

Final
STAFF SUMMARY OF MEETING

COMMITTEE ON JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING

Date:	03/15/2011	ATTENDANCE
Time:	06:02 PM to 09:10 PM	Brophy X
Place:	University of Colorado Boulder	Carroll X
		Coram *
This Meeting was called to order by <u>Senator Heath</u>		Nikkel X
		Pabon X
		Scheffel X
		Schwartz X
		Vigil X
This Report was prepared by <u>Christie Lee</u>		Balmer X
		Heath X

X = Present, E = Excused, A = Absent, * = Present after roll call

Bills Addressed:	Action Taken:
Boulder Public Hearing	Witness Testimony and/or Committee Discussion Only

06:02 PM -- Boulder Public Hearing

Senator Heath, co-chair, called the meeting to order. The committee held a moment of silence for the victims of the earthquake and tsunami in Japan. The committee said the Pledge of Allegiance.

06:06 PM

The members of the committee introduced themselves.

06:10 PM

Representative Balmer talked about the redistricting process and the committee and its charge.

06:14 PM

Senator Heath emphasized some of the remarks made by Representative Balmer and also talked about the committee and its goals. He explained that Colorado is not adding or subtracting a district, but must make all the districts nearly equal in population. Senator Heath also introduced the legislators who were present in the audience, including former House Majority Leader Paul Weissmann, Representative Dickey Lee Hullinghorst, Representative Claire Levy, Representative Deb Gardner, and Senator Jeanne Nicholson.

06:19 PM

Tom Morris, Office of Legislative Legal Services, gave an overview of the redistricting process in Colorado. He explained that there are two legal requirements the committee must follow when creating districts: equal population and the Voting Rights Act. Mr. Morris explained the population shifts in the state and what needs to occur in each district based on the latest census numbers:

- District 1 needs gain 56,418 people;
- District 2 needs to lose 15,348 people;
- District 3 needs to gain 12,271 people;
- District 4 needs to lose 6,584 people;
- District 5 needs to lose 7,445 people;
- District 6 needs to lose 79,356 people; and
- District 7 needs to gain 40,047 people.

06:25 PM

Stephen Bailey, representing himself, and a former Congressional District 2 candidate, talked about his dislike for gerrymandering and the emphasis on communities of interest. He asked that the committee keep Longmont whole and together. He mentioned that he does not like the fact that Jefferson County is split into four different congressional districts. Representative Balmer asked Mr. Bailey to comment on the piece of Adams County that is in Congressional District 2 and how it fits with the rest of the district. Representative Pabon asked Mr. Bailey to elaborate on his comments that Grand and Eagle County should not be in Congressional District 2.

06:31 PM

Susan Marine, representing herself, gave reasons why the City and County of Broomfield should remain in the same district as Boulder. She talked about the human services and the school district they share.

06:34 PM

Dan Gould, representing himself, talked about communities of interest and stated that they should be the primary factor in making redistricting decisions. He stated that if the committee would like to move a piece of Boulder out of Congressional District 2, to consider moving the area along the highway to Congressional District 4 because it shares many similarities with Longmont. Representative Balmer asked the witness to talk about the communities of interest along I-70 that link communities to Boulder. He also asked whether Estes Park has any similarity to Boulder. Mr. Gould stated that Lyons is closely aligned with Estes Park.

06:39 PM

Britta Singer, resident of Boulder, talked about Longmont, Loveland, and Fort Collins, and that they are all former agriculture areas that have grown a lot that have a transportation connection. She also talked about Greeley's connection with these cities as well.

06:43 PM

John Rosenfeld, Eagle County Republican, talked about Eagle County and explained that it has water and energy production issues that connects them with the Western Slope. Senator Heath asked him to comment on where Eagle County should go. He said they are more aligned with the mountain tourism community. Representative Pabon asked the witness to talk about what Eagle has in common with Summit and Grand Counties. Mr. Rosenfeld talked about the I-70 corridor issues that align Eagle with Grand and the tourism interests that align them with Summit. Representative Pabon asked whether he would like those three counties together. Representative Balmer said he thinks that Clear Creek and Gilpin can be involved in that discussion as well. Senator Schwartz talked about water sheds in her district and asked whether the I-70 corridor ties Eagle County with the Front Range.

06:51 PM

Shari Malloy, talked about Longmont and asked that it remain in Congressional District 4 in order to keep its autonomy. She talked about the growing Latino community of interest in Longmont that would be better heard in Congressional District 4. Ms. Malloy talked about the Saint Vrain school district interests as well.

06:53 PM

Bob Foley, representing himself, a resident of Gypsum in Eagle County, talked about the impacts redistricting will have over the next ten years. He mentioned that he has to go over two mountain passes to get to Denver and that most of the residents in Eagle County travel to Grand Junction from Eagle rather than to Denver. Representative Balmer asked why Eagle would rather be in Congressional District 3 than Congressional District 7 and whether it had anything to do with the competitiveness of the districts or lack thereof. Mr. Foley stated that it is more for geographic reasons than anything else. Representative Pabon asked Mr. Foley to comment on the airport in Eagle County.

06:57 PM

Kaye Ferry, Chair of the Eagle County Republicans, who ran for the State Board of Education, talked about the western slope communities and the difference with the Front Range, starting with education. She talked about the continental divide. She distributed a handout of her testimony (Attachment A). Representative Pabon asked whether it was easier to come to Boulder for this hearing than Grand Junction. Representative Balmer asked if the committee were to remove Eagle County from Congressional District 2 and move it to Congressional District 3, where she would make up for the 52,000 people and talked about taking from the counties in the southern part of the state, like Otero, Las Animas, and Pueblo. Ms. Ferry talked about the I-70 corridor and its tie with the western slope over the eastern plains. Senator Heath talked about the hearings in Alamosa. Senator Schwartz asked about splitting Eagle County. Ms. Ferry said she never thinks it is healthy to split counties. Senator Brophy asked about the interests of the people in Eagle County and Gypsum and how many work in the Vail and Avon area. Ms. Ferry talked about the growth in local businesses and the change from years ago, where people could only work in Vail and Avon.

07:08 PM

Jeffrey Bain, representing himself, talked about political competitiveness.

07:10 PM

Tom Parsons, a resident of Broomfield, asked that Broomfield be included in Congressional District 2 with Boulder. He talked about the transportation interests they share and will share in the future. Mr. Parsons also talked about the open spaces issue they also share with Boulder. A copy of his testimony is attached (Attachment B).

07:13 PM

Mary Blue, a resident of Longmont, talked about the 2001 change that removed Longmont from Jefferson County. She asked that Longmont stay compact and in Congressional District 4. Ms. Blue talked about competitiveness and the similarities Longmont has with Loveland and Fort Collins, including water and energy issues.

07:16 PM

Tom Waldow, a resident of Grand County, talked about the I-70 corridor, pine beetle, and the continental divide, and said it makes sense that Grand, Gilpin, and Clear Creek Counties all stay together.

