

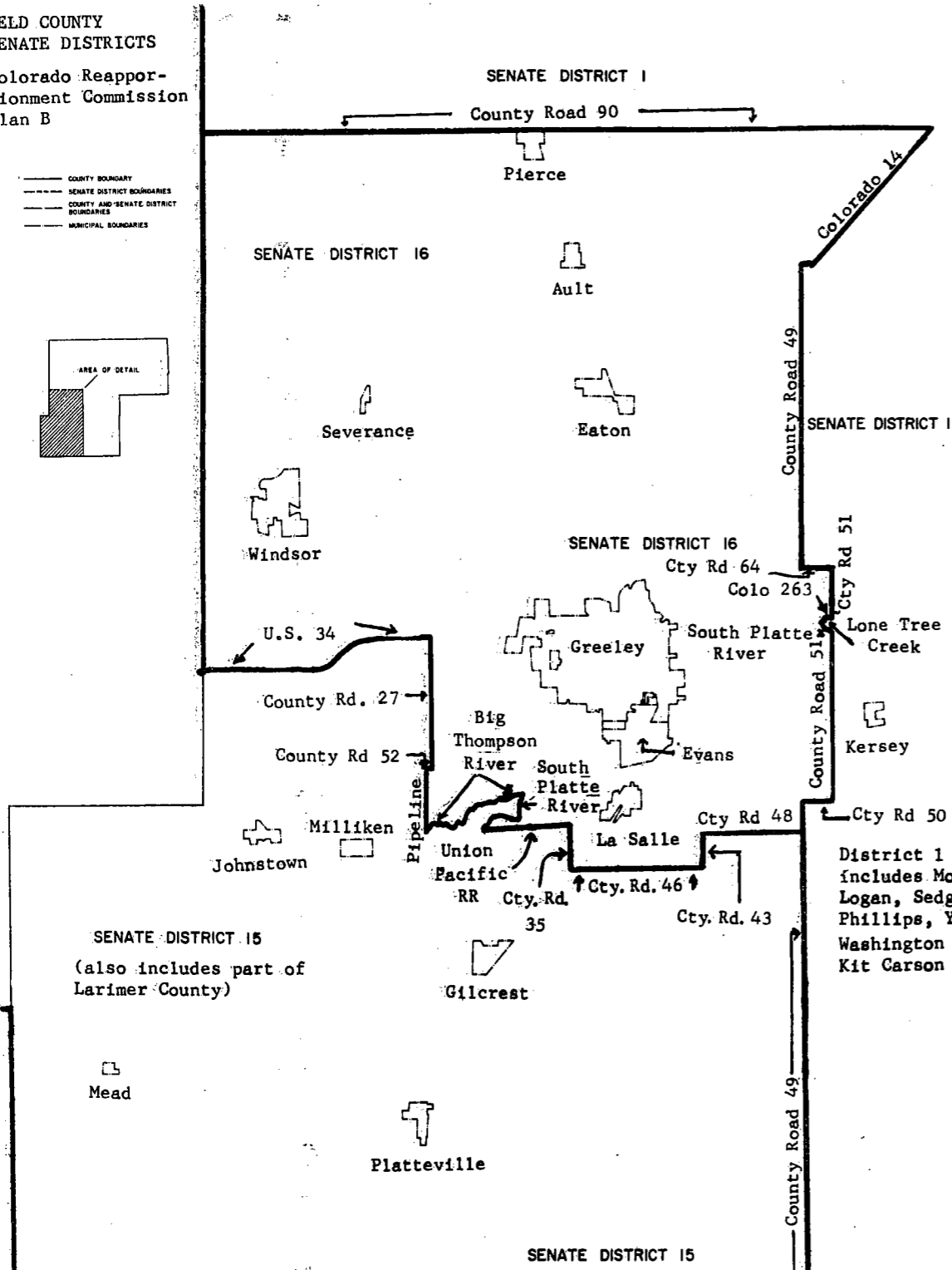
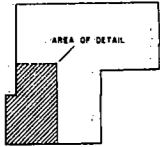
Report to the Secretary of State:

REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE  
COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL LIBRARY  
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DENVER, COLORADO 80203-1784

WELD COUNTY  
SENATE DISTRICTS  
Colorado Reapportionment Commission  
Plan B

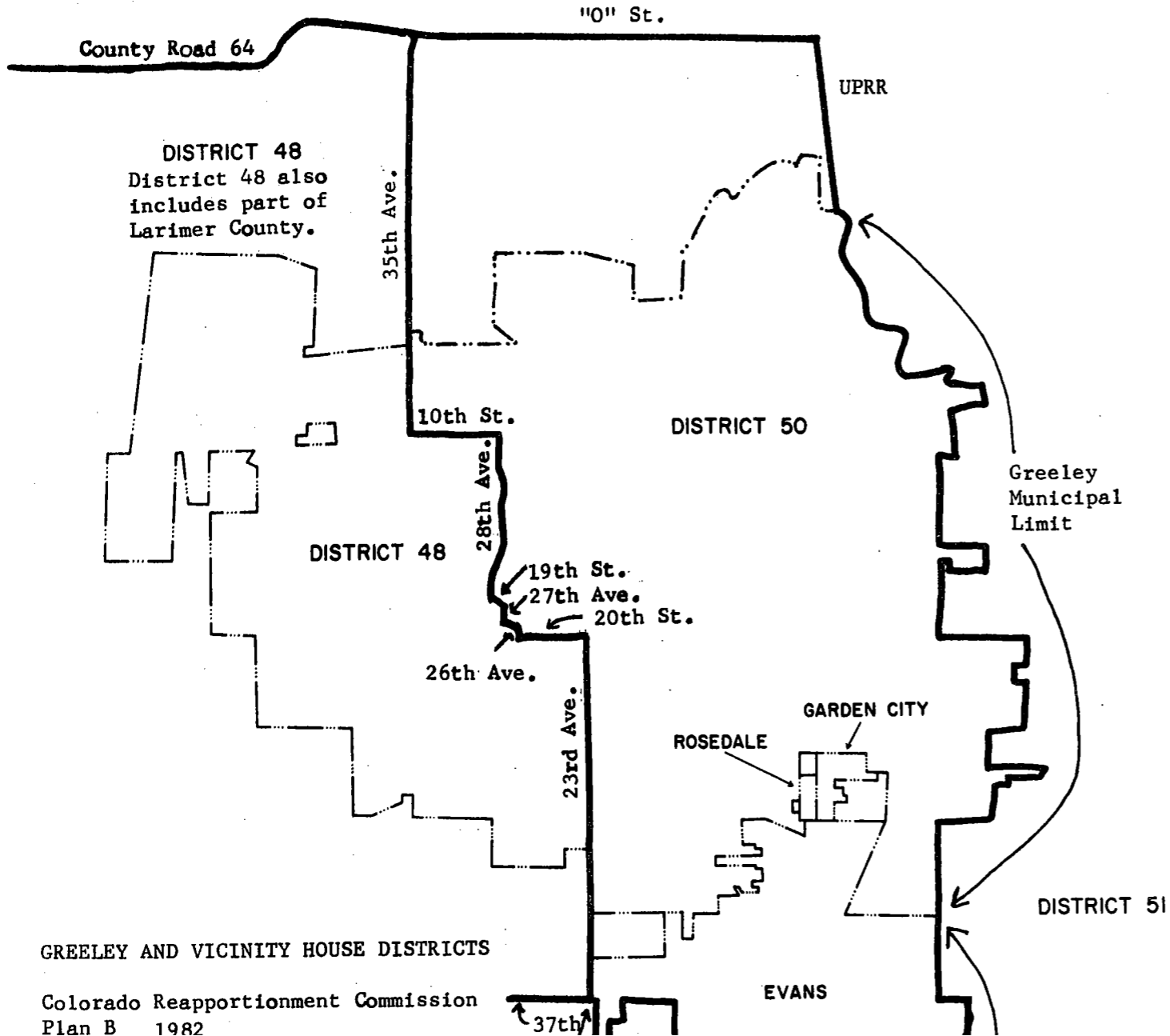
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- - - SENATE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- COUNTY AND SENATE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES



District 1 also includes Morgan, Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma Washington and Kit Carson Cos.



DISTRICT 51



DISTRICT 48  
District 48 also  
includes part of  
Larimer County.

DISTRICT 48

DISTRICT 50

Greeley  
Municipal  
Limit

DISTRICT 51

GREELEY AND VICINITY HOUSE DISTRICTS

Colorado Reapportionment Commission  
Plan B 1982

EVANS

GARDEN CITY

ROSEDALE

37th

26th Ave.

23rd Ave.

19th St.

27th Ave.

20th St.

28th Ave.

10th St.

35th Ave.

10th St.

