, all candidates who qualify appear on the same primary ballot,
17 regardless of political party affiliation. Unaffiliated candidates collect signatures to qualify for
18 the primary election, rather than the general election. Candidates from political parties still
19 qualify for the primary by collecting signatures or receiving a party nomination.

20 All voters, regardless of political party affiliation, receive the all-candidate primary ballot and
21 choose a single candidate for each office in the primary election. For each office, the four
22 candidates with the highest number of votes advance to the general election and appear on
23 that ballot in a random order. More than one candidate from the same political party may
24 advance to the general election. If there are four or fewer candidates for the office, all the
25 candidates advance to the general election. Primary elections are conducted at the same
26 time for multiple offices, so voters may receive ballots for the new system alongside ballots
27 for the existing system for offices not covered by the measure.

28 **What is ranked choice voting and how would it work under Proposition __?**

29 After the top four candidates advance from the all-candidate primary election, the general
30 election determines the winner. Voters can rank some or all of the candidates for each office
31 in order of preference. The winner is determined by counting the ranked votes using a
32 method called instant runoff voting. If one candidate gets more than half of the first-place
33 votes, they win the election. If no candidate wins more than half of the first-place votes, the
34 candidate with the fewest first-place votes is eliminated and an additional round of counting
35 is conducted.

36 Votes for the eliminated candidate are then counted for the next highest ranked candidate
37 on each ballot, if any. This process continues until a candidate has more than half of the
38 active votes, and wins the election.

39 If voters do not rank all the candidates or if they select the same ranking for multiple
40 candidates, their ballots may not factor into the next round of counting. Such ballots are
41 excluded from counting once all of their ranked candidates have been eliminated and it is
42 not possible to redistribute votes to another candidate.

43 **How do ballots look and how are they counted using ranked choice voting?**

44 Figure 1 shows an example of an individual vote in a single race cast in a general election
45 using ranked choice voting. In this example, the voter selected Candidate C as their first

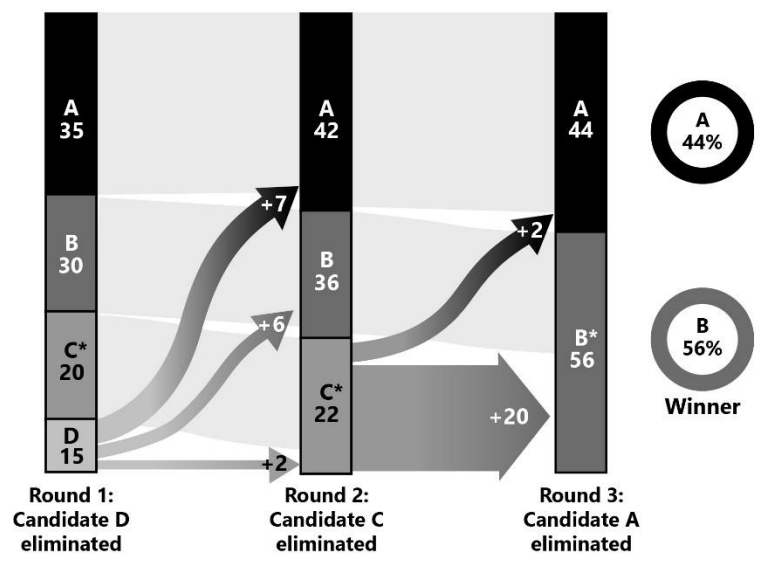
1 choice, Candidate D as their second choice, and Candidate B as their third choice. The voter
 2 did not rank Candidate A. Please note that the actual ballot will look different depending on
 3 future ballot design rules and decisions by election officials.

4 **Figure 1**
 5 **Example of Voted Ballot Using Ranked Choice Voting**

(rank candidates)	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
CANDIDATE A (Party 1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE B (Party 2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE C (Party 2)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CANDIDATE D (Unaffiliated)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6 Figure 2 gives sample results for a single race conducted using ranked choice voting. It
 7 shows how votes are counted in each round, including how votes are redistributed from
 8 eliminated candidates to voters' next highest ranked candidates. The asterisk indicates the
 9 candidate for which the sample ballot above would count in each round of voting: this ballot
 10 would be counted for Candidate C in rounds 1 and 2. In round 3, this ballot would be
 11 counted for Candidate B, because Candidates C and D are already eliminated by round 3.
 12 Additional detail on the redistribution of votes and counting process is provided below
 13 Figure 2. Please note that Figure 2 reflects only one possible scenario for this race's results.
 14 In some cases, one candidate will receive more than half the first-place votes in the first
 15 round of counting.

16 **Figure 2**
 17 **Example Election Results Using Ranked Choice Voting**



1 In the example results in Figure 2, 100 votes are cast. No candidate has more than
2 50 percent of the first-place votes in round 1. Candidate D has the fewest votes in round 1
3 and is therefore eliminated. Ballots that ranked Candidate D first are now redistributed and
4 counted for the next highest ranked candidate on those ballots in round 2. Again in round 2,
5 no candidate has more than 50 percent of the votes, so the candidate with the fewest votes,
6 Candidate C, is eliminated. Finally, after Candidate C's ballots are redistributed to those
7 voters' next choice, Candidate B gets 56 percent of the votes in round 3 and wins the
8 election. Please note that, for simplicity, every ballot counts in each round in this example. In
9 practice, some ballots will run out of active candidates in their rankings and not factor into
10 all rounds of counting.


11 **When will Proposition __ take effect?**

12 Under current law, Proposition __ cannot take effect until certain criteria are met. At least 12
13 municipalities that meet various demographic qualifications must use ranked choice voting,
14 and the state must audit these elections, before an election for state and federal offices
15 using the changes proposed in the measure can occur.

For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the measures on the ballot at the November 5, 2024, election, go to the Colorado Secretary of State's elections center web site hyperlink for ballot and initiative information:

<https://coloradosos.gov/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html>

16 **Arguments For Proposition __**

- 17 1) The all-candidate primary gives all voters an equal opportunity to decide which
18 candidates make the general election ballot. There are many districts in Colorado that
19 are safe for one major political party, which means that whoever wins that primary
20 election almost always wins the general election. Turnout is lower in primary elections,
21 and the voters who do participate are often the most partisan. Opening primary races to
22 more voters allows greater participation in these elections and could also make general
23 elections more competitive.
- 24 2) Proposition __ allows voters to **rank the top four candidate**  general elections, giving
25 them more choice to express their voting preferences. General election voters are not
26 necessarily limited to one candidate from each party, giving Coloradans more options.
27 Voters are more empowered to give a top ranking to their favorite candidate, while still
28 supporting backup choices. Ranked choice voting could lead to election results that
29 better reflect the will of the voters.

30 **Arguments Against Proposition __**

- 31 1) The new election system proposed by Proposition __ is more complex and expensive.
32 Voters will have to vote in two different systems for each election and may receive
33 multiple ballots. Taxpayers will pay for extensive voter education and outreach efforts.
34 Even so, some voters will still be confused and will incorrectly fill out their ballots, which

1 could change election winners. The complexity of counting ranked results could lead to
2 questions about whether the results are fair.

3 2) Political parties play an important role in our political system and should have their own
4 primary elections to select candidates who reflect their beliefs and policy priorities.
5 Unaffiliated voters can already participate in primary elections, so there is no need to
6 open up primary elections in a way that further erodes the political parties' ability to
7 select their own candidates. The all-candidate primary may also force candidates to
8 spend more on their campaigns in order to stand out in a larger field, inviting even more
9 money into our political system.

10 **Fiscal Impact of Proposition __**

11 **State spending.** If the current law requirements for implementing the all-candidate primary
12 and ranked choice voting are met, state spending in the Department of State will increase by
13 about \$100,000 in the first year of implementation and around \$6 million per year in future
14 years. These costs are to hire additional staff, make software updates, redesign ballots,
15 conduct voter outreach, and reimburse counties for increased election costs.

16 Because the requirements under current law may delay implementation of the measure, the
17 specific years when these impacts will occur cannot be identified. Impacts will not occur if
18 the requirements for implementing ranked choice voting and all-candidate primaries are not
19 met.

20 **State revenue.** State revenue from business filing fees paid to the Department of State must
21 be increased to cover the costs listed above. The actual amount of new revenue and fee
22 changes will be set administratively by the Department of State. Any adjustment in fees will
23 only occur once the current law requirement for implementing the measure are met. If the
24 state legislature uses state General Fund money to cover these costs, fees will not need to be
25 adjusted.

26 **Local government spending.** If the current law requirements to implement the measure are
27 met, counties will have increased costs to conduct primary and general elections. Counties
28 will need to print and mail out new ballots, update voting systems, give new instructions to
29 voters, perform additional tabulations, and provide additional training to staff and voters.
30 Based on this, the cost to counties will increase by about \$5 million for the primary election
31 and about \$4 million for the general election. The state reimburses a portion of county
32 election costs.