07:18 PM

Richard Pabon, a resident of Congressional District 2 in unincorporated Adams County, talked about the 15,000 person overage in Congressional District 2. He suggested incorporating some of southern Jefferson County, Denver County, or Northern Boulder County in to Congressional District 7. He talked about the increase in the Hispanic population in Colorado.

07:22 PM

Kay Foley, representing Gypsum, talked about the differences between Gypsum and Boulder.

07:24 PM

Al Kolwicz, representing himself, talked about the committee's website and the importance of posting information for the public to access through this process. He talked about the importance that the committee complete the redistricting process and not leave it to the courts. Representative Balmer talked about the census data that is available on the census website.

07:28 PM

Katheran Pacen Sand from Eagle County talked about issues that impact her as a small-business owner.

07:31 PM

Kay Fiscenger, representing herself, a Longmont resident, said Longmont is an urban city with a small town feel. She talked about the differences the city has from Firestone.

07:34 PM

Debra Irvine, Summit County GOP Chair, asked that the county representation be more conducive with the western slope and be included in Congressional District 3.

07:36 PM

Edie Hooton, resident of Boulder, on behalf of Angie Layton from Louisville, stated that Tom Parsons comments were appropriate and that Longmont should stay in Congressional District 4. She asked that the cities take priority over counties. Representative Pabon asked Ms. Hooton about the cities in Boulder County and whether she feels they are more important than the counties. Ms. Hooton said absolutely yes.

07:41 PM

Sally Martin talked about maintaining Eagle, Summit, and Grand counties in Congressional District 2 and seconded maintaining Longmont in one district. She explained the communities of interest that tie those communities together, including the historic perspective, the tourism industry, beetles, large numbers of entrepreneurs with at-home offices, recreation as a quality of life issue, the I-70 corridor, and strong environmental outlooks. She asked that the counties maintain in Congressional District 2. Representative Balmer asked how long she has been co-chair of the Congressional District 2 democrats. She explained that she is in her second two-year term and talked about her background before she held that position. Representative Balmer asked about the competitiveness in Congressional District 2 and whether geography played a role in the most recent primary.

07:49 PM

Philip Coontus, resident of Evergreen, talked about the impact redistricting has on Clear Creek County. He talked about the similarities with communities along the I-70 corridor. He stated that Clear Creek is contiguous to Jefferson County. Senator Heath asked where he would put Clear Creek. Mr. Coontus explained that Jefferson County and everything west of E-470 is more of a mountain rural setting than the Denver-Metro area.

07:57 PM

Kathy Robinson, a resident of Eagle County, talked about the continental divide. She said she has more of a relationship with the counties west of Eagle than with Boulder. Senator Schwartz asked whether the western part of Eagle County, like Basalt and Glenwood, has a strong connection with the eastern part of Eagle County since Ms. Robinson was advocating for Eagle County being made whole.

08:04 PM

Olivia Mendoza, Executive Director of the Colorado Latino Forum, representing the Hispanic Redistricting Coalition, asked that the committee publish all the maps in advance of decision making in order to allow adequate time for comment by the public. She expressed concerns that proposed district lines may dilute the Hispanic numbers. She asked for transparency.

08:08 PM

Winter Torres, Colorado Hispanic Bar Association, representing the Hispanic Redistricting Coalition, listed the various organizations that are part of the coalition. She provided handouts (Attachments C, Cwcej o gpvD, and Cwcej o gpvE). Ms. Torres specifically discussed a comment that was made at a previous hearing about the voting rights issue. She provided clarification since there is more recent case law related to dilution of minority votes. She stated that it is important to keep the Hispanic population in a community of interest so that they can have the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

Ms. Torres reiterated her organization's request that the process be totally transparent, for example posting all maps that are being considered on the internet so that the public can have an opportunity to review them before decisions are made.

Senator Carroll stated that around March 30 is when maps are expected to be submitted and her hope was that this is when these materials would be made publically available. Ms. Torres thanked the committee and asked that there just not be plans that come up just days or hours before a vote, rather maybe there could be some sort of a cut-off date for maps to be proposed.

Representative Balmer stated that his hope is that only one bill would be introduced. Regardless, he stated that House and Senate leadership have the power to grant permission for late bills, so they can possibly control what gets introduced.

Representative Balmer further questioned Ms. Torres about the distribution of the Hispanic votes among the congressional districts. Ms. Torres stated that her organization had not yet had a chance to review the data to give input on where populations should shift at this point.

08:28 PM

Angelika Schroeder, State Board of Education, representing Congressional District 2, stated that the CU Regents and the State Board of Education also run on congressional boundaries. She stated that this fact makes it important to keep school districts, to the extent possible, in the same congressional district. Senator Brophy asked which districts the Longmont and Firestone areas are in. Ms. Schroeder stated she believed they were in the St. Vrain School District.

08:33 PM

Dr. Joel Champion, thanked the committee for its work and its bipartisanship. He stated that the City of Boulder should be kept whole in Congressional District 2 and Longmont in Congressional District 4. He passed out a letter with his comments (Attachment F).

08:37 PM

Kevin Allen, a resident of Thornton, discussed the Adams and Weld County portions of Congressional District 2. He asked that these areas not be included in a district with Boulder. He added that Golden should also be included in a district other than Congressional District 2.

08:39 PM

Travis Whipple, who testified also at the public hearing in Longmont, asked that the committee disregard the current congressional map so that the discussion of where districts must gain or lose population isn't needed. He did state again that Longmont, Loveland, and Ft. Collins all share a strong community of interest and should be in the same district. He stated that starting from scratch will allow communities of interest to be kept together without using the map drawn by the Colorado Supreme Court last decade.

08:44 PM

D'Arcy Straub, representing himself and a resident of Littleton, stated that he would submit a written statement to the committee at a later date since his comments were quite extensive. But, he stated that he believes that communities of interest and minority populations are not what is taken into consideration. Rather, districts are drawn to get candidates of one or the other party elected.

08:48 PM

Max Schmidt, resident of Congressional District 2 – Eagle County, stated that he doesn't care whether Eagle is in Congressional District 2 or 3, but feels that there is no connection between Eagle and Boulder County. He commented on a previous witnesses statement that a map be drawn from scratch, and stated that might be a good idea.

08:50 PM

David Hawes, who recently moved to Colorado, agreed with the idea of moving away from the under/over method of trying to re-draw the districts. He laid out a methodology of starting with Congressional District 5 and going south into Pueblo, and continued with suggestions for the other districts.

08:58 PM

Representative Balmer commented on some of the rationale as to why the districts were drawn the way they were 10 years ago. He stated that the plan that comes out of this committee needs to be agreeable to both parties, and not unduly benefit one party over the other.

09:01 PM

Randy Milhown, a resident of Eagle County, past chair of the Eagle County Republicans, stated that splitting Eagle County would not have a lot of political support from the residents of the county.

09:06 PM

Jeremy Cossette, a resident of Eagle County, stated that Eagle doesn't really fit with Boulder.

09:07 PM

Beth Hondort, resident of Boulder, stated that Boulder's school district encompasses 500 square miles, so keeping it together shouldn't necessarily be part of the decision of how to redraw a Congressional District.

09:10 PM

Representative Balmer thanked the citizens who attended tonight's meeting and adjourned the meeting.