County Road 64

UPRR

**OFFICERS**  
Robert E. Lee  
Chairman  
Carol Edmonds  
Vice Chairperson

**COLORADO REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**



431 Grant Street  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
698-0970

March 15, 1982

**MEMBERS**  
Rep. Carl B. Bledsoe  
Rep. Richard T. Castro  
Polly C. Coleman  
Sen. Clifford F. Dodge  
Jeannie Jolly  
Benjamin R. Loye  
Sen. Ronald K. Stewart  
Ruben A. Valdez  
Wellington E. Webb

Honorable Mary Estill Buchanan  
Secretary of State  
1575 Sherman Street  
Denver, Colorado 80203

Dear Ms. Buchanan:

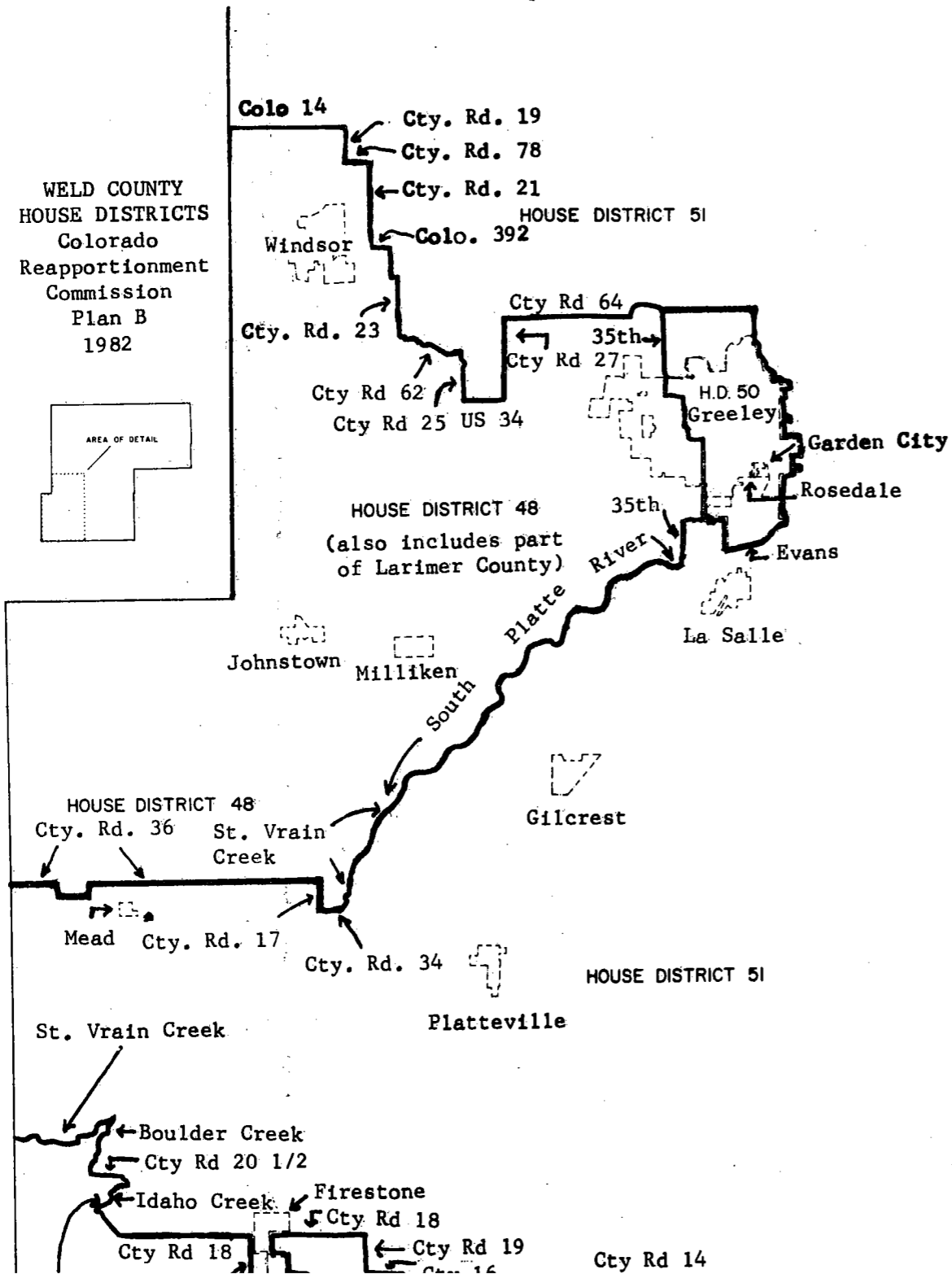
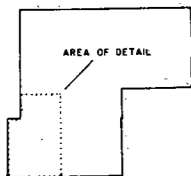
Transmitted herewith is the plan for reapportionment of the Colorado General Assembly based on the 1980 federal census.

On January 6, 1982, the Colorado Reapportionment Commission submitted a plan for reapportionment of state senatorial and state representative districts to the Colorado Supreme Court for review as to compliance with the provisions of Article V, Sections 46 and 47, Colorado Constitution.

The maps and districts were approved by the Supreme Court in Case No. 82SA6. The Supreme Court, however, disapproved the sequencing of elections of Senate Districts 13 and 34 which the commission had adopted pursuant to the provisions of House Bill Number 1614, 1981 Session of the Colorado General Assembly.

Subsequent to the opinion of the court, the commission revised its plan for apportionment of state senatorial districts in Denver and for the sequencing of elections. Basically, the revised plan was rejected by the Colorado Supreme Court on March 12, 1982. The effect of the court's order is that the original plan is to be implemented with a change in the sequencing of elections for Senate Districts 13 and 34.

WELD COUNTY  
HOUSE DISTRICTS  
Colorado  
Reapportionment  
Commission  
Plan B  
1982





along Fountain Creek  
to north county boundary

Fountain  
Creek

UEBLO

Fountain  
Creek

s R. 1st

BNRR

Main

I-25

Pipeline

District 2 also  
includes 9 southeast  
Colorado counties.

SENATE  
DISTRICT 2

SENATE  
DISTRICT 3

new US 50

Colo. 231

Arkansas R.

Daniel

35th

34th

old US 50

35½

36

36½

39½

40th

Ford

Everett

Ford

old US 50

43rd

St. Charles  
River

SENATE  
DISTRICT 2

D&RGWRR

es

along St. Charles River to  
west county boundary

along pipeline, unnamed road  
(near Pinon) and Fountain Creek  
to north county boundary



## FOREWORD

The Colorado Reapportionment Commission was appointed in July of 1981 to prepare a plan for reapportionment of state senatorial and state representative districts. Appointments to this commission were made by the Speaker of the House, the Minority Leader of the House, the Majority and Minority leaders of the Senate, the Governor, and the Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court. Members of the commission and their respective appointing authorities are listed below:

<u>Members</u>	<u>Appointing Authority</u>
Representative Carl B. Bledsoe	Speaker of the House
Representative Richard Castro	Minority Leader of the House
Polly C. Coleman	Chief Justice, Colorado Supreme Court
Senator Cliff Dodge	Majority Leader of the Senate
Carol Edmonds	Governor
Jeannie Jolly	Chief Justice, Colorado Supreme Court
Robert E. Lee	Chief Justice, Colorado Supreme Court
Benjamin R. Loye	Chief Justice, Colorado Supreme Court
Senator Ron Stewart	Governor
Ruben Valdez	Governor
Wellington Webb	Minority Leader of the Senate

The Reapportionment Commission began its deliberations on July 17, 1981. Article V, Section 48, Colorado Constitution, required the commission to publish a preliminary plan within 90 days of convening or receipt of census data. The commission completed its preliminary plan on October 14, 1981, thus meeting the constitutional deadline.

PUEBLO AND VICINITY HOUSE DISTRICTS  
 Colorado Reapportionment Commission  
 Plan B 1982

— MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES  
 — HOUSE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

along Fountain Creek  
 to north county line

District 43 also  
 includes part of  
 Otero and all of Las  
 Animas and Huerfano  
 Counties.