Initiative 310
Establishing All-Candidate Primary and Ranked Choice Voting General Elections
Contact List

Interested Party	Organization Name	Email Address
Amadia Al-Amin	House Majority	amadia.alamin.house@gmail.com
COLE ANDERSON	Common Sense Institute	cole@csinstitute.org
Joshua Barnett		eoval75@gmail.com
Faye Barnhart	Colorado Life Initiative	coloradolife2024@gmail.com
Michael Beasley	5280 Strategies	mike@5280strategies.com
Aly Belknap	Colorado Common Cause	abelknap@commoncause.org
Jason Bertolacci		jbortolacci@gmail.com
Angie Binder		angiebinder@msn.com
Matt Bishop	Legislative Council Staff	matt.bishop@coleg.gov
David Broadwell		david.broadwell.denver@gmail.com
Gary and Annette Budd		annettelbudd@gmail.com
Bronwen Cartwright		bronwen.cartwright.house@gmail.com
NATALIE CASTLE		natalie.castle@coleg.gov
Owen Clough		owencrough22@gmail.com
Onnastasia Cole		onnastasia@ccasa.org
Dianne Criswell	SDA	dianne@sdaco.org
Cody Davis	Mesa County	cody.davis@mesacounty.us
Megan Davisson	Cornerstone Government Affairs	mdavisson@cgagroup.com
William DeOreo	NA	wbdeoreo@gmail.com
Kristin Dunn	Colorado Counties, Inc.	KDUNN@CCIONLINE.ORG
Mallory Feeney	House Dems	mallory.feeney.house@gmail.com
Michael Fields	Advance Colorado	mikefields22@yahoo.com
Luanne Fleming	FACEUS	faceusradio@hotmail.com
Robert Fox	Self	robertfox2@aol.com
Logan Fry	Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck	lfry@bhfs.com
Cory Gaines	CTG	corytgaines@gmail.com
Erik Gamm	Common Sense Institute	erik@csinstitute.org
Hazel Gibson	ProgressNow Colorado	hazel@progressnowcolorado.org
Nathaniel Golich	Colorado Education Association	ngolich@coloradoea.org
Amanda Gonzalez	Colorado County Clerks Association	azgonzal@jeffco.us
Linda Good	The Good Initiatives	Lindalaughs@protonmail.com
Karlin Gray	House Majority	karlin.gray.house@gmail.com
Mark Grueskin	Recht Kornfeld	mark@rklawpc.com
Dusti Gurule		dusti@colorlatina.org
Kathryn Hallahan		kthllhn@gmail.com
kimberly hanson		kimberlyjane1603@gmail.com
Kiera Hatton	Cobalt	kiera@cobaltadvocates.org

Initiative 310
Establishing All-Candidate Primary and Ranked Choice Voting General Elections
Contact List (Cont.)

Interested Party	Organization Name	Email Address
Taylor Hickerson		taylor.j.hickerson@gmail.com
Barbara Holme	DU-OLLI Osher Lifelong Learning Institute	bshawhollme@gmail.com
E J Kelly Hunter		kellygrn@comcast.net
BallotAccount Initiative 310		conductofelections2024@coleg.gov
Alex Jordan	Larimer County Government	jordanac@co.larimer.co.us
Suzanne Keim		suzanne.keim@coleg.gov
Kelli Kelty		kkelty@politicalworks.net
Cathy Kipp	Colorado House of Representatives	cathykipp52@gmail.com
Rebecca Kisner	House Majority	rebecca.kisner.house@gmail.com
Katie Kolupke	LCS	katie.kolupke@coleg.gov
Carly Koppes	Weld County	ckoppes@weld.gov
Andrea Kuwik		kuwik@bellpolicy.org
Deborah Lively	LeadingAge Colorado	deborah@leadingagecolorado.org
Elizabeth Lo	Husch Blackwell Strategies	elizabethl@hbstrategies.us
Meghan MacKillop	Nexus Policy Group	meghan@nexuspolicygroup.com
Rich Mauro	Denver Regional Council of Governments	rmpeoplespalate@gmail.com
Sophia Mayott-Guerrero	ACLU-CO	smayott-guerrero@aclu-co.org
Jean McAllister	JGM Consulting, LLC	jeangmcallister@aol.com
Eileen McCarron	Colorado Ceasefire	emccarron1@mindspring.com
Susan Meek		susandmeek@gmail.com
N Menten	self on some issues (also a board director for the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights Foundation)	coloradoengaged@gmail.com
Sarah Mercer	Brownstein	smercerc@bhfs.com
David Meschke	Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck	dmeschke@bhfs.com
Erin Meschke	none	mrs_meschke@hotmail.com
Joe Meyer		thejoemeyer@gmail.com
Mark Micono	Raytheon	q3c6y6@netscape.net
Kurt Morrison	Office of the Attorney General	kurtis.morrison@coag.gov
Nicole Myers	OLLS	nicole.myers@coleg.gov
Kiyana Newell	New Era Colorado	Kiyana@neweracolorado.org
Dan O'Connell	UnitedHealth Group	dan_oconnell@uhg.com
chae park		chae@slpublicaffairs.com
Dylan Peper		dylanpeper13@gmail.com
Catherine Perrone	League of Women Voters	lwvcovote411@gmail.com
Carl Plant	CO House Dems	carl.plant.house@gmail.com

Initiative 310
Establishing All-Candidate Primary and Ranked Choice Voting General Elections
Contact List (Cont.)

Interested Party	Organization Name	Email Address
Tamara Pogue	Summit County Government	tamara.pogue@summitcountyco.gov
Frances Rinard	Splash 2.0/Na/wab3 blackchane Facebook mata	rinardfrances@yahoo.com
Dylan Roberts		senatordylanroberts@gmail.com
Katelyn Roberts		kateroberts@76.group
Anaya Robinson	ACLU of CO	arobinson@aclu-co.org
Nancy Rodgers	City and County of Broomfield	nrodgers@broomfield.org
Alec Romero		alec@capitolsuccess.com
Ryan Romero	Capitol Success Group	ryan@capitolsuccess.com
Jeff Rupp	Colorado Judicial Institute	jeff@coloradojudicialinstitute.org
Bennett Rutledge	Colorado by Consent of the Governed	rutledges@peoplepc.com
Su Ryden	AAUW--American Association of University Women of Colorado	suryden25@gmail.com
Stacy Sager	Temu	stacysager80@gmail.com
Feliz Sanchez Garcia	CO House Dems	feliz.sanchezgarcia.house@gmail.com
Paula Sarlls	Paula Sarlls	paulasarlls@comcast.net
Julia Scanlan	Counties & Commissioners Acting Together (CCAT)	julia.scanlan@coloradoccat.org
Caitlin Schneider		schneider@coloradofiscal.org
David Schultheis	Self	dave@schultheisforcolorado.com
Ken Sparks	HopeChest.org	ken.sparks.co@gmail.com
Danielle Sterle		danielle.sterle@mesacounty.us
Brett Stewart	City of Loveland	brett.stewart@cityofloveland.org
David Stiver	Team Strategy Inc.	team@teamstrategy.org
Courtney Sutton	COVA	courtney@coloradocrimevictims.org
Janet Tanner		tannerjj@gmail.com
Erica Tinsley	ACLU of Colorado	etinsley@aclu-co.org
Mark Turner	Colorado Department of Human Services	mark.turner@state.co.us
Mayra Valdez	Siegel Long Public Affairs	mayra@slpublicaffairs.com
Brittany Vessely	Colorado Catholic Conference	bvessely@cocatholic.org
Anne Wallace		anne.wallace@denvergov.org
Carol Ward	Self	cjward_11@comcast.net
Brandon Wark		brandon.wark@gmail.com
Karen Wick	Swift Strategies LLC	karen@swift-strategies.com
Justin Wills	AFSCME	jwills@afscme.org
Geoff Withers	League of Women Voters Colorado	geoff@gwithers.com tiffany@agnc.org

Initiative 310
Establishing All-Candidate Primary and Ranked Choice Voting General Elections
Contact List (Cont.)

Interested Party	Organization Name	Email Address
		keyonnavolunteerautism@yahoo.com
		dmvanewsletter@gmail.com
		ageekeys@gmail.com
		Jake@i2i.org
Ken		ken@dreamofgolf.com

Initiative 310
Establishing an All-Candidate Primary and Ranked Choice Voting

Ballot Title:

Shall there be a change to the Colorado Revised Statutes creating new election processes for certain federal and state offices, and, in connection therewith, creating a new all-candidate primary election for U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives, governor, attorney general, secretary of state, treasurer, CU board of regents, state board of education, and the Colorado state legislature; allowing voters to vote for any one candidate per office, regardless of the voter's or candidate's political party affiliation; providing that the four candidates for each office who receive the most votes advance to the general election; and in the general election, allowing voters to rank candidates for each office on their ballot, adopting a process for how the ranked votes are tallied, and determining the winner to be the candidate with the highest number of votes in the final tally?