March 15, 2011

Submission
to

The Colorado Congressional Redistricting Committee

The Honorable Rollie Heath, Colorado State Senate, Chair
and
The Honorable David Balmer, Colorado House of Representatives, Chair

from

Eagle County Republican Central Committee

Kaye Ferry, Chair

Eagle County Republican Central Committee
P.O. Box 982, Vail, Colorado 81658
Kaye Ferry, Chair
970-376-5100
eaglelegop@centurytel.net

CD2 is a daunting geographical maze encompassing all or parts of ten Colorado counties including Adams, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Eagle, Gilpin, Grand Jefferson, Summit and Weld. To travel it requires covering approximately 6000 square miles. To call it is long distance. To campaign in it requires determination, fortitude and a gas credit card with no limits. But those things, while difficult, are tolerable. What is not tolerable is being grouped with various parts of the state with which we have no common interests and goals.

We've often heard that the Continental Divide is just that, a divide, which almost by itself defines the differences on either side. Those who know Colorado fully understand that the western slope and the Front Range communities share little in common, in fact, their needs are often competing both philosophically and legally.

Issues such as water rights, farming, ranching and mining hold significant importance to a vast majority of western slope communities. And while tourism and recreation play a huge role in the state's economy, the majority of those endeavors find that their greatest sources for those activities are in the mountain regions. The mountain communities are also the custodians, for lack of a better word, of a large number of our National Parks, forests and BLM land.

Eagle County, which is dominated in many respects by the ski industry, is also faced with the demands inherent to any district with a rapidly growing population. Not only does that fact add to our infrastructure needs within the county but the needs along the I70 corridor.

In short, Eagle County faces very unique and increasingly challenging concerns regarding land use, transportation, open space, growth, conservation, water rights, recreation, tourism, ranching, farming, forestry, mining and, last but not least, quality of life. The management of these issues will clearly affect the long term interests of our valley, our residents, guests and voters. And it is in that pursuit that we have the ability to elect representatives who live and work in this environment and truly understand the dynamics that will help us maintain a life style that is part of the heritage of Colorado while at the same time prepares us to compete in an ever changing world marketplace.

It is with all of these issues in mind that we respectfully request that in the redistricting process, Eagle County be included in a district with which we have more in common than we have with some of the counties with which we are currently combined. We cannot presume to know if that involves moving us out of CD2 or leaving us in CD2 and moving others out.

Residents of Eagle County have come from all over the world in search of a life experience that sets it apart from the typical urban environment. And even though we continue to grow at a rate that exceeds most counties, the general feeling is that of a rural community and it is a feeling that residents are trying desperately to maintain. It is our fervent desire to be included in a Congressional District that shares our beliefs, works for our common goals and above all strives to maintain a healthy, productive and independent life style.

Prepared testimony before the Colorado Joint Select Committee –
Boulder 3/15/2011

Thank you to the Chairs and all the members of this Joint Select Committee. Your working collegially to best serve those you represent – we the people of the State of Colorado – is appreciated in this era of political rancor and discord.

I speak in support of maintaining the status quo that recognizes the strong cultural and economic linkages that exist between Broomfield and our sister to the west, Boulder.

My wife and I chose Broomfield because of its proximity to Boulder, and our ties to the university and the national science centers there. And we aren't alone. Broomfield provides an affordable residential opportunity for many working in Boulder, whether at the University, or NIST, or NOAA, or NCAR. The Boulder school system, known for its excellence, has served much of Broomfield for years, and is one major reason we purchased in Broomfield. Those kinds of ties go far beyond those of mere commuter convenience and shared roadways in creating a sense of community. The proposed beltway that will extend the Northwest Parkway south to I-70 will create with it new commercial and residential communities that will be shared by both Broomfield and Boulder. The governments of both budget and tax to provide hiking and biking trails that connect not just our counties, but our cities as well. Our contiguous open spaces attest to a value we have in common.

It makes sense to me that having our Federal interests coordinated by a single and shared Congressional District would be in the best interests of the Broomfield and Boulder and Superior communities.

Thank you,

Tom Parsons
2430 Rim Drive
Broomfield CO 80020
tparsons1000@aol.com

Colorado's Latino Population

"US Hispanic population to triple by 2050"
— *Haya El Nasser, USA Today, February 12, 2008*



- *Latinos grew by 303,086 from 735,601 in 2000 to 1,038,687 in 2010.*
- *Latinos accounted 20.7% in 2010 of the Population.*
- *Latinos accounted for 41.2% of total population growth from 2000 to 2010.*

Source: U.S. Census (as dated).

2010 Census Numbers

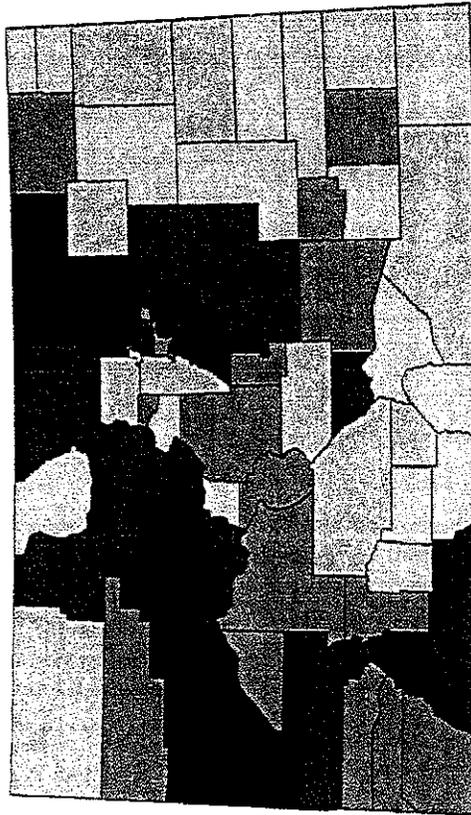
2010 CENSUS RESULTS

Colorado STATE POPULATION: 5,029,196

POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY: 2000-2010

15-25% 25%+

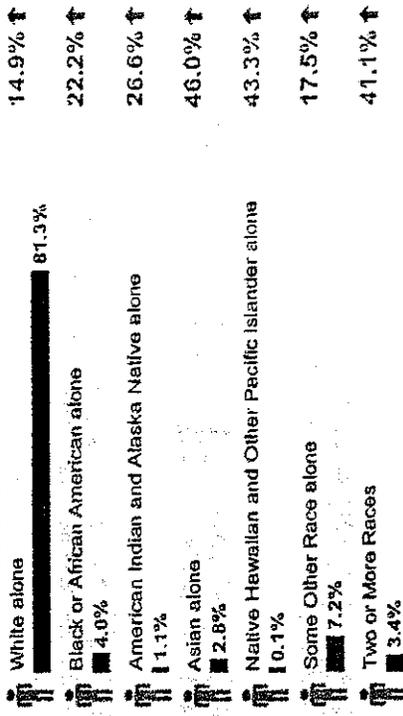
Breckenridge
 Denver



 SELECT ANOTHER STATE  HIDE FULL SCREEN

STATE POPULATION BY RACE
COLORADO: 2010

PERCENT OF POPULATION CHANGE 2000-2010



STATE POPULATION BY HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN
COLORADO: 2010