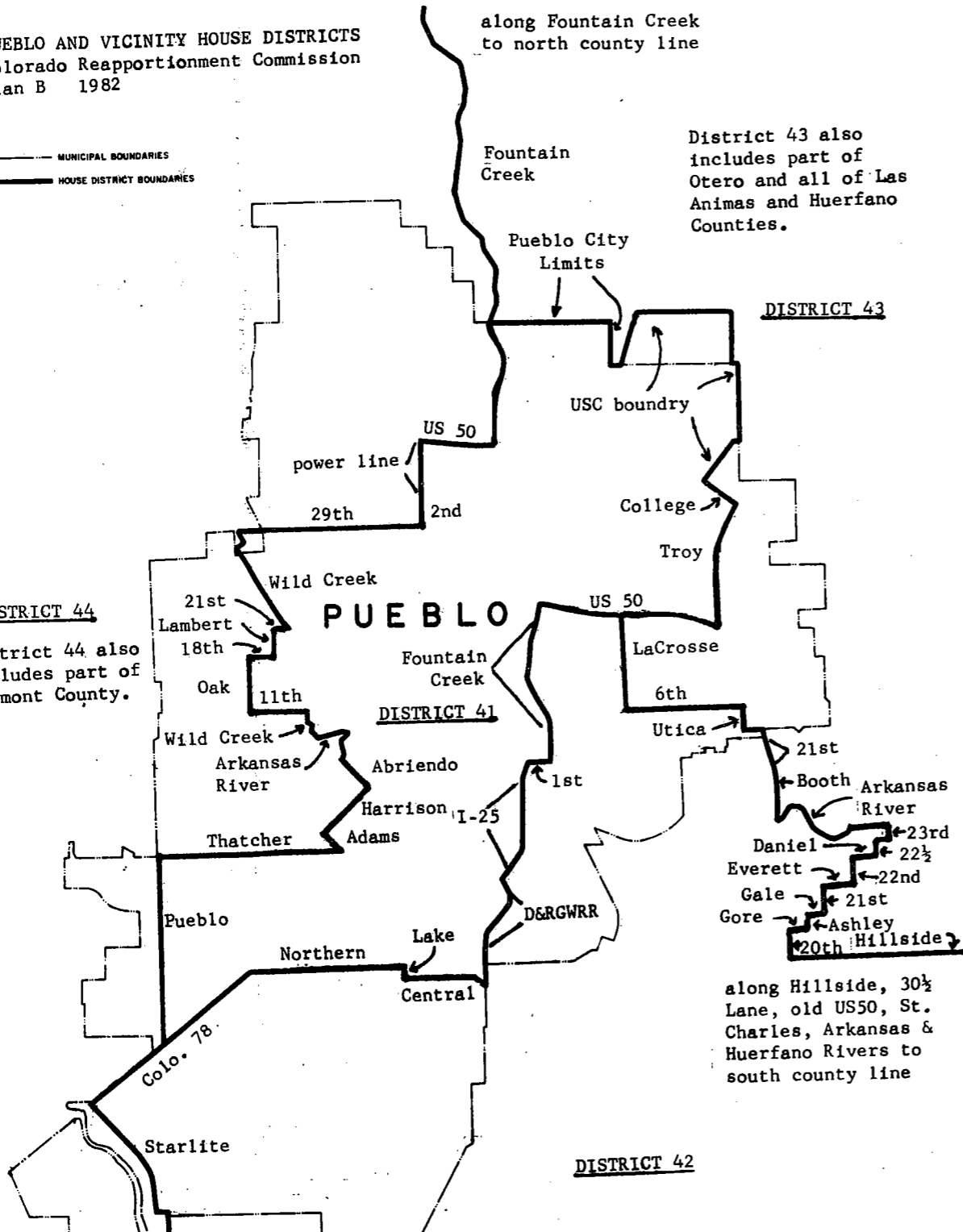
DISTRICT 44

District 44 also  
 includes part of  
 Fremont County.

DISTRICT 43

DISTRICT 41

DISTRICT 42



along Hillside, 30½  
 Lane, old US50, St.  
 Charles, Arkansas &  
 Huerfano Rivers to  
 south county line

Commission (Commission) complies with the criteria in Colorado Constitution Article V, Sections 46 and 47. However, a portion of the plan which establishes the sequence of elections in Senate Districts 13 and 34 does not conform to constitutional requirements, and we disapprove that portion."

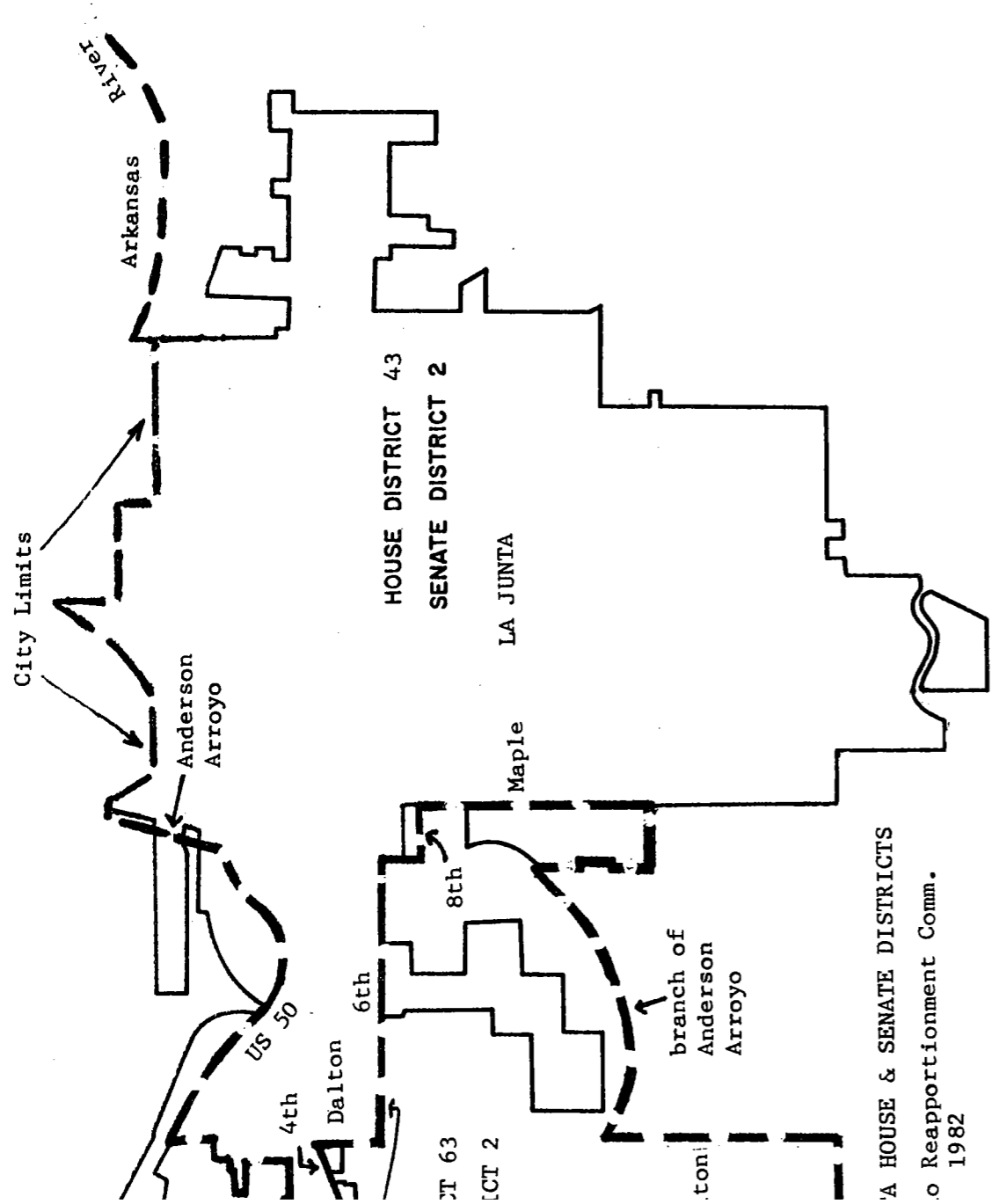
Article V, Section 48 (1) (e), Colorado Constitution, provides that "...If the plan is returned, the commission shall revise and modify it to conform to the court's requirements and resubmit the plan to the court within twenty days...."

Pursuant to the foregoing, the Reapportionment Commission met on March 8, 1982, and revised the commission's final plan (Plan B) to conform with the court's requirements. The commission did not make any changes in the plan for reapportionment of the General Assembly except for the senate districts in Denver and the sequence of elections for said districts and Senate District 13. Subsequently, on March 12, 1982, the court disapproved the revised senate districts for Denver and ordered the implementation of the original plan with a revision in the sequencing of elections of Senate Districts 13 and 34.

The commission and staff wish to acknowledge the contributions of many individuals and organizations who participated in the public hearings and meetings held by the commission. The commission also is indebted to the newspapers and radio stations who provided notice to the public of the hearings scheduled by the commission. A special vote of thanks also is extended to the county clerks, county planners, and municipal officials for their insight into special problems posed by the commission's preliminary plan, as well as the complexities of census geography.

Through the cooperation of the Legislative Council, the Computerized Legislative Evaluation and Analysis Resources program (CLEAR) provided a computer bank of information on the 1980 census for use by the commission. This was an invaluable tool in providing accurate data and verification of alternate apportionment plans. Special commendation goes to Richard Stansbury and Hal Koshak of CLEAR for their many hours spent on reapportionment.

The commission would like to express appreciation to: Lou Campbell, State Cartographer, and his staff who devoted many hours to help the commission in the preparation of maps; to Becky Lennahan and Margaret Makar of the Legislative Drafting Office for their legal expertise; and to the Legislative Council and Lyle Kyle who permitted the commission to contract with the Council for staff services.



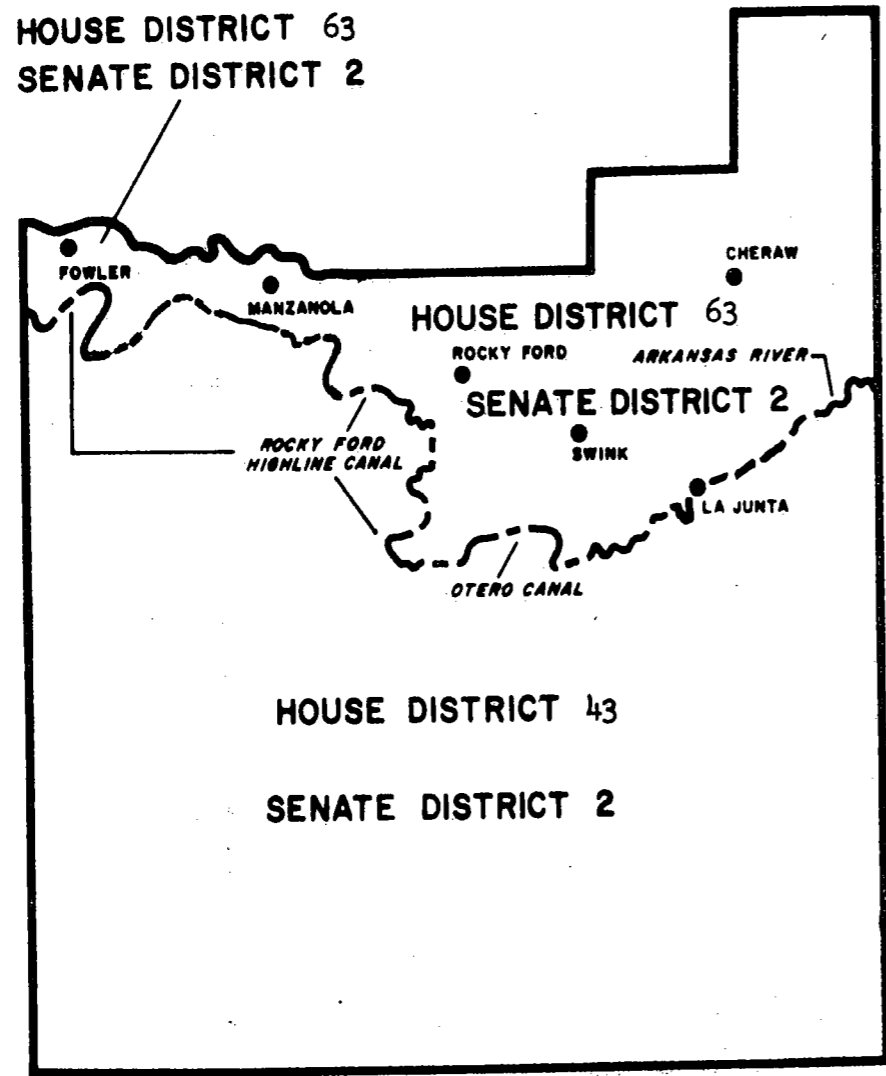
LA HOUSE & SENATE DISTRICTS

o Reapportionment Comm. 1982

- CORPORATE LIMITS
- - - HOUSE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