Text of Measure:

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

SECTION 1. Declaration of the People of Colorado

(1) It is in the interest of the people of the state of Colorado to modernize our election system so that all voters and candidates have equal access in certain state and federal elections and voters have more choice to elect candidates who better reflect the will of a majority of the voters. In furtherance of this objective, the people of the state of Colorado establish that all voters have the right to:

(a) Participate in an all-candidate primary election featuring all candidates for those state and federal offices, with the final four candidates advancing to the general elections;

(b) Vote for any candidate they prefer, regardless of political affiliation or non-affiliation; and

(c) Participate in general elections where candidates are elected by a majority of votes.

(2) This equal access provides voters more choices, generates more competitive candidates for elective office, promotes more meaningful voter participation, and holds elected officials more accountable.

SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-1-104, **amend** (19.7), (23.4), (34.4), and (49.7); and **add** (1.05), (7.3), (19.1), (34.3), (43.5), (45.7), and (46.4), as follows:

1-1-104. Definitions. As used in this code, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1.05) "ACTIVE CANDIDATE" MEANS ANY CANDIDATE OR SLATE OF CANDIDATES WHO HAS NOT BEEN ELIMINATED OR ELECTED.

(7.3) "COVERED OFFICE" MEANS THE OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SENATOR, REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, STATE OFFICER, AND STATE SENATOR OR STATE REPRESENTATIVE SERVING IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(19.1) "HIGHEST-RANKED ACTIVE CANDIDATE" MEANS THE ACTIVE CANDIDATE ASSIGNED TO A HIGHER RANKING THAN ANY OTHER ACTIVE CANDIDATE.

(19.7) "Instant runoff voting" means a ranked voting method used to select a single winner in a race, as set forth in ~~section~~ SECTIONS **1-4-207** AND 1-7-1003(3).

(23.4) "Overvote" means the selection by an elector of more names than there are persons to be elected to an office,

34 THE SELECTION OF MORE THAN ONE NAME IN AN ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY FOR A COVERED OFFICE, THE ASSIGNMENT OF MORE THAN ONE
35 NAME TO ONE RANKING IN AN ELECTION USING A RANKED VOTING METHOD, or the designation of more than one answer to a
36 ballot question or ballot issue. "Overvote" does not include the ranking of multiple candidates in an election using A
37 RANKED ~~instant runoff~~ voting METHOD in accordance with part 10 of article 7 of this title 1.

38 (34.3) "RANKING" MEANS THE NUMBER AVAILABLE TO BE ASSIGNED BY A VOTER TO A CANDIDATE TO EXPRESS THE VOTER'S PREFERENCE FOR
39 THAT CANDIDATE; THE NUMBER "1" IS THE HIGHEST RANKING, FOLLOWED BY "2," AND THEN "3," AND SO ON.

40 (34.4) "Ranked voting method" means a method of casting and tabulating BALLOTS ~~votes~~ that allows electors to rank
41 the candidates for an office in order of preference and uses these preferences to determine the winner of the election.
42 "Ranked voting method" includes instant runoff voting and choice voting or proportional voting as described in
43 ~~section~~ SECTIONS **1-4-207** AND 1-7-1003.

44 (43.5) "ROUND" MEANS AN INSTANCE OF THE RANKED VOTING TALLY AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 1-4-207 AND 1-7-1003.

45 (45.7) "SINGLE CHOICE VOTING" MEANS A METHOD OF CASTING AND TABULATING BALLOTS THAT ALLOWS ELECTORS TO INDICATE A CHOICE
46 FOR ONLY ONE CANDIDATE FOR AN OFFICE AND USES THESE CHOICES TO DETERMINE THE WINNER OF THE ELECTION.

47 (46.4) "STATE OFFICER" MEANS THE GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, THE SECRETARY OF STATE, THE STATE TREASURER, THE ATTORNEY
48 GENERAL, MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, AND REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

49 (49.7) "Undervote" means the failure of an elector to vote on a ballot question or ballot issue, the failure of an elector
50 to vote for OR RANK any candidate for an office, or the designation by an elector of fewer votes than there are offices
51 to be filled; except that it is not an undervote if there are fewer candidates than offices to be filled and the elector
52 designates as many votes as there are candidates.

53 **SECTION 3.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-4-101, **amend** (1), (2), (3), and (4), as follows:

54 **1-4-101. Primary elections - when - nominations - expenses.** (1) Except as provided in section 1-4-104.5, a primary
55 election FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE shall be held on the last Tuesday in June of even-numbered years to
56 nominate candidates of political parties to be voted for at the succeeding general election. Except as provided by
57 section 1-4-1304(1.5), only a major political party, as defined in section 1-1-104(22), is entitled to nominate
58 candidates in a primary election.

59 (2) (a) Each political party that is entitled to participate in the primary election FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE
60 must have a separate party ballot for use by electors affiliated with that political party. An elector is not required to
61 vote in the same party primary as the elector voted in as part of a presidential primary election occurring in that same
62 year, if such an election is held.

63 (b) The county clerk and recorder shall send to all active electors in the county who have not declared an affiliation a
64 mailing that contains the PRIMARY ELECTION ballots FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE of all of the major political
65 parties. In this mailing, the clerk shall also provide written instructions advising the elector of the manner in which the
66 elector will be in compliance with the requirements of this code in selecting and casting the ballot of a major political
67 party. An elector may cast the ballot of only one major political party. After selecting and casting a ballot of a single
68 major political party, the elector shall return the ballot to the clerk. If an elector casts and returns to the clerk the
69 ballot of more than one major political party, all such ballots returned will be rejected and will not be counted.

70 (3) All nominations by major political parties for candidates for ~~United States senator, representative in congress,~~ all
71 elective ~~state,~~ district, and county officers, ~~and members of the general assembly~~ shall be made by primary elections;—
72 ~~except that, for general elections occurring after January 1, 2001, nominations by major political parties for candidates~~
73 ~~for lieutenant governor shall not be made by primary elections and shall be made pursuant to section 1-4-502 (3).~~
74 Neither the secretary of state nor any county clerk and recorder shall place on the official general election ballot the
75 name of any person as a candidate of any major political party who has not been nominated in accordance with the
76 provisions of this article, or who has not been affiliated with the major political party for the period of time required by

77 section 1-4-601, or who does not meet residency requirements for the office, if any. The information found on the
78 voter registration record of the county of current or previous residence of the person seeking to be placed on the
79 ballot is admissible as prima facie evidence of compliance with this article.

80 (4) Except as otherwise provided in this code, all primary elections FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE shall be
81 conducted in the same manner as general elections insofar as the general election provisions are applicable, and the
82 election officers for primary elections have the same powers and shall perform the same duties as those provided by
83 law for general elections.

84 **SECTION 4.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **add** 1-4-101.5, as follows:

85 **1-4-101.5 All-candidate primary elections for covered offices - when - nominations - expenses.** (1) AN ALL-
86 CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR A COVERED OFFICE SHALL BE HELD ON THE LAST TUESDAY IN JUNE OF EVEN-NUMBERED YEARS TO NOMINATE
87 CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED ON AT THE SUCCEEDING GENERAL ELECTION.

88 (2) THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR CANDIDATES FOR A COVERED OFFICE SHALL BE CONDUCTED WHEREBY ALL CANDIDATES WHO
89 QUALIFY FOR THE BALLOT, REGARDLESS OF POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION OR NON-AFFILIATION, SHALL APPEAR ON THE SAME BALLOT AND EACH
90 ELECTOR, REGARDLESS OF POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION OR NON-AFFILIATION, IS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE FOR ANY ONE CANDIDATE PER EACH COVERED
91 OFFICE SPECIFIC TO THE DISTRICTS OF THE ELECTOR'S REGISTRATION. THE FOUR CANDIDATES WHO RECEIVE THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES FOR
92 EACH COVERED OFFICE ADVANCE TO THE GENERAL ELECTION.

93 (a) THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION DOES NOT SERVE TO DETERMINE THE NOMINEE OF A POLITICAL PARTY OR POLITICAL GROUP BUT
94 INSTEAD SERVES TO NARROW THE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES WHOSE NAME WILL APPEAR ON THE BALLOT AT THE GENERAL ELECTION.

