

STATE OF COLORADO
ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST

at the

PRIMARY ELECTION

Held on the Eighth day of September A.D., 1964

and at the

GENERAL ELECTION

Held on the Third day of November A.D., 1964

FOR

Presidential Electors, United States Congressmen,
State, Legislative and District Officers

AND

Proposed Constitutional Amendments
Referred Bills

ALSO

Directory of the United States, State, Legislative,
District and County Officers

AND

General Information Pertinent to
Elections and Elected Officials



COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS

BY

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TED BACH, Deputy
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PRICE 50 CENTS



DISTRICT ATTORNEY, COUNTIES OF BENT, CROWLEY, AND OTERO

Sixteenth Judicial District	D. E. Johnson —Dem.		George L. Strain —Rep.	
	Primary Election	General Election	Primary Election	General Election
County				
Bent.....	249	1,484	192	1,331
Crowley.....	250	718	197	1,003
Otero.....	<u>1,057</u>	<u>4,073</u>	<u>1,369</u>	<u>5,773</u>
	1,556	6,275	1,758	8,107

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ADAMS COUNTY

Seventeenth Judicial District	Primary Election	General Election
Dansky, Marvin—Dem.....	4,186	
Gifford, Leslie A.—Rep.....	709	19,664
Marks, Floyd—Dem.....	<u>4,351</u>	<u>27,576</u>

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, COUNTIES OF ARAPAHOE, DOUGLAS, AND ELBERT

Eighteenth Judicial District	William P. Dixon —Rep.		Martin P. Miller —Dem.	
	Primary Election	General Election	Primary Election	General Election
County				
Arapahoe.....	4,034	20,790	2,277	28,086
Douglas.....	326	1,449	322	1,304
Elbert.....	<u>422</u>	<u>981</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>733</u>
	4,782	23,220	2,748	30,123

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, WELD COUNTY

Nineteenth Judicial District	Primary Election	General Election
Bohlender, William E.—Rep.....	2,144	11,619
Shelton, James H.—Dem.....	<u>1,578</u>	<u>15,789</u>

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, BOULDER COUNTY

Twentieth Judicial District	Primary Election	General Election
Dolan, Joe—Rep.....	4,108	17,798
Scott, Rex H.—Dem.....	<u>2,737</u>	<u>20,458</u>

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MESA COUNTY

Twenty-first Judicial District	Primary Election	General Election
Spiecker, Frank F.—Rep.....	3,219	15,062

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, COUNTIES OF DOLORES AND MONTEZUMA

Twenty-second Judicial District	Wade A. Dillon —Dem.	
	Primary Election	General Election
County		
Dolores.....	324	593
Montezuma.....	<u>1,193</u>	<u>3,932</u>
	1,517	4,525

MOFFAT TUNNEL COMMISSIONERS — DIVISION ONE
(Elect Three)

County	Wilard L. Ball (Real Estate Taxpayers) General Election	Karl C. Brauns (Real Estate Taxpayers) General Election	Harold D. Writer (Real Estate Taxpayers) General Election
Adams.....	660	607	605
Boulder.....	21	26	29
Denver.....	20,563	20,396	20,789
Gilpin.....	41	32	31
Jefferson.....	<u>8,016</u>	<u>7,731</u>	<u>7,946</u>
	29,301	28,792	29,400

MOFFAT TUNNEL COMMISSIONERS — Continued

County	Louis Cilento (Moffat Tunnel Taxpayers) General Election	Franklin E. Davidson (Moffat Tunnel Taxpayers) General Election	Edward S. Greenberg (Moffat Tunnel Taxpayers) General Election	William B. Chenoweth (Write-in) —Indep. General Election
Adams.....	742	855	764	
Boulder.....	14	25	18	
Denver.....	11,797	16,822	12,837	275
Gilpin.....	26	30	14	
Jefferson.....	<u>5,238</u>	<u>5,965</u>	<u>5,361</u>	
	17,817	23,697	18,994	275

MOFFAT TUNNEL TAXPAYERS — DIVISION TWO
(Elect Two)

County	John R. Burroughs (Real Estate Taxpayers) General Election	Harry W. Hansen (Real Estate Taxpayers) General Election
Eagle.....	25	20
Grand.....	394	392
Moffat.....	1,138	1,320
Routt.....	<u>1,679</u>	<u>1,490</u>
	3,236	3,222

GENERAL INFORMATION PERTINENT TO ELECTIONS AND ELECTED OFFICIALS

Presidential Electors

There are six presidential electors in Colorado, one each for the four congressmen and one each for the two United States Senators. The presidential electors are selected by a majority vote of the delegates to the respective party state conventions, specifically, at the convention that is held during the presidential election year. Once the presidential electors are selected by the delegates of the state convention, their actual duties do not commence until after the general election, at which time it is determined by the vote of the electors of the state what political party will be represented at the meeting of the presidential electors. In other words, regardless of what the result may be nationally, those electors required to meet are the electors representing the party whose candidates polled the highest vote in the state for president and vice president. The presidential electors convene at the Capitol of the State in the office of the Governor on the first Monday, after the second Wednesday in December, following the election, at twelve noon, and proceed to take the oath required by law for presidential electors; then, once having taken the oath, cast their official ballot for president and vice president for the candidates of their party. The law in Colorado requires that each presidential elector shall vote for the pair of presidential and vice presidential candidates who received the highest number of votes in the preceding general election in Colorado. Having then cast their votes for the candidates, the duties of the presidential electors have been performed.