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HOUSE DISTRICT 63  
SENATE DISTRICT 2

HOUSE DISTRICT 63

ROCKY FORD ARKANSAS RIVER

SENATE DISTRICT 2

ROCKY FORD  
HIGHLINE CANAL

SWINK

LA JUNTA

OTERO CANAL

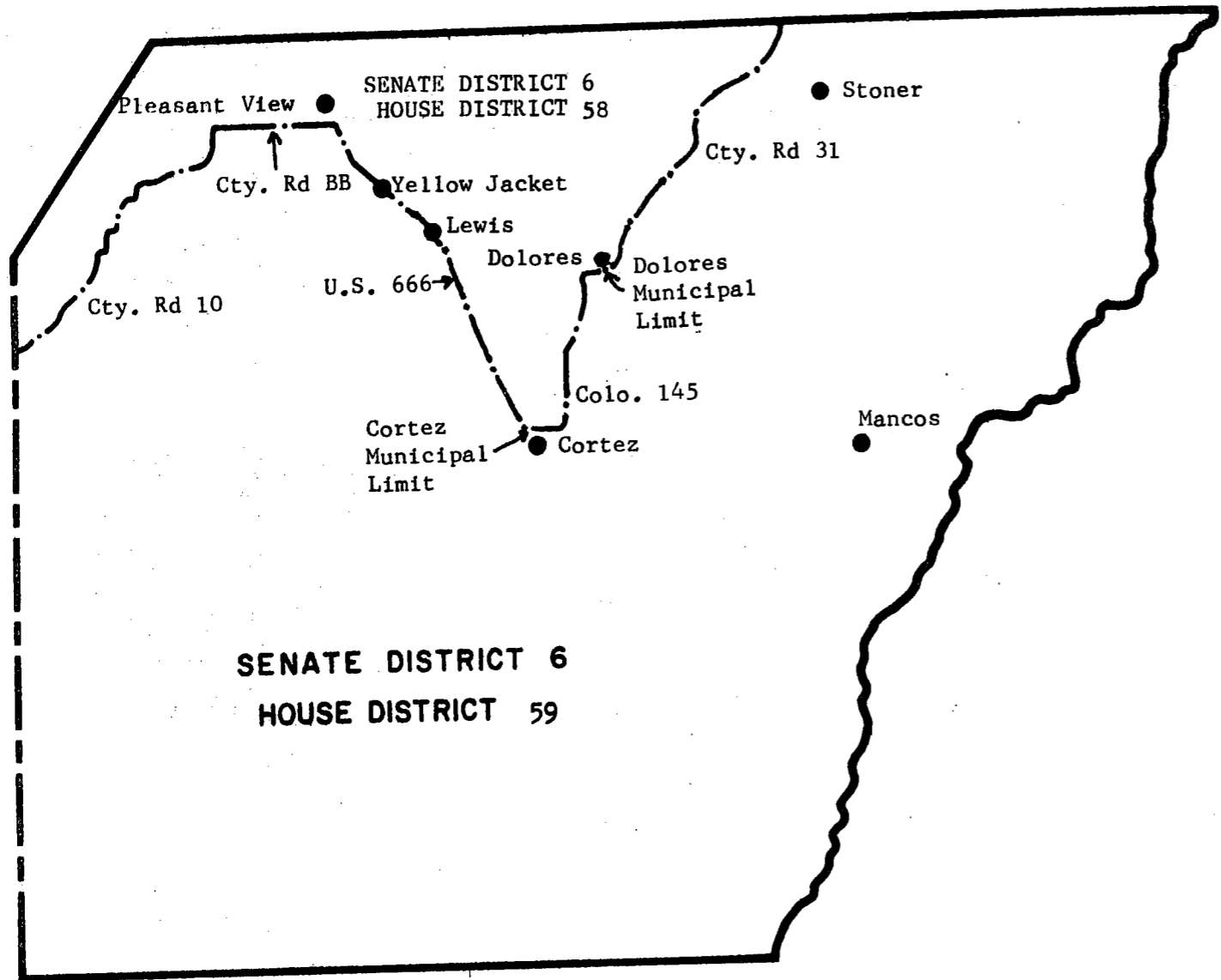
HOUSE DISTRICT 43

SENATE DISTRICT 2

OTERO COUNTY HOUSE AND SENATE DISTRICTS

Colorado Reapportionment Commission





SENATE DISTRICT 6  
HOUSE DISTRICT 59

MONTEZUMA HOUSE AND SENATE DISTRICTS  
Colorado Reapportionment Commission  
Plan B 1982

STATE BOUNDARY



## REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

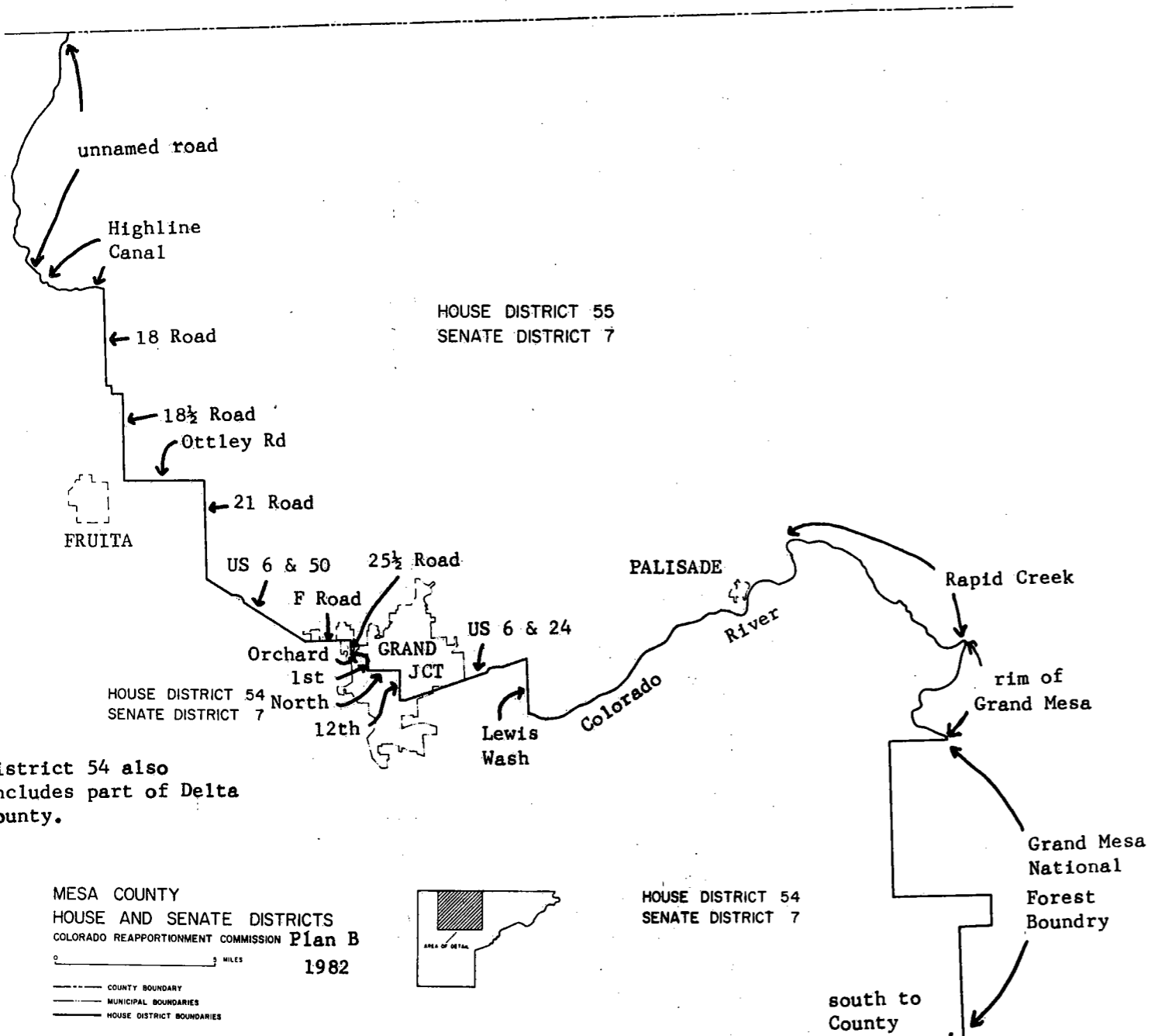
### Steps Followed in the Development of a Plan

Reapportionment Criteria. In developing a plan for the apportionment of legislative districts based on the 1980 census, the members of the Colorado Reapportionment Commission devoted their initial discussions to a review of the constitutional criteria for apportionment of districts contained in Article V, Sections 46 and 47, of the Colorado Constitution.