95 (b) NOTHING IN THIS SECTION SHALL PREVENT POLITICAL PARTIES, ORGANIZATIONS, OR OTHER GROUPS FROM ENDORSING A CANDIDATE OR
96 CANDIDATES OF THEIR CHOICE FOR COVERED OFFICES NOR SHALL IT PREVENT A CANDIDATE FROM ACCEPTING OR REJECTING ANY NUMBER OF
97 SUCH ENDORSEMENTS.

98 (c) (I) CANDIDATES WHO QUALIFY FOR THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT SHALL BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT IN AN ORDER
99 ESTABLISHED BY LOT.

100 (II) FOR A CANDIDATE WHO IS AFFILIATED WITH A POLITICAL PARTY, THEIR POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION SHALL APPEAR NEXT TO THEIR NAME,
101 NO CANDIDATE SHALL HAVE A POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION NEXT TO THEIR NAME UNLESS THE CANDIDATE WAS AFFILIATED WITH THE POLITICAL
102 PARTY, AS SHOWN IN THE STATEWIDE VOTER REGISTRATION SYSTEM, NO LATER THAN THE FIRST BUSINESS DAY OF THE JANUARY IMMEDIATELY
103 PRECEDING THE ELECTION.

104 (III) FOR A CANDIDATE WHO IS NOT AFFILIATED WITH A POLITICAL PARTY, THE WORD "UNAFFILIATED" SHALL APPEAR NEXT TO THEIR NAME.

105 (d) CANDIDATES ADVANCING FROM THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION TO THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR THESE COVERED OFFICES SHALL BE
106 DETERMINED AS FOLLOWS:

107 (I) AT THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR THESE COVERED OFFICES, ONLY THE FOUR CANDIDATES RECEIVING THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF
108 VOTES SHALL ADVANCE TO THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR THESE COVERED OFFICES.

109 (II) IF THERE ARE FOUR OR FEWER CANDIDATES FOR ONE OF THE COVERED OFFICES, THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR THAT COVERED
110 OFFICE SHALL STILL BE HELD AND THE RESULTS MADE PUBLIC, AND ALL CANDIDATES MUST BE DECLARED THE CANDIDATES FOR THE GENERAL
111 ELECTION.

112 (III) IN THE EVENT IT CANNOT BE DETERMINED WHICH FOUR CANDIDATES RECEIVED THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES DUE TO A TIE FOR THE FINAL
113 ADVANCING POSITION, THE TIED CANDIDATE OR CANDIDATES WHO WILL PROCEED TO THE GENERAL ELECTION WILL BE DETERMINED BY LOT.

114 (IV) IF, BEFORE BALLOTS ARE PRINTED FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION AND PURSUANT TO SECTION 1-5-412, ANY CANDIDATE WHO ADVANCES
115 FROM THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION WITHDRAWS, DIES, OR IS DEEMED DISQUALIFIED, THE CANDIDATE RECEIVING THE NEXT HIGHEST
116 NUMBER OF VOTES AT THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION, BUT WHO DID NOT ORIGINALLY ADVANCE TO THE GENERAL ELECTION, TAKES THE

117 WITHDRAWN, DECEASED, OR DISQUALIFIED CANDIDATE'S PLACE ON THE GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT.

118 (e) THE SECRETARY OF STATE SHALL PROMULGATE RULES, INCLUDING RULES FOR WITHDRAWING CANDIDATES AND WRITE-IN CANDIDATES, FOR
119 THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR COVERED OFFICES AND THE PROCESS BY WHICH CANDIDATES ADVANCE TO THE GENERAL ELECTION
120 BALLOT CONSISTENT WITH THIS SECTION. NOTHING IN THIS SUBSECTION SHALL LIMIT THE AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO PASS LAWS
121 REGARDING SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS AS PROVIDED IN ARTICLE VII OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

122 (3) NOMINATIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SHALL BE MADE PURSUANT TO SECTION 1-4-502(3).

123 (4) THE COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER SHALL SEND TO ALL ACTIVE ELECTORS IN THE COUNTY A MAILING THAT CONTAINS THE ALL-CANDIDATE
124 PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT FOR COVERED OFFICES. IN THIS MAILING, THE CLERK SHALL ALSO PROVIDE WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS ADVISING THE
125 ELECTOR OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ELECTOR WILL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CODE IN SELECTING AND CASTING
126 THE BALLOT. AFTER SELECTING AND CASTING A BALLOT, THE ELECTOR SHALL RETURN THE BALLOT TO THE CLERK. THE SECRETARY OF STATE MAY
127 BY RULE ADOPT ADDITIONAL BALLOT REQUIREMENTS NECESSARY TO AVOID VOTER CONFUSION IN VOTING IN THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY
128 ELECTION.

129 (5) NEITHER THE SECRETARY OF STATE NOR ANY COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER SHALL PLACE ON THE OFFICIAL ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY
130 ELECTION BALLOT THE NAME OF ANY PERSON AS A CANDIDATE WHO DOES NOT MEET RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE OFFICE, IF ANY. THE
131 INFORMATION FOUND ON THE VOTER REGISTRATION RECORD OF THE COUNTY OF CURRENT OR PREVIOUS RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON SEEKING
132 TO BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT IS ADMISSIBLE AS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH THIS ARTICLE.

133 (6) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS CODE, THE ELECTION OFFICERS FOR ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTIONS HAVE THE SAME POWERS
134 AND SHALL PERFORM THE SAME DUTIES AS THOSE PROVIDED BY LAW FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS.

135 (7) ALL EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE PREPARATION OR CONDUCT OF THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION SHALL BE PAID OUT PURSUANT TO
136 SECTION 1-4-101(5).

137 **SECTION 5.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 1-4-103, as follows:

138 **1-4-103. Order of names on primary ballot.** (1) Candidates designated and certified by assembly for a particular AN
139 office OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE shall be placed on the primary election ballot in the order of the vote received at the
140 assembly. The candidate receiving the highest vote shall be placed first in order on the ballot, followed by the
141 candidate receiving the next highest vote. To qualify for placement on the primary election ballot, a candidate must
142 receive thirty percent or more of the votes of the assembly. The names of two or more candidates receiving an equal
143 number of votes for designation by assembly shall be placed on the primary ballot in the order determined by lot in
144 accordance with section 1-4-601(2). Candidates by petition for any particular AN office OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE shall
145 follow assembly candidates and shall be placed on the primary election ballot in an order established by lot.

146 (2) CANDIDATES FOR THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR A COVERED OFFICE SHALL BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT IN AN ORDER
147 DETERMINED BY LOT.

148 **SECTION 6.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 1-4-104, as follows:

149 **1-4-104. Party nominees.** Candidates voted on for offices at primary elections FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED
150 OFFICE who receive a plurality of the votes cast shall be the respective party nominees for the respective offices. If more
151 than one office of the same kind is to be filled, the number of candidates equal to the number of offices to be filled
152 receiving the highest number of votes shall be the nominees of the political party for the offices. The names of the
153 nominees shall be printed on the official ballot prepared for the ensuing general election.

154 **SECTION 7.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-4-104.5, **amend** (1), (2), and (3), as follows:

155 **1-4-104.5. Primary election canceled - when.** (1) If, at the close of business on the sixtieth day before the primary
156 election FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE, there is not more than one candidate for any political party who has
157 been nominated in accordance with this article or who has filed a write-in candidate affidavit of intent pursuant to

158 section 1-4-1101 for any office on the primary election ballot, the designated election official may cancel the primary
159 election and declare each candidate the party nominee for that office at the general election. For purposes of other
160 applicable law, such nominee shall be deemed a candidate in and the winner of the primary election FOR AN OFFICE
161 OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE. The name of each nominee shall be printed on the official ballot prepared for the ensuing
162 general election.

163 (2) If a major political party has more than one candidate nominated for any office OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE on the
164 primary election ballot, the primary election shall be conducted as provided in section 1-4-101.

165 (3) If, at the close of business on the sixtieth day before the primary election FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE,
166 there is not more than one candidate for each major political party who has been nominated in accordance with this
167 article for any office on the primary election ballot and a minor political party has more than one candidate
168 nominated for any such office, the primary election shall be conducted as provided in section 1-4-101 for the
169 nomination of the minor political party candidate only.

170 **SECTION 8.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **add** 1-4-207, as follows:

171 **1-4-207. Final four general elections.** (1) EACH ELECTOR MAY VOTE IN THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR EACH COVERED OFFICE FOR THE
172 CANDIDATES ADVANCING FROM THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION. EACH GENERAL ELECTION FOR COVERED OFFICE SHALL BE CONDUCTED
173 BY INSTANT RUNOFF VOTING.

174 (2) THE GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT FOR COVERED OFFICES SHALL BE FORMATTED AS FOLLOWS:

175 (a) THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES ADVANCING FROM THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION AS DETERMINED UNDER SECTION 1-4-101.5
176 ALONG WITH THEIR POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION, IF ANY, SHALL BE PLACED ON THE GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT IN AN ORDER DETERMINED BY
177 LOT.