PERCENT OF POPULATION CHANGE 2000-2010



United States
Census
Bureau

Colorado 2010 Census by County

Geographic area	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)		Total population	Hispanic % of Total
	Population	%		
El Paso County	93,665.00	15.1%	622 263	
Denver County	190,965.00	31.8%	600 158	
Arapahoe County	105,522.00	18.4%	572 003	
Jefferson County	76,445.00	14.3%	534 543	
Adams County	167,878.00	38.0%	441 603	
Larimer County	31,628.00	10.6%	299 630	
Boulder County	39,276.00	13.3%	294 567	
Douglas County	21,392.00	7.5%	285 465	
Weld County	71,680.00	28.4%	252 825	
Pueblo County	65,811.00	41.4%	159 063	
Mesa County	19,552.00	13.3%	146 723	
Garfield County	15,978.00	28.3%	56 389	
Broomfield County ²	6,216.00	11.1%	55 889	
Eagle County	15,689.00	30.1%	52 197	
La Plata County	6,056.00	11.8%	51 334	
Fremont County	5,770.00	12.3%	46 824	
Montrose County	8,127.00	19.7%	41 276	
Delta County	4,345.00	14.0%	30 952	
Morgan County	9,506.00	33.8%	28 159	
Summit County	3,989.00	14.2%	27 994	

Denver Metro Area Hispanic Population Percent



Source of Demographic Data and Market Data: Geoscope American Marketscape Datastream 2010 Series

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, March 15, 2011

CONTACT:
Winter L. Torres 720.985.0042

PRESS RELEASE

**Colorado Hispanic Community Urges Transparency in the
Redistricting Process**
Coalition Calls on Commission to Protect Hispanic Communities of Interest

DENVER- The Colorado Hispanic Redistricting Coalition will release a statement at tonight's Joint Select Committee on Redistricting meeting in Boulder calling on the Committee to conduct their work through an inclusionary and transparent process that respects the voting strength of the Hispanic communities across the state.

"We believe that the advanced publication of maps and the opportunity for meaningful comment are vital to a full and fair process, said Winter Torres of the Colorado Hispanic Bar Association. "We are calling on the Joint Committee and the Governor to publicize all maps currently under consideration and set a deadline before the end of the legislative session that allows for meaningful public comment."

The Colorado Hispanic community has seen significant growth in the past ten years. Census 2010 released data shows that the total Hispanic population in Colorado is one-fifth (21%) of the total state population (i.e., 1,038,687 Hispanic Coloradans). There are large Hispanic communities across the state, including Denver (190,965 or 32%), the larger Denver metropolitan area (823,021 or 21%), Adams County (167,878 or 38%), Pueblo County (65,811 or 41%), Aurora (93,263 or 29%) and the Colorado Springs metropolitan area (187,247 or 21%).

"We are concerned that proposed district lines may threaten to substantially and improperly dilute or even cancel the voting strength of our compact, geographically large, Hispanic community," said Olivia Mendoza, Executive Director of the Colorado Latino Forum. "We want to ensure that we are regarded as important communities of interest, not as mere pawns to 'pack' or 'crack' votes solely for partisan reasons."

Hispanic communities also make up a significant portion of Morgan County (34%), Weld County (28%), Eagle County (30%), and Garfield County (28%). Hispanics comprise 47% of the six counties of the San Luis Valley. Even when combined with the nearby Las Animas and Pueblo counties, the percentage of Hispanics remains above 40%.

The significant growth of Colorado's Hispanic community contributed to over 41% of Colorado's overall growth in the last ten years, with eight Colorado counties experiencing over 100% increases in their Hispanic population, including Douglas, Garfield, and Grand counties.

“We believe that the sizable and cohesive Hispanic communities throughout Colorado represent unique communities of interest bonded through strong social, familial, cultural, and economic ties that must be considered and respected in the federal redistricting process,” said Amber Tafoya of the Latina Initiative.

The Colorado Hispanic Redistricting Coalition is comprised of Hispanic organizations working together to ensure that the 2011 Congressional Plan incorporates the interests of the numerous Hispanic communities throughout Colorado. The Coalition includes the Colorado Hispanic Bar Association, , the Colorado Latino Forum, LARASA (Latin American Research and Service Agency), the Latina Initiative, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, Mi Familia Vota, Rights for all People, Padres Unidos, CIRC (Colorado Immigrant Rights Coalition), Hispanic National Bar Association and the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project.

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REDISTRICTING AND THE INTERESTS OF THE HISPANIC COMMUNITIES

March 15, 2011

On February 23, 2011, Census 2010 released data showing that the total Hispanic population in Colorado is one-fifth (21%) of the total state population (i.e., 1,038,687 Hispanic Coloradans). Large Hispanic communities exist across the state, including Denver (190,965 or 32%), the larger Denver metropolitan area (823,021 or 21%), Adams County (167,878 or 38%), Pueblo County (65,811 or 41%), Aurora (93,263 or 29%) and the Colorado Springs metropolitan area (187,247 or 21%). Hispanic communities also make up a significant portion of Morgan County (34%), Weld County (28%), Eagle County (30%), and Garfield County (28%). In the six counties of the San Luis Valley, the Hispanic community comprises 47% percent and, combined with the nearby Las Animas and Pueblo counties, the percentage of Hispanics remains above 40%. The growth of Colorado's Hispanic community contributed significantly to Colorado's overall growth, accounting for over 41% of the state's growth. Eight Colorado counties have seen their Hispanic population increase by more than 100% over the last 10 years, including Douglas, Garfield, and Grand counties.

With this data and other factors in mind, Colorado is now embarking on the significant task of redrawing the lines of its seven U.S. Congressional districts (the "2011 Congressional Plan"). During this process, many Hispanic organizations are working together to ensure that the 2011 Congressional Plan incorporates the interests of the numerous Hispanic communities throughout Colorado. Those groups include the Colorado Hispanic Bar Association, the Colorado Latino Forum, the Latin American Research and Service Agency (LARASA), the Latina Initiative, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, the Hispanic National Bar Association, Mi Familia Vota, Rights for all People, the Colorado Immigrant Rights Coalition, Padres Unidos, and the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project.

To foster transparency, the Hispanic Redistricting Coalition respectfully requests that the Joint Select Committee on Redistricting publicize all maps it is now considering and set a deadline two weeks prior to the end of the legislative session for the introduction of redistricting bills. We also respectfully ask that the Governor's office invite and accept public comments on any redistricting bills he is considering for signature, recognizing that he has a short timeline for consideration.

We understand that the Colorado General Assembly has the first (and potentially sole) opportunity to create a 2011 Congressional Plan and that it may consider many factors in creating such plan. We recognize that there are many competing and overlapping interests among various communities. Most importantly, the 2011 Congressional Plan must comply with governing federal law. At public meetings, the Joint Select Committee on Redistricting has acknowledged the importance of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, which protects the

constitutional voting rights of minority communities. Despite these critical laws, our concern remains that proposed district lines may threaten to substantially and improperly dilute or even cancel the voting strength of compact, geographically large, Hispanic communities.