Initiative Process for Proposed Constitutional Amendments

Under the Initiative and Referendum Statute in Colorado there are provisions for electors of the State of Colorado to draft and submit to the people of Colorado proposed constitutional changes. There are a number of statutory requirements that must be followed in order for these electors to submit petitions for proposed constitutional amendments to the electors of Colorado for signatures. Detailed information may be obtained from the office of the secretary of state, specifically from the office of the state elections officer, who serves under the secretary of state. The following information is of a general nature and should be of help to those electors who might be considering the possibility of amending the State Constitution through the Initiative.

The original draft of all initiative petitions, before they are signed by the electors of the state, shall be submitted to the secretary of state, the secretary of state in turn submits this proposed constitutional amendment to a board consisting of the secretary of state, the attorney general and the reporter of the Supreme Court, who in turn designate their first title for the constitutional amendment, along with a ballot title and submission clause, which shall in the opinion of the board correctly and fairly express the intent and meaning of the proposed amendment. If the proponents of the amendment are not satisfied with the ballot title and the title as selected by the above-mentioned statutory board, they may file a motion with the secretary of state stating that

they feel the titles do not fairly express the full meaning and intent of the proposed constitutional amendment. They may at the same time submit suggested changes in wording and the board will then reconvene and consider changes in the titles. Once the titles have been agreed upon by the statutory board and by the proponents of the proposed constitutional amendment, the secretary of state's office then causes to be published once each week for two consecutive weeks in each county of the state in a legal newspaper of general circulation, a true copy of the title and the text of the proposed constitutional amendment. The expense of this publication must be borne by the proponents of the proposed constitutional amendment and must be paid in to the secretary of state before the publication takes place. Such expense is determined by the office of the secretary of state through the co-operation of the Colorado Press Association and the exact cost is determined by the length of the proposed constitutional amendment and by the length of the ballot title and title. Publication costs may vary from \$1,500 to as high as \$15,000. No petition for proposed constitutional amendments shall be of any force or effect unless filed with the secretary of state within six months from the date that the titles have been fixed **AND UNLESS FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT LEAST FOUR MONTHS BEFORE THE ELECTION AT WHICH IT IS TO BE VOTED UPON.** The number of signatures required for a proposed amendment is determined by a formula set by statute, this statute requires that there shall be signatures equivalent to 8 per cent of the legal voters of the State of Colorado, under the statute it provides that the number of legal voters shall be taken to mean the number of people who cast votes for all candidates for the office of the secretary of state at the preceding general election. (This would mean that in the general election of 1966, if anyone wished to submit petitions for a proposed constitutional amendment, 46,255 signatures would be required.) The signers of the petitions for the proposed constitutional amendments must be qualified electors of the State of Colorado. This means that the individual does not have to be registered to vote but must be qualified to register to vote, such qualifications being: at least twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, a citizen of Colorado and have resided in the state at least twelve months, a resident of the county at least ninety days, and a resident of the precinct twenty days. The particular forms on which the petitions must be printed is provided for by statute and information concerning how the petition should be printed, what information must be contained, what size print on the petition, and other detailed information may be obtained from the office of the secretary of state.

Elected Officials

The terms of the elected officials of the state vary according to the provisions set forth in the constitution and the statutes; for example, a state representative's term of office is two years and a state senator's term is four years; the district judges throughout the state are elected for a six-year term and the district attorneys are elected for four years; all of the executive officers of the state, such as the governor, the lieutenant governor, secretary of state,

attorney general, and state treasurer are elected for four-year terms. Under provisions in the constitution and the statutes in Colorado, it is possible to have a governor elected representing one particular party, with the lieutenant governor being elected and representing an opposite party, this situation has existed on several occasions. The qualifications for the various elected officers throughout the state are also set forth in the constitution and in the statutes. In the past, the holders of elective office in Colorado have been predominantly men but in the later years there have been a number of women serving in various elective offices from the county level to the state legislature. At the present moment, there are women serving in both the State Senate and the State House of Representatives. In the Colorado State Legislature, all of the members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years; in the State Senate, half of the members are elected in a general election year and the other half at the next ensuing general election. The legislature in Colorado meets every year and convenes on the first Wednesday following the first Tuesday in January. During the even numbered years, the legislature considers only financial matters and those matters which are referred to the legislature by the governor; in the odd numbered years, the legislature considers all types of legislation and this session is called the "long session."