178 (I) FOR A CANDIDATE WHO IS AFFILIATED WITH A POLITICAL PARTY, THEIR POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION SHALL APPEAR NEXT TO THEIR NAME. NO
179 CANDIDATE SHALL HAVE A POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION NEXT TO THEIR NAME UNLESS THE CANDIDATE WAS AFFILIATED WITH THE POLITICAL
180 PARTY, AS SHOWN IN THE STATEWIDE VOTER REGISTRATION SYSTEM, NO LATER THAN THE FIRST BUSINESS DAY OF THE JANUARY IMMEDIATELY
181 PRECEDING THE ELECTION.

182 (II) FOR A CANDIDATE WHO IS NOT AFFILIATED WITH A POLITICAL PARTY, THE WORD "UNAFFILIATED" SHALL APPEAR NEXT TO THEIR NAME.

183 (b) THE GENERAL ELECTION BALLOTS SHALL BE DESIGNED SO THAT THE VOTER MAY RANK CANDIDATES IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE.

184 (3) A VOTER MAY CHOOSE TO RANK AS MANY OR AS FEW CANDIDATES FOR THE COVERED OFFICES ON THE GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT AS THE
185 VOTER WISHES, INCLUDING RANKING JUST ONE CANDIDATE PER COVERED OFFICE.

186 (4) EACH BALLOT SHALL COUNT AS ONE VOTE FOR THE HIGHEST-RANKED ACTIVE CANDIDATE ON THAT BALLOT. THE CANDIDATE WITH THE
187 HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES AT THE END OF THE RANKED VOTING TALLY IS ELECTED. THE RANKED VOTING TALLY SHALL PROCEED IN ROUNDS AS
188 FOLLOWS:

189 (a) IF THERE ARE MORE THAN TWO ACTIVE CANDIDATES, THE ACTIVE CANDIDATE RANKED HIGHEST ON THE FEWEST BALLOTS IS ELIMINATED.
190 BALLOTS RANKING THE ELIMINATED CANDIDATE ARE COUNTED FOR THEIR NEXT-RANKED ACTIVE CANDIDATE AND A NEW ROUND BEGINS.

191 (b) IF THERE ARE TWO OR FEWER ACTIVE CANDIDATES, THE RANKED VOTING TALLY IS COMPLETE AND THE CANDIDATE WITH THE HIGHEST
192 NUMBER OF VOTES IS ELECTED.

193 (5) BALLOTS FOR EACH GENERAL ELECTION FOR COVERED OFFICE CONDUCTED BY INSTANT RUNOFF VOTING SHALL BE TREATED AS FOLLOWS:

194 (a) (I) AN UNDERVOTE DOES NOT COUNT AS AN ACTIVE OR INACTIVE BALLOT IN ANY ROUND OF A RANKED VOTING TALLY OF THAT CONTEST.

195 (II) AN INACTIVE BALLOT IS A BALLOT THAT CEASES IN A ROUND OF A RANKED VOTING TALLY TO COUNT FOR ANY CANDIDATE FOR THE

196 REMAINDER OF THE RANKED VOTING TALLY OF THE CONTEST BECAUSE EITHER:

197 (A) ALL CANDIDATES RANKED ON THE BALLOT HAVE BECOME INACTIVE; OR

198 (B) THE BALLOT INCLUDES AN OVERVOTE AND ANY CANDIDATES RANKED HIGHER THAN THE OVERVOTE HAVE BECOME INACTIVE.

199 (6) DURING A RANKED VOTING TALLY, A BALLOT SHALL REMAIN ACTIVE AND CONTINUE TO COUNT FOR ITS HIGHEST-RANKED ACTIVE CANDIDATE
200 NOTWITHSTANDING ANY SKIPPED OR REPEATED RANKINGS ON THE BALLOT. A SKIPPED RANKING OCCURS WHEN A VOTER LEAVES A RANKING
201 UNASSIGNED BUT RANKS A CANDIDATE AT A SUBSEQUENT RANKING. A REPEATED RANKING OCCURS WHEN A VOTER RANKS THE SAME
202 CANDIDATE AT MULTIPLE RANKINGS.

203 (7) IF TWO OR MORE CANDIDATES ARE TIED WITH THE FEWEST BALLOTS, AND THE RANKED VOTING TALLY CANNOT CONTINUE UNTIL A
204 CANDIDATE IS ELIMINATED, THEN THE CANDIDATE TO BE ELIMINATED SHALL BE DETERMINED BY LOT. ELECTION OFFICIALS MAY RESOLVE
205 PROSPECTIVE TIES BETWEEN CANDIDATES PRIOR TO THE RANKED VOTING TALLY. THE RESULT OF ANY TIE RESOLUTION MUST BE RECORDED AND
206 REUSED IN THE EVENT OF A RECOUNT. IF THERE ARE TWO CANDIDATES TIED WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES AND THE RANKED VOTING
207 TALLY IS COMPLETE, THE CANDIDATE TO BE ELECTED SHALL BE DETERMINED IN THE MANNER PROVIDED BY LAW OR BY LOT, AS APPLICABLE.

208 **SECTION 9.** In Colorado Revised Statute, 1-4-502, **amend** (1), (3) (a), and (3) (c); and **add** (1.5), as follows:

209 **1-4-502. Methods of nomination for partisan candidates.** (1) ~~Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) and~~
210 ~~(c) of subsection (3) of this section, Nominations~~ NOMINATIONS for United States senator, representative in congress,
211 governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, member of the state board of
212 education, regent of the university of Colorado, member of the general assembly, district attorney; and all county
213 officers to be elected at the general election may be made by primary election under section 1-4-101 or by assembly
214 or convention under section 1-4-702 by major political parties, by petition for nomination as provided in section 1-4-
215 802, or by a minor political party as provided in section 1-4-1304.

216 (1.5) A CANDIDATE FOR THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR A COVERED OFFICE UNDER SECTION 1-4-101.5 MAY BE MADE BY
217 ASSEMBLY OR CONVENTION UNDER SECTION 1-4-702.5 BY MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES, BY PETITION FOR NOMINATION AS PROVIDED IN
218 SECTIONS 1-4-801 AND 1-4-802, OR BY A MINOR POLITICAL PARTY AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 1-4-1304.

219 (3) For general elections: (a) ~~The nomination~~ NOMINATIONS of a major political party for CANDIDATES FOR lieutenant
220 governor shall be made by the ~~party's candidate~~ CANDIDATES for governor ADVANCING TO THE GENERAL ELECTION FROM THE
221 ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 1-4-101.5. No later than seven days after the official statewide
222 election results for the ALL-CANDIDATE primary election are certified pursuant to section 1-10-105 (1), the ~~party's~~
223 ~~candidate~~ CANDIDATES for governor shall EACH select a candidate for lieutenant governor and shall file a written
224 nomination of the candidate with the secretary of state. ~~Other nominations for the office of lieutenant governor may~~
225 ~~be made by petition for nomination of an unaffiliated candidate as provided in section 1-4-802 or by a minor political~~
226 ~~party as provided in section 1-4-1304 (2).~~

227 (c) Any person nominated as the candidate for lieutenant governor ~~of a major political party~~ pursuant to subsection
228 (3)(a) of this section shall file a written acceptance with the secretary of state by mail or hand delivery. The written
229 acceptance must be postmarked or received by the secretary of state within thirty days after the nomination. If an
230 acceptance is not filed within the required time, the candidate is deemed to have declined the nomination, and the
231 nomination must be treated as a vacancy to be filled as provided in part 10 of this article 4.

232 **SECTION 10.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-4-601, **amend** (1) (a) and (4) (a), as follows:

233 **1-4-601. Designation of candidates for primary election and all-candidate primary election - definition.** (1) (a)
234 Assemblies of the major political parties may make assembly designations of candidates for nomination on the
235 primary election ballot FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE AND FOR THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT FOR A
236 COVERED OFFICE. Except as provided in subsection (1)(b) of this section, an assembly shall be held no later than seventy-
237 three days preceding the primary election.

238 (4) (a) No person is eligible for designation by assembly as a candidate for nomination at ~~any~~ A primary election FOR AN
239 OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE AND FOR THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT FOR A COVERED OFFICE unless the person
240 was affiliated with the political party holding the assembly, as shown in the statewide voter registration system, no
241 later than the first business day of the January immediately preceding the primary election, unless otherwise provided
242 by party rules.

243 **SECTION 11.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 1-4-603, as follows:

244 **1-4-603. Designation of major political party candidates by petition.** (1) Candidates for major political party
245 nominations for the offices specified in section 1-4-502(1) that are to be made by primary election may be placed on
246 the primary election ballot by petition, as provided in part 8 of this article.