This concern was heightened by a point raised at the public meeting of the Joint Select Committee on February 2, 2011. The summary minutes of that meeting curiously highlighted a statement made in the *Beauprez v. Avalos* (2002) case, indicating that the Colorado Supreme Court stated that a “3% drop in Hispanic population in Congressional District 1 did not give rise to a finding of unconstitutional voter dilution.” More accurately, the Colorado Supreme Court said that a 3% drop in the very specific facts presented to the trial judge in 2001 was not a constitutional violation. It could be a violation today with different facts and more recent case law.

As the redistricting process moves forward, we ask that the Hispanic communities across the state be regarded as important communities of interest, not as mere pawns to “pack” or “crack” votes solely for partisan reasons. One political party may attempt to “crack” the Hispanic vote to disperse the Hispanic voters into several districts, presumably hoping to grow party power in more districts, while another political party may “pack” Hispanic voters into a single district to neutralize their voting power. Both of these strategies may improperly interfere with the Hispanic community’s ability to elect candidates of our choice.

In the end, we believe that the sizable and cohesive Hispanic communities throughout Colorado represent unique communities of interest bonded through strong social, familial, cultural and economic ties that must be considered and respected in the federal redistricting process. Specifically, the congressional districts spanning the Denver metropolitan area should incorporate the interests of the approximately 823,000 Hispanics in that area. In the southern congressional district, the Assembly should avoid diluting the voting power of Hispanics in the six San Luis Valley counties and in Pueblo and Las Animas counties. Similarly, the northeastern congressional district should recognize the 29% of Hispanic residents in the adjoining Morgan and Weld Counties. The Western slope also has Hispanic communities that should be acknowledged in the process.

To feel as though the various Hispanic communities of interest have been truly considered, we respectfully reiterate our requests for an inclusionary, open and transparent process. The Hispanic Redistricting Coalition believes the advanced publication of maps and the opportunity for meaningful comment is vital to a full and fair process.

We thank you for your efforts, commitment and time.

The Hispanic Redistricting Coalition

Table 2. Population by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin, for All Ages and for 18 Years and Over, for Colorado: 2000 and 2010

This table provides a state summary of the data included in the 2000 and the 2010 Redistricting Data Summary Files. Data are shown by age for the Hispanic or Latino population, as well as for people who reported one race and for people who reported two or more races. The population of One Race is the total of the population in the 6 categories of one race. The population of Two or More Races is the total of the population in the 37 specific combinations of two or more races. The redistricting files include data for all 63 groups. This table also shows the numeric and percent change in the population by race and Hispanic origin between 2000 and 2010.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/pl94-171.pdf>)

Age, race, and Hispanic or Latino origin	2000		2010		Change, 2000 to 2010	
	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent
ALL AGES						
RACE						
Total population.....	4 301 261	100.0	5 029 196	100.0	727 935	16.9
One Race.....	4 179 074	97.2	4 856 740	96.6	677 666	16.2
White.....	3 560 005	82.8	4 089 202	81.3	529 197	14.9
Black or African American.....	165 063	3.8	201 737	4.0	36 674	22.2
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	44 241	1.0	56 010	1.1	11 769	26.6
Asian.....	95 213	2.2	139 028	2.8	43 815	46.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	4 621	0.1	6 623	0.1	2 002	43.3
Some Other Race.....	309 931	7.2	364 140	7.2	54 209	17.5
Two or More Races.....	122 187	2.8	172 456	3.4	50 269	41.1
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE						
Total population.....	4 301 261	100.0	5 029 196	100.0	727 935	16.9
Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	735 601	17.1	1 038 687	20.7	303 086	41.2
Not Hispanic or Latino.....	3 565 660	82.9	3 990 509	79.3	424 849	11.9
One Race.....	3 492 939	81.2	3 889 662	77.3	396 723	11.4
White.....	3 202 890	74.5	3 520 793	70.0	317 913	9.9
Black or African American.....	158 443	3.7	188 778	3.8	30 335	19.1
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	28 982	0.7	31 244	0.6	2 262	7.8
Asian.....	93 277	2.2	135 564	2.7	42 287	45.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	3 845	0.1	5 661	0.1	1 816	47.2
Some Other Race.....	5 512	0.1	7 622	0.2	2 110	38.3
Two or More Races.....	72 721	1.7	100 847	2.0	28 126	38.7
18 YEARS AND OVER						
RACE						
Total population.....	3 200 466	100.0	3 803 587	100.0	603 121	18.8
One Race.....	3 133 488	97.9	3 713 299	97.6	579 811	18.5
White.....	2 712 698	84.8	3 180 748	83.6	468 050	17.3
Black or African American.....	114 702	3.6	145 660	3.8	30 958	27.0
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	31 098	1.0	40 624	1.1	9 526	30.6
Asian.....	71 592	2.2	105 569	2.8	33 977	47.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	3 292	0.1	4 694	0.1	1 402	42.6
Some Other Race.....	200 106	6.3	236 004	6.2	35 898	17.9
Two or More Races.....	66 978	2.1	90 288	2.4	23 310	34.8
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE						
Total population.....	3 200 466	100.0	3 803 587	100.0	603 121	18.8
Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	476 879	14.9	664 462	17.5	187 583	39.3
Not Hispanic or Latino.....	2 723 587	85.1	3 139 125	82.5	415 538	15.3
One Race.....	2 682 662	83.8	3 085 563	81.1	402 901	15.0
White.....	2 473 860	77.3	2 810 513	73.9	336 653	13.6
Black or African American.....	111 334	3.5	138 811	3.6	27 477	24.7
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	21 053	0.7	23 946	0.6	2 893	13.7
Asian.....	70 384	2.2	103 339	2.7	32 955	46.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	2 807	0.1	4 104	0.1	1 297	46.2
Some Other Race.....	3 224	0.1	4 850	0.1	1 626	50.4
Two or More Races.....	40 925	1.3	53 562	1.4	12 637	30.9

Note: The observed changes in Hispanic origin and race counts between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census could be attributed to a number of factors. Demographic change since 2000, which includes births and deaths in a geographic area and migration in and out of a geographic area, will have an impact on the resulting 2010 Census counts. Additionally, some changes in the Hispanic origin and race questions' wording and format since Census 2000 could have influenced reporting patterns in the 2010 Census. Also, in Census 2000 an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally, which almost entirely affected race combinations involving Some Other Race. Therefore, data users should assess observed changes in the Two or More Races population between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Tables PL1, PL2, PL3, and PL4, and 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Tables P1, P2, P3, and P4.