Basically, the constitution makes reference to the following criteria:

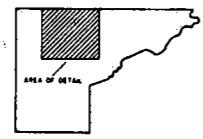
- The population of legislative districts for respective houses of the General Assembly must be as nearly equal as may be, but in no event may there be more than a five percent deviation between the most populous and least populous district;
- Each district is to be as compact in area as possible and the aggregate linear distance of all district boundaries shall be as short as possible;
- Counties may be split into more than one district only when necessary to achieve equal population among the districts;
- The number of municipalities whose territory is contained in more than one district of the same house must be as few as possible; and
- Communities of interest (ethnic, cultural, economic, trade area, geographic, and demographic) are to be preserved within a single district whenever possible.

Certain criteria listed above may be easily identified and quantified. For example, census counts provide a basis for determination of population equality; census counts and geography are organized on a county basis; census geography also aids in the rapid identification and location of municipal boundaries; and census counts allow the identification of ethnic minorities on a geographic basis. Not all the criteria enumerated in the constitution, however, are so



District 54 also includes part of Delta County.

MESA COUNTY  
 HOUSE AND SENATE DISTRICTS  
 COLORADO REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION Plan B  
 1982  
 0 3 MILES  
 - - - COUNTY BOUNDARY  
 - - - MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES  
 - - - HOUSE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



HOUSE DISTRICT 54  
SENATE DISTRICT 7

It became obvious in the commission's deliberations that various communities of interest, including ethnic, geographic, economic, and trade area, were not always compatible and often were cited individually as reasons for alternate proposals for districts within the same region. In general, specific communities of interest frequently appeared to be at odds with other constitutional criteria such as equal population, limitations relating to splitting of county lines, and compactness of districts. Similarly, conflicts also existed between splitting county and city lines and compactness of proposed districts. Technical assistance was provided by the Legislative Drafting Office to help clarify this matter.\*

In general, the Commission gave close attention to the concept of equal population in the development of the plan, particularly that the maximum deviation between the highest district and the lowest district would not be in excess of five percent. In all instances, districts are contiguous, and none of the proposed districts include enclaves within another district. Major consideration was given to minimizing the number of counties placed in more than one district, avoiding dilution of minority voting strength, and keeping municipalities within individual districts.

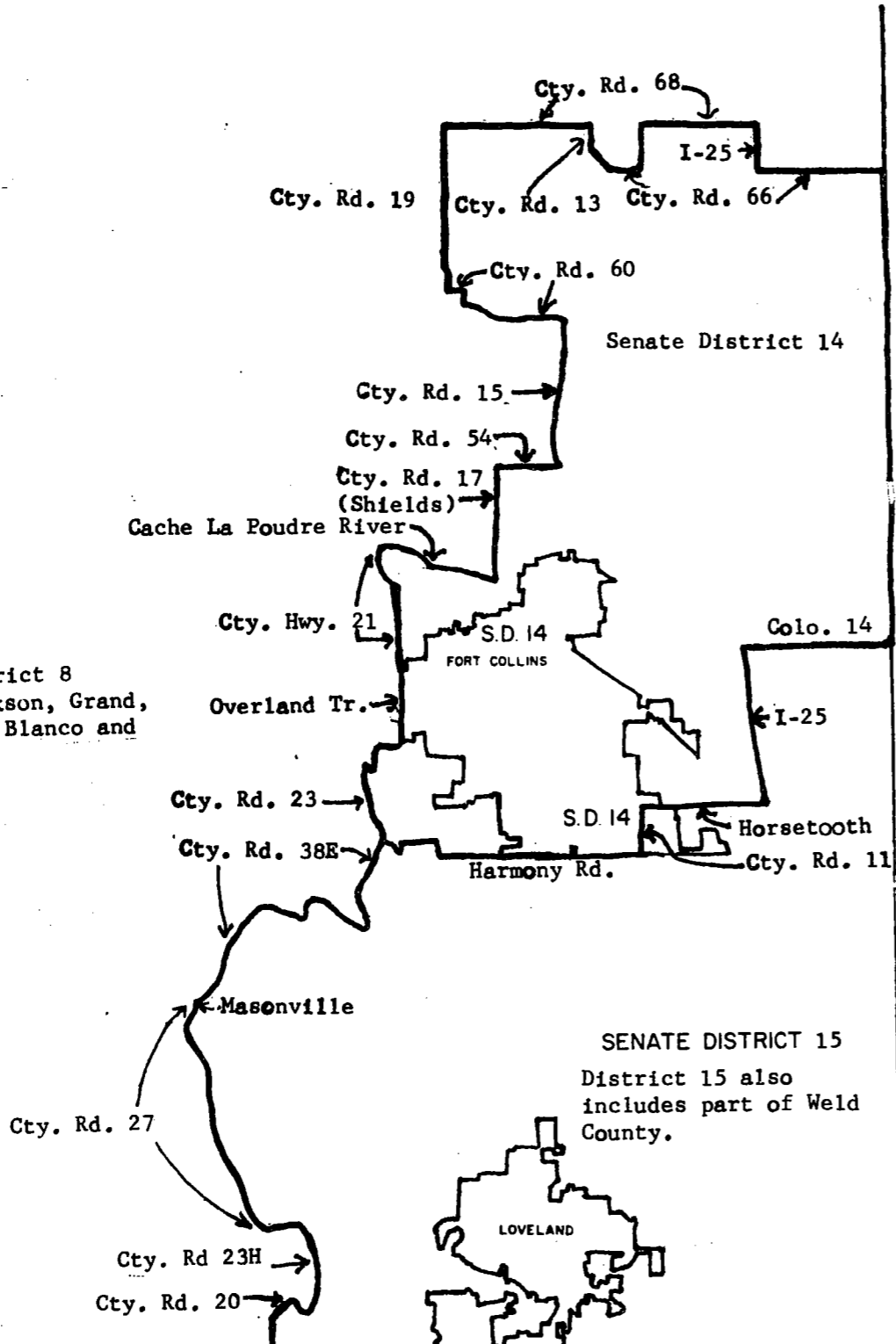
Regional or Block System. The commission initiated a preliminary apportionment plan by considering proposed districts for areas outside of the heavily populated Front Range corridor. A proposal was submitted on August 10 for thirteen house districts forming a U-shape around the Front Range.

In general, the procedure for designating specific areas of the state for the purpose of considering alternate districting plans for such designated areas became the fundamental procedure by which the commission's plan for the state gradually evolved.

After consideration of proposed districts for the eastern plains and western Colorado, the commission concentrated its attention on Pueblo and El Paso legislative districts. Perhaps one reason for selecting the Pueblo-El Paso region after the development of proposed districts for rural areas was that the population of El Paso County of 309,424 would permit seven house districts within the county with an average population of 44,203, very close to the ideal population of 44,461.

Following consideration of districts for the El Paso-Pueblo area,

Senate District 8  
(also includes Jackson, Grand,  
Routt, Moffat, Rio Blanco and  
Garfield Counties)



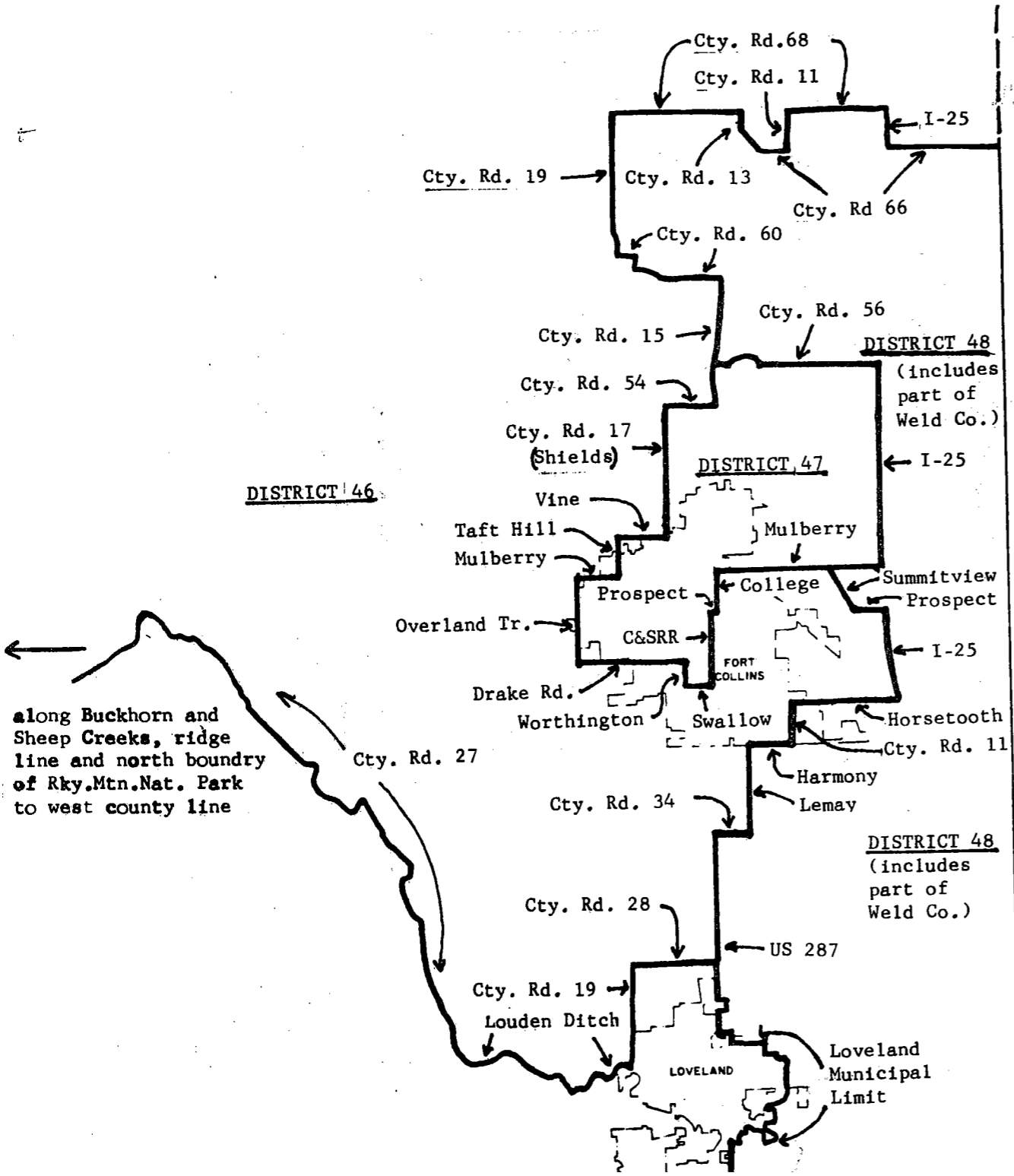
House Block Plans -- Northern Front Range. On September 21, the commission members adopted, with amendment, a "block plan" for house districts for the northern Front Range which provided the following features:

- 1) The City and County of Denver would remain intact with eleven house districts;
- 2) Douglas County, the populous portions of Arapahoe County, and the western part of Elbert County would be entitled to seven house districts;
- 3) Jefferson, Gilpin, Clear Creek and Summit would have nine house districts;
- 4) Larimer-Weld, with the exception of about 6,000 in population in southwestern Weld County, would be entitled to six districts; and
- 5) The ten remaining districts would be allotted to Boulder, the populous portions of Adams County and a small portion of southwestern Weld County.

Structure of Senate Districts. The senate district plan was constructed in a fashion similar to that for house districts. A compromise block plan for districts outside of the Front Range urban corridor was offered at the August 17 meeting. Basically, the proposal provided for two districts for the eastern plains, three districts in western Colorado, four districts in El Paso County, and a southern Front Range mountain district encompassing part of Pueblo County.

While the commission worked on the details of senate and house districts within the aforementioned regions, members of the commission were negotiating on a block plan for the Larimer-Weld and Denver-Metro portions of the state. Perhaps the major issue in the development of a block plan for the Denver-Metro region involved keeping the City and County of Denver as a unit and Adams County as a unit in the formation of senate districts.

On October 7, a block plan was approved by the commission that permitted the establishment of six senate districts in Denver, three



along Buckhorn and Sheep Creeks, ridge line and north boundary of Rky.Mtn.Nat. Park to west county line

DISTRICT 46

DISTRICT 47

DISTRICT 48

(includes part of Weld Co.)

(includes part of Weld Co.)

LOVELAND

Loveland Municipal Limit

FORT COLLINS

Cty. Rd. 68  
 Cty. Rd. 11  
 I-25  
 Cty. Rd. 19  
 Cty. Rd. 13  
 Cty. Rd. 66  
 Cty. Rd. 60  
 Cty. Rd. 15  
 Cty. Rd. 56  
 DISTRICT 48  
 (includes part of Weld Co.)  
 Cty. Rd. 54  
 DISTRICT 47  
 I-25  
 Cty. Rd. 17 (Shields)  
 Vine  
 Taft Hill  
 Mulberry  
 Mulberry  
 Prospect  
 College  
 Summitview  
 Prospect  
 Overland Tr.  
 C&SRR  
 I-25  
 Drake Rd.  
 Worthington  
 Swallow  
 Horsetooth  
 Cty. Rd. 11  
 Harmony  
 Lemay  
 DISTRICT 48  
 (includes part of Weld Co.)  
 Cty. Rd. 34  
 Cty. Rd. 28  
 US 287  
 Cty. Rd. 19  
 Louden Ditch  
 LOVELAND  
 Loveland Municipal Limit

## Major Facets of Plan

### Senate Districts

The ideal population for a senate district, based on the 1980 census, is 82,570. Of the 35 senate districts in the commission's plan, Senate District 29 is the most populous district (84,246) and the least populous district is Senate District 35 (80,961). The maximum deviation between the most populous and least populous districts is 3.98 percent. A list of populations of senate districts and deviations from the ideal population are contained in Appendix A.

There are 53 counties in Colorado with population less than the ideal population of a senate district of 82,570. Of these 53 counties, only one has been split in the commission's plan -- Delta County. There are 262 municipalities in Colorado with populations less than the ideal population of a senate district. Only eight cities which are wholly contained within a single county are split by senate districts under the commission's plan -- Boulder, Golden, Greenwood Village, Federal Heights, Fort Collins, Fountain, Northglenn, and Thornton. One of these split cities, Fort Collins, has all but about 1,000 of the city's 64,633 population in a single district.

In the development of the commission plan, members gave special consideration to preservation of minority voting strength. At the public hearings in Adams, Denver, El Paso, and Pueblo counties, members of the minority community expressed support for the preliminary plan submitted by the commission. Appendix B lists the ethnic makeup for Black and Hispanic populations in each district.

Dates of Election for Senate Districts. The commission designated 17 districts for election in 1982 and 18 senate districts for election in 1984. Appendix C lists the date of election for each senate district.

### House Districts

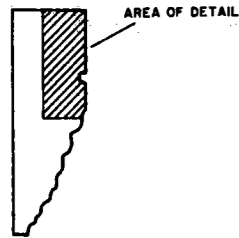
The ideal population for a house district, based on the 1980 census, is 44,461. The most populous house district under the commission plan is House District 54 -- population 45,662. The least

# JEFFERSON COUNTY SENATE DISTRICTS

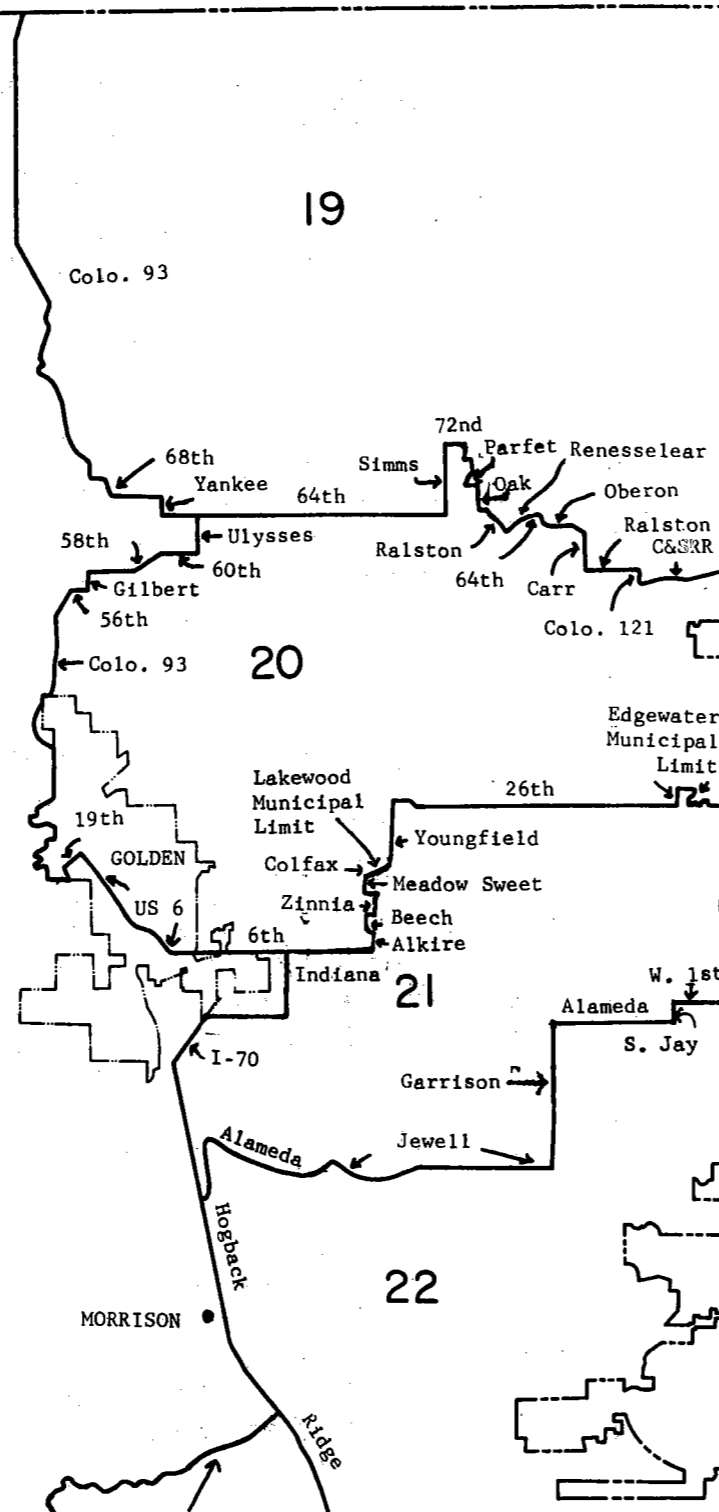
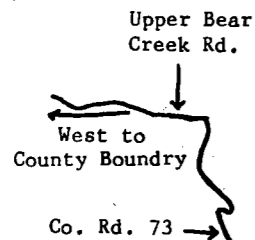
COLORADO REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

0 2 MILES Plan B 1982

- COUNTY BOUNDARIES
  - MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES
  - SENATE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- 13** SENATE DISTRICT NUMBER



**13**  
(also includes part of Boulder and all of Gilpin, Clear Creek, Summit, Eagle and Pitkin Counties)





Junta, Loveland, Orchard City, and Thornton. In one instance, Loveland, the entire population of the city is in House District 45, but a segment with zero population was placed in a separate district because the area involved had very little contiguity with the rest of the city. In Delta County, Orchard City was split at the request of a bi-partisan group working with the commission on a compromise plan for the division of Delta County.