247 (2) CANDIDATES FOR COVERED OFFICES SPECIFIED IN SECTION 1-4-502(1.5) MAY BE PLACED ON THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION
248 BALLOT BY PETITION, AS PROVIDED IN PART 8 OF THIS ARTICLE.

249 **SECTION 12.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-4-604, **amend** (1) (a), as follows:

250 **1-4-604. Filing of petitions.** (1) (a) Every petition or certificate of designation by assembly in the case of a candidate
251 for nomination for any national or state office specified in section 1-4-502 (1) AND **(1.5)**, or for member of the general
252 assembly, district attorney, or district office greater than a county office, together with the written acceptances signed
253 by the persons designated or nominated by such assembly described in section 1-4-601(3), shall be filed by the
254 presiding officer or secretary of such assembly and received in the office of the secretary of state.

255 **SECTION 13.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 1-4-605, as follows:

256 **1-4-605. Order of names on primary ballot.** Candidates designated and certified by assembly for AN OFFICE OTHER
257 THAN A COVERED ~~a particular~~ office shall be placed on the primary election ballot in the order of the vote received at the
258 assembly. The candidate receiving the highest vote shall be placed first in order on the ballot, followed by the
259 candidate receiving the next highest vote, and so on until all of the candidates designated have been placed on the
260 ballot. The names of two or more candidates receiving an equal number of votes for designation by assembly shall be
261 placed on the primary ballot in the order determined by lot in accordance with section 1-4-601(2). Candidates by
262 petition for AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED ~~a particular~~ office shall follow assembly candidates and shall be placed on
263 the primary election ballot in an order established by lot.

264 **SECTION 14.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-4-702, **amend** (1) and (3), as follows:

265 **1-4-702. Nominations of candidates for general election by convention.** (1) Notwithstanding any other provision
266 of law, a political party may choose to change from the nomination of candidates by primary election to the
267 nomination of candidates by assembly or convention for ~~all offices including, but not limited to, united states senator,~~
268 ~~representative in congress, all elective state, district, and county officers, and members of the general assembly~~ if at
269 least three-fourths of the total membership of the party's state central committee votes to use the assembly or
270 convention nomination process; ~~except that nominations by major political parties for candidates for lieutenant~~
271 ~~governor shall be made by the party's candidate for governor pursuant to section 1-4-502 (3).~~ Such vote of the party
272 central committee shall occur no later than October 1 of the year preceding the year in which an assembly or
273 convention nominating process is to be used.

274 (3) Whichever method of candidate selection is chosen by a major political party as between primary election,
275 assembly or convention, all of the candidates for that party at any level of office in that election year must be selected
276 by such method, except that the requirements of this provision shall not apply to a primary for president of the united
277 states if such an election is held OR TO THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR A COVERED OFFICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 1-4-
278 101.5.

279 **SECTION 15.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **add** 1-4-702.5, as follows:

280 **1-4-702.5. Nominations of candidates for all-candidate primary election for covered offices by convention.** (1)
281 POLITICAL PARTIES MAY CHOOSE TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES BY ASSEMBLY OR CONVENTION TO THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR
282 COVERED OFFICES.

283 (2) A POLITICAL PARTY NOMINATING CANDIDATES BY PARTY ASSEMBLY OR CONVENTION SHALL NOMINATE THE CANDIDATES OF THE PARTY AND
284 MAKE SUCH NOMINATIONS PUBLIC NOT LATER THAN SEVENTY-FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION.

285 **SECTION 16.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-4-801, **amend** (1), (2) (a.5), and (2) (b), as follows:

286 **1-4-801. Designation of party candidates by petition.** (1) Candidates for political party nominations FOR AN OFFICE
287 OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE to be made by primary election AND CANDIDATES FOR THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY FOR COVERED
288 OFFICE may be placed on the primary election ballot by petition. Every petition to nominate candidates for a primary
289 election OR FOR THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION shall state the name of the office for which the person is a candidate
290 and the candidate's name and address and shall designate in not more than three words the name of the political
291 party which the candidate represents. No petition shall contain the name of more than one person for the same
292 office.

293 (2) The signature requirements for the petition are as follows:

294 (a.5) Every petition in the case of a candidate for a member of the United States house of representatives, member of
295 the state board of education for a congressional district, or member of the board of regents of the university of
296 Colorado for a congressional district must be signed by eligible electors resident within the district for which the
297 officer is to be elected. The petition requires the lesser of one thousand five hundred signers or signers equal in
298 number to ten percent of the votes cast in the district at the ~~contested or uncontested primary election for the~~
299 ~~political party's candidate for the office for which the petition is being circulated or, if there was no primary election,~~
300 ~~at the last preceding general election for which there was a candidate for the office.~~

301 (b) Every petition in the case of a candidate for member of the general assembly or any district office greater than a
302 county office must be signed by eligible electors resident within the district for which the officer is to be elected. The
303 petition requires the lesser of one thousand signers or signers equal to thirty percent of the votes cast in the district
304 at the ~~contested or uncontested primary election for the political party's candidate for the office for which the petition~~
305 ~~is being circulated or, if there was no primary election, at the last preceding general election for which there was a~~
306 ~~candidate for the office.~~

307 **SECTION 17.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-4-802, **amend** (1) introductory portion, as follows:

308 **1-4-802. Petitions for nominating minor political party and unaffiliated candidates for a partisan office.** (1)
309 Candidates for THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION, FOR partisan public offices OTHER THAN FOR COVERED OFFICES to be filled
310 at a general ELECTION, or FOR A congressional vacancy election, who do not wish to affiliate with a major political party
311 may be nominated, other than by a primary election or a convention, in the following manner:

312 **SECTION 18.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-4-904, **amend** (2), as follows:

313 **1-4-904. Signatures on the petitions.** (2) (a) For petitions to nominate candidates from a major political party in a
314 partisan election, each signer must be affiliated with the major political party named in the petition and shall state the
315 following to the circulator: That the signer has been affiliated with the major political party named in the petition for
316 at least twenty-two days as shown in the statewide voter registration system, and that the signer has not signed any
317 other petition for any other candidate for the same office. THIS REQUIREMENT APPLIES TO PETITIONS FOR CANDIDATES AFFILIATED
318 WITH A MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY, AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 1-4-801(3), SEEKING TO PETITION ONTO THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION
319 BALLOT.

320 (b) Petitions to nominate candidates from a minor political party or unaffiliated candidates in a partisan election may
321 be signed by any eligible elector who has not signed any other petition for any other candidate for the same office.
322 THIS SUBSECTION (2)(b) APPLIES TO PETITIONS FOR CANDIDATES AFFILIATED WITH A MINOR POLITICAL PARTY, AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 1-4-

323 801(3), SEEKING TO PETITION ONTO THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT.

324 **SECTION 19.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-4-1304, **amend** (1.5) and (2) introductory portion, and (5), as follows:

325 **1-4-1304. Nomination of candidates.** (1.5) (a) A minor political party may nominate candidates for offices OTHER THAN
326 COVERED OFFICES to be filled at a general election AND CANDIDATES FOR THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION by petition in
327 accordance with section 1-4-802.

328 (b) (I) A minor political party may nominate candidates for offices OTHER THAN COVERED OFFICES to be filled at a general
329 election by assembly. A MINOR POLITICAL PARTY MAY NOMINATE CANDIDATES FOR COVERED OFFICES FOR THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY
330 ELECTION BY ASSEMBLY. Except as provided in subsection (1.5)(f) of this section, an assembly shall be held no later than
331 seventy-three days preceding the primary election.

332 (c) If an assembly designates more than one candidate for an office OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE, or if an assembly
333 designates one or more candidates FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE and one or more candidates qualifies by
334 petition, the candidate of the minor political party for that office shall be nominated at a primary election held in
335 accordance with this code. A minor political party may prohibit unaffiliated electors from voting in the party's primary
336 election so long as the prohibition is in accordance with the party's constitution, bylaws, or other applicable rules. Any
337 minor party choosing to prohibit unaffiliated electors from voting in its primary election must notify the secretary of
338 state of the prohibition not less than seventy-five days prior to the primary election.

339 (d) If only one candidate is designated for an office OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE by petition or assembly, that candidate
340 shall be the candidate of the minor political party in the general election.

341 (2) Nominations by a minor political party, to be valid, must be made in accordance with the party's constitution or
342 bylaws. No nomination under this section is valid for A ~~any~~ general election FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE
343 unless the nominee:

344 (5) Nothing in this part 13 shall be construed to allow a minor political party to nominate more than one candidate for
345 AN ~~any one~~ office OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE.

