



Office of the Clerk & Recorder – Election Office  
Kristy Archuleta, Clerk & Recorder

## **Residency Requirements**

### **C.R.S. 1-2-102 & Rule 2.8**

The following rules shall be used to determine the residence of a person intending to register or to vote in any precinct in this state:

The residence of a person is the principal or primary home or place of abode of a person. A principal or primary home or place of abode is that home or place in which a person's habitation is fixed and to which that person, whenever absent, has the present intention of returning after a departure or absence, regardless of the duration of the absence. A residence is a permanent building or part of a building any may include a house, condo, apartment, room in a house, or mobile home. No vacant lot or business address shall be considered a residence (1-2-102(a)(1), C.R.S.)

#### **Registration of electors who have no fixed permanent home**

- For the purpose of voter registration residence, a homeless elector shall identify a specific location within a county where the elector returns to regularly.
  - A home base may include a homeless shelter, a homeless services provider, a park, a campground, a vacant lot, a business address, or any other physical location.
  - If the homeless elector's registration residence does not include a mailing address, the elector shall also provide a mailing address.
  - If the residence of an elector is destroyed or becomes uninhabitable, due to a natural disaster or for any other reason, and the elector has the present intention of returning to the residence once it is habitable or returning to a newly constructed residence at the same address, the elector may continue to use the address of the destroyed or uninhabitable residence as the elector's residence.



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**Determining the principal or primary place of abode**

- In determining what is the principal or primary place of abode of a person, the following circumstances relating to the person shall be taken into account: Business pursuits, employment, income sources, residence for income or other tax purposes, age, marital status, residence of parents, spouse or civil union partner, and children, if any, leaseholds, situs of personal and real property, existence of any other residences and the amount of time spent at each residence, and motor vehicle registration.
- A person shall not be considered to have gained a residence in this state, or in any county or municipality in this state, while retaining a home or domicile elsewhere.
- If a person moves to any other state with the intention of making it a permanent residence, that person is considered to have lost Colorado residence after twenty-two days' absence from this state unless the person has evidenced an intent to retain a residence in this state by a self-affirmation executed pursuant to section 1-7.5-107 (3)(b.5).
- After a person moves from one residence to another and has made the new residence his or her sole legal place of residence, the person is considered to have residence at the residence in this state to which the person moved.

**Registered electors absent from the state**

- A registered elector who is absent from the state but who maintains Colorado residency is eligible to be registered and to vote without holding a property interest in a fixed habitation in the state.
- An absent elector's voter registration address is the elector's last residence address or the address an elector previously resided at that the elector intends to return to in the state. A covered voter, as defined in section 1-8.3-102(2), C.R.S., who is absent and has never resided in the United States may use the residence address of their parent, legal guardian, spouse, or civil union partner as required by section 1-8.3-102(2)(d), C.R.S.