Ethnic Considerations. Major attention was given to the ethnic makeup of house districts in the commission's plan. Roughly, 11.7 percent of Colorado's population is Hispanic and 3.5 percent Black. In 17 house districts, the percentage of Hispanic population is in excess of 15 percent. In six districts, the percentage of Hispanic population is over 30 percent. In two house districts, the percentage of Black population is in excess of 50 percent.

#### Maps and Technical Descriptions of Commission Plan

Appendix D contains statewide maps for both senate and house districts for the commission's plan. In addition, Appendix D contains a map for each split county or multi-district county for both senate and house districts. The technical (census) description for each district is contained in a separate volume which is on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

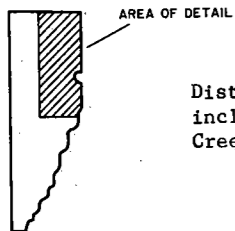
# JEFFERSON COUNTY HOUSE DISTRICTS

53

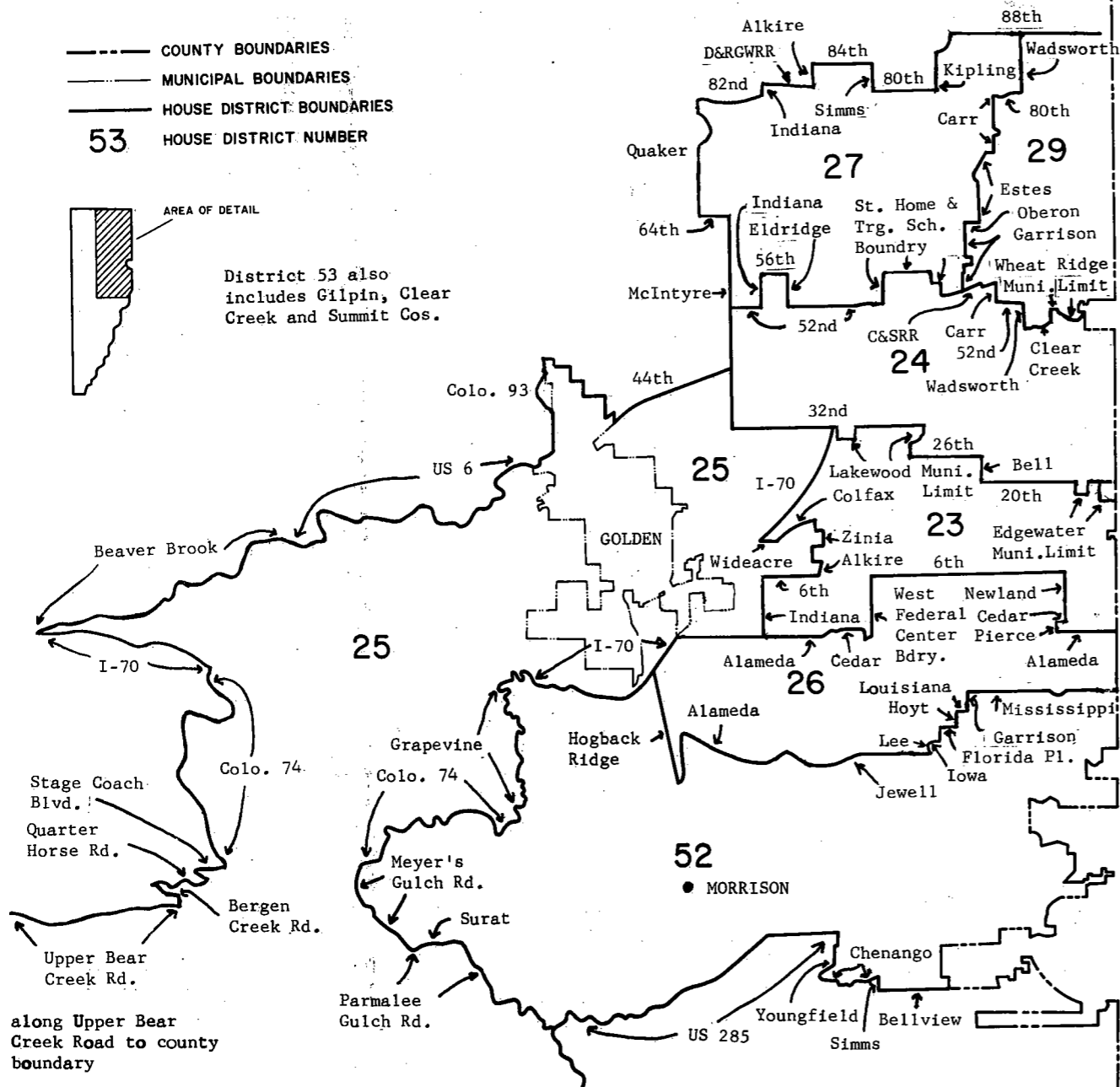
COLORADO REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

Plan B 1982

- COUNTY BOUNDARIES
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES
- HOUSE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- 53** HOUSE DISTRICT NUMBER

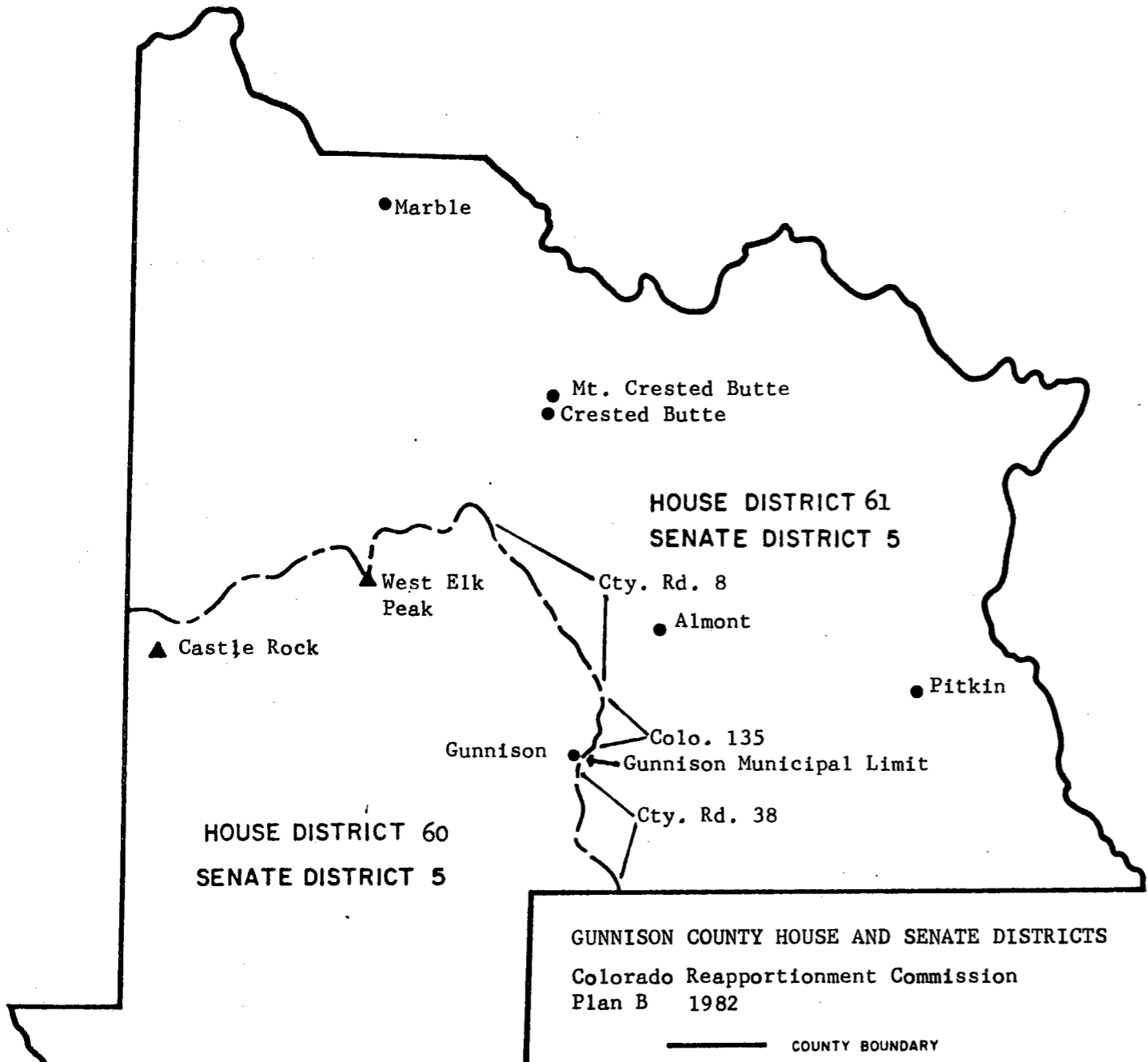


District 53 also includes Gilpin, Clear Creek and Summit Cos.