346 **SECTION 20.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-5-402, **amend** (1), as follows:

347 **1-5-402. Primary election ballots for offices other than covered offices.** (1) No later than thirty-two days before
348 the primary election FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE, the county clerk and recorder shall prepare a separate
349 ballot for each political party. The ballots shall be printed in the following manner:

350 (a) All official ballots FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR OFFICES OTHER THAN COVERED OFFICES shall be printed according to the
351 provisions of sections 1-5-407 and 1-5-408; except that across the top of each ballot shall be printed the name of the
352 political party for which the ballot is to be used.

353 (b) The positions on the ballot FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR OFFICES OTHER THAN COVERED OFFICES shall be arranged as
354 follows: First, ~~candidates for United States senator; next, congressional candidates; next, state candidates; next,~~
355 ~~legislative candidates; next,~~ district attorney candidates; next, other candidates for district offices greater than a county
356 office; next, candidates for county commissioners; next, county clerk and recorder candidates; next, county treasurer
357 candidates; next, county assessor candidates; next, county sheriff candidates; next, county surveyor candidates; and
358 next, county coroner candidates. When other offices OTHER THAN COVERED OFFICES are to be filled at the coming general
359 election, the county clerk and recorder, in preparing the primary ballot, shall use substantially the form prescribed by
360 this section, stating the proper designation of the office and placing the names of the candidates for the office under
361 the name of the office.

362 **SECTION 21.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **add** 1-5-402.5, as follows:

363 **1-5-402.5. All-candidate primary election ballots for covered offices.** (1) NO LATER THAN THIRTY-TWO DAYS BEFORE THE

364 ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR A COVERED OFFICE, THE COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER SHALL PREPARE THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY
365 ELECTION BALLOT. THE BALLOTS SHALL BE PRINTED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

366 (a) ALL OFFICIAL BALLOTS FOR THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR COVERED OFFICES SHALL BE PRINTED ACCORDING TO THE
367 PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 1-5-407 AND 1-5-408.

368 (b) THE POSITIONS ON THE BALLOT FOR THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR COVERED OFFICES SHALL BE ARRANGED AS FOLLOWS:
369 FIRST, CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR; NEXT, CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES; NEXT, STATE CANDIDATES; AND NEXT, LEGISLATIVE
370 CANDIDATES.

371 **SECTION 22.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-5-403, **amend** (2) and (4); and **add** (2.5), as follows:

372 **1-5-403. Content of ballots for general and congressional vacancy elections.** (2) For all elections except those for
373 presidential electors, every ballot shall contain the names of all candidates for offices OTHER THAN COVERED OFFICES to be
374 voted for at that election whose nominations have been made and accepted, except those who have died or
375 withdrawn, and the ballot shall contain no other names. When presidential electors are to be elected, their names
376 shall not be printed on the ballot, but the names of the candidates of the respective political parties or political
377 organizations for president and vice president of the United States shall be printed together in pairs under the title
378 "presidential electors". The pairs shall be arranged in the alphabetical order of the names of the candidates for
379 president in the manner provided for in section 1-5-404. A vote for any pair of candidates is a vote for the duly
380 nominated presidential electors of the political party or political organization by which the pair of candidates were
381 named.

382 (2.5) FOR ALL COVERED OFFICE GENERAL ELECTIONS EVERY BALLOT SHALL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES ADVANCING FROM THE
383 ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION, EXCEPT THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR WITHDRAWN, AND THE BALLOT SHALL CONTAIN NO OTHER NAMES.

384 (4) The name of each person nominated FROM A PRIMARY ELECTION OR ADVANCING FROM AN ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION
385 shall be printed or written upon the ballot in only one place. Each ~~nominated~~ person's name may include one
386 nickname, if the person regularly uses the nickname and the nickname does not include any part of a political party
387 name. Opposite the name of each person ~~nominated~~, including candidates for president and vice president and joint
388 candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, shall be the name of the political party or political organization
389 which nominated the candidate FROM A PRIMARY ELECTION OR WITH WHICH A CANDIDATE FROM THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY IS
390 AFFILIATED, IF ANY, expressed in not more than three words. Those three words may not promote the candidate or
391 constitute a campaign promise.

392 **SECTION 23.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-5-404, **amend** (2); and **add** (2.5), as follows:

393 **1-5-404. Arrangement of names on ballots for partisan elections.** (2) Between July 1 and July 15 of each election
394 year, the officer in receipt of the original designation, nomination, or petition of each candidate FOR AN OFFICE OTHER
395 THAN A COVERED OFFICE shall inform the major political parties, each minor political party that has nominated at least one
396 candidate, and the representative of each political organization that has filed a nominating petition for at least one
397 candidate of the time and place of the lot-drawing for offices to appear on the general election ballot. Ballot positions
398 shall be assigned to the major political party, minor political party, or political organization in the order in which they
399 are drawn. The name of the candidate shall be inserted on the ballot prior to the ballot certification.

400 (2.5) IN THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR A COVERED OFFICE, THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES ADVANCING FROM THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY
401 ELECTION SHALL BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION IN AN ORDER DETERMINED BY LOT.

402 **SECTION 24.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-5-407, **amend** (2), as follows:

403 **1-5-407. Form of ballots.** (2) The ballots shall be printed so as to give to each eligible elector a clear opportunity to
404 designate his or her choice of candidates, joint candidates, ballot issues, and ballot questions by a mark as instructed.
405 On the ballot may be printed words that will aid the elector, such as "vote for not more than one" IN ELECTIONS
406 CONDUCTED USING SINGLE CHOICE VOTING. FOR ELECTIONS CONDUCTED USING A RANKED VOTING METHOD, THE BALLOT SHALL INCLUDE

407 LANGUAGE THAT WILL AID THE ELECTOR IN RANKING CANDIDATES IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE.

408 **SECTION 25.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-5-408, **amend** (1), as follows:

409 **1-5-408. Form of ballots - electronic voting.** (1) Ballot cards placed upon voting equipment shall, so far as
410 practicable, be arranged as provided by sections 1-5-402, **1-5-402.5**, 1-5-403, and 1-5-404; except that they shall be
411 of the size and design required by the voting equipment and may be printed on a number of separate ballot cards
412 that are placed on the voting equipment.

413 **SECTION 26.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-5-412, **amend** (3), as follows:

414 **1-5-412. Correction of errors.** (3) (a) If, before the date set for election FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE, a
415 duly nominated candidate withdraws by filing an affidavit of withdrawal with the designated election official, or dies
416 and the fact of the death becomes known to the designated election official before the ballots are printed, or is
417 deemed disqualified, the name of the candidate shall not be printed on the ballots.

418 (b) (I) IF, BEFORE THE DATE SET FOR THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR A COVERED OFFICE, A DULY NOMINATED CANDIDATE
419 WITHDRAWS BY FILING AN AFFIDAVIT OF WITHDRAWAL WITH THE DESIGNATED ELECTION OFFICIAL, OR DIES AND THE FACT OF THE DEATH
420 BECOMES KNOWN TO THE DESIGNATED ELECTION OFFICIAL BEFORE THE BALLOTS ARE PRINTED, OR IS DEEMED DISQUALIFIED, THE NAME OF THE
421 CANDIDATE SHALL NOT BE PRINTED ON THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT.

422 (II) IF A CANDIDATE FOR COVERED OFFICE ADVANCING FROM THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION TO THE GENERAL ELECTION WITHDRAWS
423 BY FILING AN AFFIDAVIT OF WITHDRAWAL WITH THE DESIGNATED ELECTION OFFICIAL, OR DIES AND THE FACT OF THE DEATH BECOMES KNOWN
424 TO THE DESIGNATED ELECTION OFFICIAL BEFORE THE BALLOTS ARE PRINTED, OR IS DEEMED DISQUALIFIED, THE NAME OF THE CANDIDATE SHALL
425 NOT BE PRINTED ON THE BALLOT, AND THE DESIGNATED ELECTION OFFICIAL SHALL FOLLOW THE PROCEDURES SPECIFIED IN SECTION 1-4-
426 101.5(2)(d)(IV).

427 (c) Except in the case of a vacancy to be filled in accordance with section 1-4-1005, 1-4-1006, or 1-4-1009, OR IN AN
428 ELECTION CONDUCTING USING A RANKED VOTING METHOD, if the ballots are already printed, the votes cast for the withdrawn,
429 deceased, or disqualified candidate are invalid and shall not be counted. IN AN ELECTION CONDUCTED USING A RANKED VOTING
430 METHOD, BALLOTS SHALL CONTINUE TO COUNT FOR THEIR HIGHEST-RANKED ACTIVE CANDIDATE, IF ANY.