Table 3. Population by Race Alone or in Combination and Hispanic or Latino Origin, for All Ages and for 18 Years and Over, for Colorado: 2000 and 2010

This table provides a state summary of the data included in the 2000 and the 2010 Redistricting Data Summary Files. Data are shown by age for the Hispanic or Latino population, as well as for the 5 race alone or in combination categories. The concept "race alone or in combination" includes people who reported a single race alone (e.g., Asian) and people who reported that race in combination with one or more of the other major race groups (i.e., White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race). The concept "race alone or in combination," therefore, represents the maximum number of people who reported as that major race group, either alone, or in combination with another race(s). The sum of the 6 individual race "alone or in combination" categories may add to more than the total population because people who reported more than one race were tallied in each race category. This table also shows the numeric and percent change in the population by race and Hispanic origin between 2000 and 2010.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/pl94-171.pdf>)

Age, race alone or in combination, and Hispanic or Latino origin	2000		2010		Change, 2000 to 2010	
	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent
ALL AGES						
RACE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION ¹						
Total population.....	4 301 261	100.0	5 029 196	100.0	727 935	16.9
White.....	3 665 638	85.2	4 240 231	84.3	574 593	15.7
Black or African American.....	190 717	4.4	249 812	5.0	59 095	31.0
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	79 689	1.9	107 832	2.1	28 143	35.3
Asian.....	120 779	2.8	185 589	3.7	64 810	53.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	10 153	0.2	15 200	0.3	5 047	49.7
Some Other Race.....	364 846	8.5	418 001	8.3	53 155	14.6
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION ¹						
Total population.....	4 301 261	100.0	5 029 196	100.0	727 935	16.9
Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	735 601	17.1	1 038 687	20.7	303 086	41.2
Not Hispanic or Latino.....	3 565 660	82.9	3 990 509	79.3	424 849	11.9
White.....	3 268 003	75.9	3 611 570	71.8	345 567	10.6
Black or African American.....	178 940	4.2	225 218	4.5	46 278	25.9
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	54 823	1.3	63 963	1.3	9 340	17.1
Asian.....	115 565	2.7	174 577	3.5	59 012	51.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	8 357	0.2	12 023	0.2	3 666	43.9
Some Other Race.....	20 788	0.5	12 736	0.3	- 8 052	-38.7
18 YEARS AND OVER						
RACE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION ¹						
Total population.....	3 200 466	100.0	3 803 587	100.0	603 121	18.8
White.....	2 769 789	86.5	3 258 424	85.7	488 635	17.6
Black or African American.....	124 279	3.9	164 797	4.3	40 518	32.6
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	53 944	1.7	74 026	1.9	20 082	37.2
Asian.....	84 644	2.6	128 411	3.4	43 767	51.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	6 558	0.2	9 654	0.3	3 096	47.2
Some Other Race.....	232 281	7.3	265 566	7.0	33 285	14.3
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION ¹						
Total population.....	3 200 466	100.0	3 803 587	100.0	603 121	18.8
Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	476 879	14.9	664 462	17.5	187 583	39.3
Not Hispanic or Latino.....	2 723 587	85.1	3 139 125	82.5	415 538	15.3
White.....	2 508 485	78.4	2 857 454	75.1	348 969	13.9
Black or African American.....	119 094	3.7	153 965	4.0	34 871	29.3
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	38 564	1.2	46 564	1.2	8 000	20.7
Asian.....	81 933	2.6	123 017	3.2	41 084	50.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	5 539	0.2	7 917	0.2	2 378	42.9
Some Other Race.....	13 878	0.4	8 194	0.2	- 5 684	-41.0

Note: The observed changes in Hispanic origin and race counts between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census could be attributed to a number of factors. Demographic change since 2000, which includes births and deaths in a geographic area and migration in and out of a geographic area, will have an impact on the resulting 2010 Census counts. Additionally, some changes in the Hispanic origin and race questions' wording and format since Census 2000 could have influenced reporting patterns in the 2010 Census. Also, in Census 2000 an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally, which almost entirely affected race combinations involving Some Other Race. Therefore, data users should assess observed changes in the Two or More Races population between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution.

¹ The alone or in combination categories are tallies of responses rather than respondents. That is, the alone or in combination categories are not mutually exclusive. Individuals who reported two races were counted in two separate and distinct alone or in combination race categories, while those who reported three races were counted in three categories, and so on. For example, a respondent who indicated "White and Black or African American" was counted in the White alone or in combination category as well as in the Black or African American alone or in combination category. Consequently, the sum of all alone or in combination categories equals the number of races reported (i.e., responses), which exceeds the total population.

Table 5. The Most Populous Counties and Incorporated Places by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin in Colorado: 2010

This table provides, for selected geographic areas, a state summary of data included in the 2010 Redistricting Data Summary File. Data are shown for the most populous counties and incorporated places in 2010 by people who reported one race, two or more races, and Hispanic or Latino origin.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/pl94-171.pdf>)

Popu- lation rank	Geographic area	Total population	Race								Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
			One Race								
			Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	
	Colorado.....	5 029 196	4 856 740	4 089 202	201 737	56 010	139 028	6 623	364 140	172 456	1 038 687
	COUNTY										
1	El Paso County.....	622 263	590 476	496 258	38 492	5 947	17 055	2 185	30 539	31 787	93 665
2	Denver County ¹	600 158	575 599	413 696	61 435	8 237	20 433	607	71 191	24 559	190 965
3	Arapahoe County.....	572 003	547 646	415 910	58 107	4 363	29 077	1 140	39 049	24 357	105 522
4	Jefferson County.....	534 543	519 997	472 694	5 667	4 717	14 037	457	22 425	14 546	76 445
5	Adams County.....	441 603	424 099	323 795	13 539	5 916	15 931	591	64 327	17 504	167 878
6	Larimer County.....	299 630	291 725	271 267	2 500	2 206	5 800	224	9 728	7 905	31 628
7	Boulder County.....	294 567	286 686	256 889	2 532	1 832	12 133	173	13 127	7 881	39 276
8	Douglas County.....	285 465	278 059	257 598	3 476	1 183	10 716	192	4 894	7 406	21 392
9	Weld County.....	252 825	245 393	209 594	2 473	2 817	3 022	216	27 271	7 432	71 680
10	Pueblo County.....	159 063	153 209	126 229	3 222	3 055	1 258	160	19 285	5 854	65 811
11	Mesa County.....	146 723	142 830	131 181	935	1 554	1 121	161	7 878	3 893	19 552
12	Garfield County.....	56 389	54 929	46 367	385	639	370	46	7 122	1 460	15 978
13	Broomfield County ²	55 889	54 320	48 099	587	336	3 407	43	1 848	1 569	6 216
14	Eagle County.....	52 197	51 090	43 402	359	343	528	15	6 443	1 107	15 689
15	La Plata County.....	51 334	49 734	44 546	204	2 987	286	31	1 680	1 600	6 056
16	Fremont County.....	46 824	45 943	42 225	1 843	810	282	22	761	881	5 770
17	Montrose County.....	41 276	40 276	35 804	162	446	255	25	3 584	1 000	8 127
18	Delta County.....	30 952	30 253	27 761	160	295	160	15	1 862	699	4 345
19	Morgan County.....	28 159	27 495	22 360	808	237	140	30	3 920	664	9 506
20	Summit County.....	27 994	27 559	25 103	230	87	278	19	1 842	435	3 989
	INCORPORATED PLACE										
1	Denver city ¹	600 158	575 599	413 696	61 435	8 237	20 433	607	71 191	24 559	190 965
2	Colorado Springs city.....	416 427	395 314	328 326	26 253	4 025	12 601	1 290	22 819	21 113	66 866
3	Aurora city.....	325 078	308 108	198 720	51 196	3 100	16 086	1 002	38 004	16 970	93 263
4	Fort Collins city.....	143 986	139 573	128 211	1 740	933	4 222	128	4 339	4 413	14 572
5	Lakewood city.....	142 980	138 298	118 487	2 231	1 974	4 493	164	10 949	4 682	31 467
6	Thornton city.....	118 772	114 242	91 876	2 185	1 317	5 212	135	13 517	4 530	37 602
7	Pueblo city.....	106 595	102 250	80 159	2 686	2 381	890	112	16 022	4 345	53 098
8	Arvada city.....	106 433	103 520	95 612	962	850	2 310	71	3 715	2 913	14 536
9	Westminster city.....	106 114	102 549	87 045	1 505	1 003	5 746	114	7 136	3 565	22 006
10	Centennial city.....	100 377	97 398	87 616	3 294	411	4 373	97	1 607	2 979	7 457
11	Boulder city.....	97 385	94 827	85 702	876	431	4 605	74	3 139	2 558	8 507
12	Greeley city.....	92 889	89 731	73 485	1 543	1 096	1 245	111	12 251	3 158	33 440
13	Longmont city.....	86 270	83 784	71 877	815	859	2 758	44	7 431	2 486	21 191
14	Loveland city.....	66 859	65 215	61 153	375	568	669	37	2 413	1 644	7 816
15	Grand Junction city.....	58 566	56 969	51 936	465	595	645	68	3 260	1 597	8 133
16	Broomfield city ²	55 889	54 320	48 099	587	336	3 407	43	1 848	1 569	6 216
17	Castle Rock town.....	48 231	46 857	43 768	543	286	811	49	1 400	1 374	4 819
18	Commerce City city.....	45 913	43 680	31 704	1 436	673	1 023	32	8 812	2 233	21 509
19	Parker town.....	45 297	44 002	40 797	691	210	1 463	45	796	1 295	3 712
20	Littleton city.....	41 737	40 647	37 149	586	347	909	26	1 630	1 090	5 187