431 **SECTION 27.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-7-201, **amend** (1), (2), (2.3), (4), (5), and (6), as follows:

432 **1-7-201. Voting at primary election for an office other than a covered office.** (1) Any registered elector, including
433 a preregistrant who is eligible under section 1-2-101 (2)(c), who has declared an affiliation with a political party that is
434 participating in a primary election FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE and who desires to vote for candidates of
435 that party at a primary election FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE shall show identification, as defined in section
436 1-1-104 (19.5), write THEIR ~~his or her~~ name and address on a form available at the voter service and polling center, and
437 give the form to one of the election judges.

438 (2) If the name is found on the registration list, the election judge having charge of the list shall likewise repeat the
439 elector's name and present the elector with the party ballot FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED
440 OFFICE of the political party affiliation last recorded.

441 (2.3) An eligible unaffiliated elector, including a preregistrant who is eligible under section 1-2-101 (2)(c), is entitled to
442 vote in the primary election FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE of a major political party without affiliating with
443 that political party. To vote in a political party's primary election FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE without
444 declaring an affiliation with the political party, any eligible unaffiliated elector shall declare to the election judges the
445 name of the political party in whose primary election the elector wishes to vote. Thereupon, the election judges shall
446 deliver the appropriate party ballot FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE to the elector. In
447 addition, any eligible unaffiliated elector may openly declare to the election judges the name of the political party
448 with which the elector wishes to affiliate and complete the necessary forms. An eligible elector must separately date
449 and sign or date and initial a declaration of affiliation with a political party form in such manner that the elector

450 clearly acknowledges that the affiliation has been properly recorded. Thereupon, the election judges shall deliver the
451 appropriate party ballot to the eligible elector.

452 (4) Party ballots FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE shall be cast in the same manner as in
453 general elections. An elector shall not vote for more candidates for any office than are to be elected at the general
454 election as indicated on the ballot.

455 (5) Instead of voting for a candidate whose name is printed on the party ballot FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR AN OFFICE
456 OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE, an elector may cast a write-in vote for any eligible candidate who is a member of the
457 major political party and who has filed an affidavit of intent of write-in candidacy pursuant to section 1-4-1101. When
458 no candidate has been designated by an assembly or by petition FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR AN OFFICE OTHER THAN A
459 COVERED OFFICE, a write-in candidate for nomination by any major political party FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR AN OFFICE
460 OTHER THAN A COVERED OFFICE must receive at least the number of votes at any primary election that is required by section
461 1-4-801(2) to become designated as a candidate by petition.

462 (6) The provisions of subsections (1), (2), and (4) of this section shall not apply to a primary election FOR AN OFFICE OTHER
463 THAN A COVERED OFFICE conducted as a mail ballot election pursuant to article 7.5 of this title.

464 **SECTION 28.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **add** 1-7-201.5, as follows:

465 **1-7-201.5. Voting at all-candidate primary election for a covered office.** (1) ANY REGISTERED ELECTOR, INCLUDING A
466 PREREGISTRANT WHO IS ELIGIBLE UNDER SECTION 1-2-101(2)(c), WHO DESIRES TO VOTE IN THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION FOR
467 COVERED OFFICES SHALL SHOW IDENTIFICATION, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 1-1-104(19.5), WRITE THEIR NAME AND ADDRESS ON A FORM
468 AVAILABLE AT THE VOTER SERVICE AND POLLING CENTER, AND GIVE THE FORM TO ONE OF THE ELECTION JUDGES.

469 (2) IF THE NAME IS FOUND ON THE REGISTRATION LIST, THE ELECTION JUDGE HAVING CHARGE OF THE LIST SHALL LIKEWISE REPEAT THE ELECTOR'S
470 NAME AND PRESENT THE ELECTOR WITH THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT.

471 (3) INSTEAD OF VOTING FOR A CANDIDATE WHOSE NAME IS PRINTED ON THE ALL-CANDIDATE PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT, AN ELECTOR MAY
472 CAST A WRITE-IN VOTE FOR ANY ELIGIBLE CANDIDATE WHO HAS FILED AN AFFIDAVIT OF INTENT OF WRITE-IN CANDIDACY PURSUANT TO SECTION
473 1-4-1101.

474 **SECTION 29.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-7-307, **amend** (2), as follows:

475 **1-7-307. Method of counting paper ballots.** (2) Each ballot shall be read and counted separately.

476 (a) FOR EACH ELECTION USING SINGLE CHOICE VOTING, ~~Every~~ EVERY name and all names of joint candidates separately marked as
477 voted for on the ballot shall be read and an entry made on each of two accounting forms before any other ballot is
478 counted. The entire number of ballots, excepting "excess ballots", shall be read, counted, and placed on the
479 accounting forms in like manner. When all of the ballots, except "excess ballots", have been counted, the election
480 judges shall post the votes from the accounting forms.

481 (b) FOR EACH ELECTION USING A RANKED VOTING METHOD, BALLOTS SHALL BE COUNTED PURSUANT TO PART 5, OF THIS ARTICLE 7.

482 **SECTION 30.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-7-503, **amend** (1), as follows:

483 **1-7-503. Manner of voting.** (1) Each eligible elector, upon receiving a ballot, shall immediately proceed
484 unaccompanied to one of the voting booths provided. To cast a vote, the eligible elector shall clearly fill the oval,
485 connect the arrow, or otherwise appropriately mark the name of the candidate; ~~or~~ the names of the joint candidates;
486 OR, IN THE EVENT THE ELECTION USES A RANKED VOTING METHOD, RANK THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES of the elector's choice for each
487 office to be filled. In the case of a ballot issue, the elector shall clearly fill the oval, connect the arrow, or otherwise
488 appropriately mark the appropriate place opposite the answer that the elector desires to give. Before leaving the
489 voting booth, the eligible elector, without displaying the marks thereon, shall place the ballot in the privacy envelope
490 so that the contents of the ballot or ballot card are concealed and shall place the envelope and the ballot or ballot

491 card in the ballot box.

492 **SECTION 31.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-7-508, **amend** (2), as follows:

493 **1-7-508. Determination of improperly marked ballots.** (2) Votes cast for an office to be filled or a ballot question
494 or ballot issue to be decided shall not be counted if a voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected
495 to an office or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the elector's choice of candidate or vote concerning the
496 ballot question or ballot issue; except that an elector's rankings of multiple candidates in an election using ~~instant-~~
497 ~~runoff~~ A RANKED voting METHOD shall be recorded and counted in accordance with ~~section~~ SECTIONS **1-4-207** AND 1-7-
498 1003 and rules promulgated by the secretary of state. A defective or an incomplete mark on any ballot in a proper
499 place shall be counted if no other mark is on the ballot indicating an intention to vote for some other candidate or
500 ballot question or ballot issue.

501 **SECTION 32.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-7-509, **amend** (2) (a), as follows:

502 **1-7-509. Electronic and electromechanical vote counting - testing of equipment required - rules.** (2) (a) A public
503 test of voting equipment shall be conducted prior to the commencement of voting in accordance with this section by
504 processing a preaudited group of ballots produced so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each
505 candidate and on each ballot question or ballot issue. The test shall ensure that the system accurately records votes
506 when the elector has the option of voting for more than one candidate in a race. The test shall ensure that the voting
507 system properly rejects and does not count overvotes and undervotes. If the equipment is to be used in an election
508 using ~~instant runoff~~ A RANKED voting METHOD, the test shall ensure that the voting system accurately records, counts,
509 and tabulates an elector's rankings of multiple candidates in accordance with ~~section~~ SECTIONS **1-4-207** AND 1-7-1003
510 and rules promulgated by the secretary of state.

511 **SECTION 33.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 1-7.5-107, **amend** (2.7), as follows:

512 **1-7.5-107. Procedures for conducting mail ballot election - primary elections - first-time voters casting a mail**
513 **ballot after having registered by mail to vote - in-person request for ballot - return envelope requirements -**
514 **repeal.** (2.7) Subsequent to the preparation of ballots in accordance with ~~section~~ SECTIONS 1-5-402 AND **1-5-402.5** but
515 prior to the mailing required under subsection (3) of this section, and no sooner than forty-five days nor later than
516 thirty-two days before an election, a designated election official shall provide a mail ballot PACKET FOR ALL-CANDIDATE
517 PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR COVERED OFFICES AND FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR OFFICES OTHER THAN COVERED OFFICES to a registered
518 elector requesting the ballot PACKET at the designated election official's office or the office designated in the election
519 plan filed with the secretary of state.

520 **SECTION 34. Severability.**

521 If any provision of this initiative, or the application of any provision of this initiative to any person, office, or
522 circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this initiative and the application of its provision to any
523 person, office, or circumstance, shall not be affected by the holding.

524 **SECTION 35. Effective Date.**

525 This initiative takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on January 1, 2026.