¹ Denver County and Denver city are coextensive.

² Broomfield County and Broomfield city are coextensive.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1.

STATE NAME	COUNTY NAME	STATE FIPS CODE	COUNTY NUMBER	COUNTY FIPS CODE	POPULATION, 2010				POPULATION, 2000				POPULATION CHANGE, 2000 TO 2010			
					Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic Share of Total	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic Share of Total	Total Change	Total Change (%)	Hispanic Change	Hispanic Change (%)
Colorado		08			5,029,196	3,990,509	1,038,687	21%	4,301,261	3,565,660	735,601	17%	727,935	17%	303,086	41%
Colorado	Adams County	08	1	8001	441,603	273,725	167,878	38%	363,857	261,272	102,585	28%	77,746	21%	55,293	64%
Colorado	Alamosa County	08	3	8003	15,445	8,335	7,110	46%	14,966	8,769	6,197	41%	84,036	3%	9,913	15%
Colorado	Arapahoe County	08	5	8005	572,003	466,481	105,522	18%	487,967	430,355	57,612	12%	89,036	17%	47,910	83%
Colorado	Archuleta County	08	7	8007	12,084	9,936	2,148	18%	9,898	8,239	1,659	17%	2,186	22%	489	29%
Colorado	Baca County	08	9	8009	3,766	3,448	318	9%	4,517	4,200	317	7%	-729	-16%	31	10%
Colorado	Bent County	08	11	8011	6,499	4,514	1,985	31%	5,998	4,184	1,814	30%	501	8%	171	9%
Colorado	Boulder County	08	13	8013	294,967	255,291	39,276	13%	291,288	260,832	30,456	10%	3,279	1%	8,820	29%
Colorado	Broomfield County	08	14	8014	55,889	49,673	6,216	11%	16,242	14,849	1,393	9%	1,567	10%	285	20%
Colorado	Chaffee County	08	15	8015	17,809	16,131	1,678	9%	2,231	2,050	181	8%	-3	-2%	3	-2%
Colorado	Cheyenne County	08	17	8017	1,836	1,658	178	10%	2,231	2,050	181	8%	-3	-2%	3	-2%
Colorado	Clear Creek County	08	19	8019	9,088	8,699	429	5%	9,322	8,961	361	4%	234	3%	68	19%
Colorado	Costilla County	08	21	8021	8,256	3,636	4,620	56%	8,400	3,451	4,949	59%	-144	-2%	-329	-7%
Colorado	Costilla County	08	23	8023	3,524	1,197	2,327	66%	3,663	1,187	2,476	68%	-139	-4%	-149	-6%
Colorado	Crowley County	08	25	8025	5,823	4,137	1,686	29%	5,518	4,274	1,244	23%	305	6%	442	36%
Colorado	Custer County	08	27	8027	4,255	4,055	200	5%	3,503	3,415	88	3%	752	21%	112	127%
Colorado	Delta County	08	29	8029	30,852	26,607	4,245	14%	27,834	24,663	3,171	11%	3,118	11%	1,174	37%
Colorado	Denver County	08	31	8031	900,158	409,193	490,965	32%	584,696	378,932	205,764	32%	45,522	8%	15,261	9%
Colorado	Dolores County	08	33	8033	2,064	1,982	82	4%	1,844	1,773	71	4%	220	12%	11	15%
Colorado	Douglas County	08	35	8035	285,465	264,073	21,392	7%	175,766	166,880	8,886	5%	109,699	62%	12,508	141%
Colorado	Eagle County	08	37	8037	52,197	36,508	15,689	30%	41,659	31,977	9,682	23%	10,538	25%	6,007	62%
Colorado	Elbert County	08	39	8039	23,086	21,852	1,234	5%	19,872	19,106	766	4%	3,214	16%	468	61%
Colorado	El Paso County	08	41	8041	622,263	528,998	93,265	15%	516,929	458,528	58,401	11%	105,334	20%	35,264	60%
Colorado	Fremont County	08	43	8043	46,824	41,054	5,770	12%	46,145	41,369	4,776	10%	679	1%	994	21%
Colorado	Garfield County	08	45	8045	56,389	40,411	15,978	28%	43,791	36,491	7,300	17%	12,598	29%	8,678	119%
Colorado	Gipson County	08	47	8047	5,441	5,174	267	5%	4,757	4,555	202	4%	684	14%	65	32%
Colorado	Grand County	08	49	8049	14,843	13,727	1,116	8%	12,442	11,899	543	4%	2,401	19%	573	106%
Colorado	Gunnison County	08	51	8051	15,324	14,069	1,255	8%	13,956	13,256	700	5%	1,368	10%	555	79%
Colorado	Huerfano County	08	53	8053	843	819	24	3%	790	778	12	2%	53	7%	12	100%
Colorado	Jackson County	08	55	8055	6,711	4,343	2,368	35%	7,862	5,089	2,763	35%	-1,151	-15%	-395	-14%
Colorado	Jefferson County	08	57	8057	1,394	1,244	150	11%	1,577	1,474	103	7%	-183	-12%	47	46%
Colorado	Kiowa County	08	59	8059	534,543	458,998	76,445	14%	527,056	474,607	52,449	10%	7,487	1%	23,996	46%
Colorado	Kiowa County	08	61	8061	1,398	1,320	78	6%	1,622	1,571	51	3%	224	14%	27	53%
Colorado	Kit Carson County	08	63	8063	8,270	6,996	1,274	19%	8,011	6,916	1,095	14%	259	3%	479	44%
Colorado	Lake County	08	65	8065	7,310	4,452	2,858	39%	7,812	4,989	2,823	36%	-602	-6%	35	1%
Colorado	La Plata County	08	67	8067	51,334	45,278	6,056	12%	43,941	39,370	4,571	10%	7,393	17%	1,485	32%
Colorado	Larimer County	08	69	8069	299,630	268,002	31,628	11%	261,494	230,683	20,811	8%	48,136	19%	10,817	52%
Colorado	Las Animas County	08	71	8071	15,507	9,061	6,446	42%	15,207	8,903	6,304	41%	300	2%	142	2%
Colorado	Lincoln County	08	73	8073	5,467	4,784	683	12%	6,087	5,568	519	9%	-620	-10%	164	32%
Colorado	Logan County	08	75	8075	22,709	19,158	3,551	16%	20,504	18,085	2,419	12%	2,205	11%	1,112	46%
Colorado	Mesa County	08	77	8077	146,723	127,171	19,552	13%	116,255	104,604	11,651	10%	30,468	26%	7,901	68%
Colorado	Mineral County	08	79	8079	712	691	21	3%	831	814	17	2%	-119	-14%	4	24%
Colorado	Moffat County	08	81	8081	13,795	11,810	1,985	14%	13,184	11,937	1,247	9%	611	5%	738	59%

STATE NAME	STATE FIPS CODE	COUNTY NUMBER	COUNTY FIPS CODE	POPULATION, 2010				POPULATION, 2000				POPULATION CHANGE, 2000 TO 2010			
				Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic Share of Total	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic Share of Total	Total Change	Total Change (%)	Hispanic Change	Hispanic Change (%)
Colorado	08	83	8083	25,535	22,717	2,818	11%	23,830	21,967	2,263	9%	1,705	7%	555	25%
Colorado	08	85	8085	41,376	33,149	8,127	20%	33,432	28,485	4,957	15%	7,847	23%	3,160	64%
Colorado	08	87	8087	28,159	18,653	9,506	34%	27,171	18,698	8,473	31%	988	4%	1,033	12%
Colorado	08	89	8089	18,831	11,235	7,596	40%	20,311	12,669	7,642	38%	-1,480	-7%	-46	-1%
Colorado	08	91	8091	4,436	4,240	196	4%	3,742	3,590	152	4%	694	19%	44	25%
Colorado	08	93	8093	16,206	15,423	783	5%	14,523	13,895	628	4%	1,683	12%	155	25%
Colorado	08	95	8095	4,442	3,612	830	19%	4,480	3,953	527	12%	-38	-1%	303	57%
Colorado	08	97	8097	17,148	15,687	1,561	9%	14,872	13,899	973	7%	2,276	15%	588	60%
Colorado	08	99	8099	12,551	8,134	4,417	35%	14,483	9,717	4,766	33%	-1,932	-13%	-349	-7%
Colorado	08	101	8101	159,063	93,252	65,811	41%	141,472	87,762	53,710	38%	17,591	12%	12,101	23%
Colorado	08	103	8103	6,666	6,001	665	10%	5,986	5,660	296	5%	680	11%	369	125%
Colorado	08	105	8105	11,982	6,896	5,086	42%	12,413	7,241	5,172	42%	-431	-3%	-86	-2%
Colorado	08	107	8107	23,509	21,909	1,600	7%	19,690	19,056	634	3%	3,819	19%	966	152%
Colorado	08	109	8109	6,108	3,656	2,452	40%	5,917	3,239	2,678	45%	191	3%	-228	-8%
Colorado	08	111	8111	699	615	84	12%	558	517	41	7%	141	25%	43	105%
Colorado	08	113	8113	7,359	6,729	630	9%	6,594	6,155	439	7%	765	12%	191	44%
Colorado	08	115	8115	2,379	2,090	289	12%	2,747	2,433	314	11%	-368	-13%	-25	-8%
Colorado	08	117	8117	27,894	24,005	3,889	14%	23,548	21,242	2,306	10%	4,446	19%	1,863	73%
Colorado	08	119	8119	23,350	22,056	1,294	6%	20,555	19,837	718	3%	2,795	14%	576	80%
Colorado	08	121	8121	4,814	4,407	407	9%	4,926	4,616	310	6%	-112	-2%	97	31%
Colorado	08	123	8123	252,825	181,145	71,680	28%	180,936	132,001	48,935	27%	71,889	40%	22,745	46%
Colorado	08	125	8125	10,043	7,955	2,088	21%	9,841	8,573	1,268	13%	202	2%	820	65%

Notes: Population counts for 2010 are tabulated from P.L. 94-171 Summary Files released by the Census Bureau beginning in February 2011 (http://www.census.gov/datal/2010_census_redistricting_data_pl_94-171_summary_files.html). Population data for 2000 are the April 1, 2000 base for the vintage 2009 county population estimates. They may differ from the 2000 Decennial Census counts because of post-enumeration corrections and boundary changes.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center

Boulder County Republicans

Position Paper on the Colorado State Re-Districting Plan

Date: March 15, 2001

From: Joel T. Champion, Ph.D.
Chairman, Boulder County Republican Party

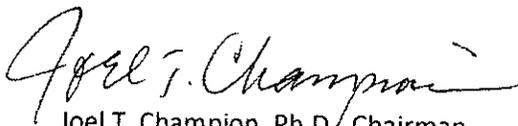
To: The State Re-Districting Committee

The following are our recommendations and discussion points for our position in relation to the Colorado State Re-Districting Plan:

- Keep the City of Boulder wholly in the Second Congressional District (CD2).
- Likewise, keep the City of Longmont wholly in CD4.
 - At the Loveland hearing, nearly every resident of Longmont argued for keeping Longmont in CD4 and not to put it into CD2.
 - Since there are already parts of Longmont in CD2, should we move that to CD4? But, does CD4 need to get smaller?
 - There has also been some discussion re: Hygiene, Niwot, and Allenspark going to CD4 also.
- We should keep CU and CSU in separate congressional districts like they are today.
 - Not only are they competitors, but Larimer County and northern Colorado serve different constituencies. The folks in Larimer and Longmont have been arguing to keep northern Colorado in a separate CD from Boulder.
- Please don't play politics with the maps.
 - We need a legislative solution to this. It's the state legislature's job. Let's not waste valuable taxpayer resources on a court fight – we need those dollars in higher education or other priority programs.

Thank you for your time and consideration of our position on this important matter.

Sincerely,



Joel T. Champion, Ph.D., Chairman
Boulder County Republicans