along Upper Bear Creek Road to county boundary





HOUSE DISTRICT 60  
SENATE DISTRICT 5

HOUSE DISTRICT 61  
SENATE DISTRICT 5

GUNNISON COUNTY HOUSE AND SENATE DISTRICTS  
Colorado Reapportionment Commission  
Plan B 1982

———— COUNTY BOUNDARY

## SUMMARY OF HOUSE DISTRICTS

### House Districts Outside of the Front Range Corridor

#### Northeastern Colorado

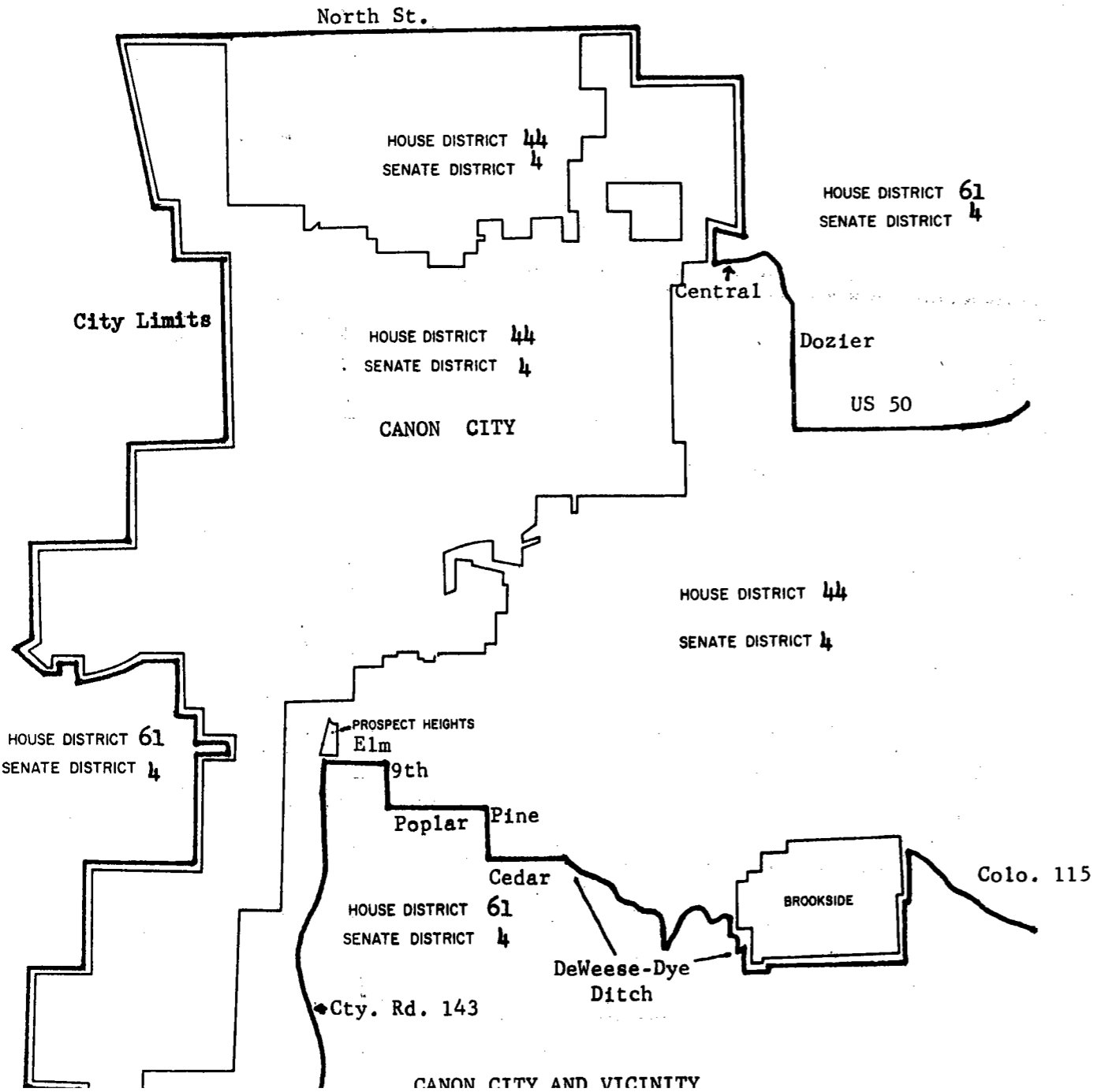
Historically, the South Platte River Basin in northeastern Colorado has played a major role in Colorado's agricultural economy. House District 65 consists of three whole counties -- Logan, Morgan, and Sedgwick. The South Platte flows through all three of these counties which contain some of the state's prime irrigated agricultural land. Interstate 76 is the major transportation corridor within the proposed district and links the trading centers of Fort Morgan and Sterling. Phillips County was not included in this district. The addition of Phillips County would have resulted in a split of Morgan County.

#### Eastern Plains

House District 64 is a high plains district to the south of House District 65. Between 1970 and 1980, the counties of Cheyenne, Lincoln, and Washington actually lost population and the overall growth of the high plains area was negligible. A number of whole counties were required to provide sufficient population for a district in this area -- Cheyenne, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Phillips, Washington, and Yuma. The eastern portions of Adams, Arapahoe and Elbert counties were added to complete the district. The latter have similar agricultural interests with the high plains counties.

#### Southeastern Colorado

In 1972, the Colorado General Assembly established a house district composed of Baca, Bent, and Prowers counties and part of Otero County. All of these counties lost population between the 1970 and 1980 census. Therefore, establishing a district for this area was difficult. Three alternate plans were considered and a choice among



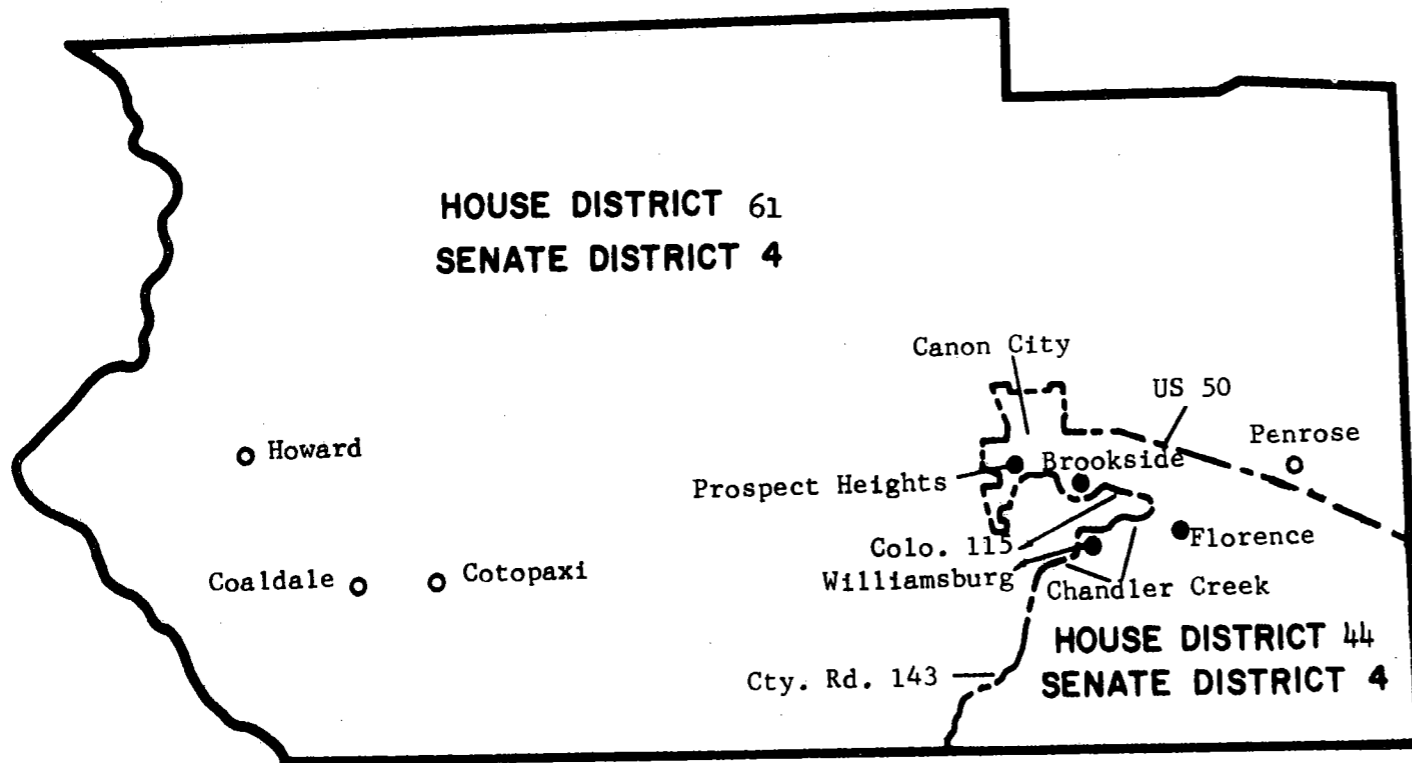
## Southern Colorado

House District 43 includes Huerfano and Las Animas counties, eastern Pueblo County, and the remainder of Otero County (not included in District 63) south of the Arkansas and Apishapa rivers. Nearly all of the City of La Junta is included in this district. District 43 preserves the communities of interest which tie Huerfano, Las Animas and southern Pueblo counties together, such as common areas of trade, mining activity, ethnicity, and major highway routes.

The San Luis Valley district -- House District 60 -- includes the counties of Alamosa, Costilla, Conejos, Hinsdale, Mineral, Rio Grande and Saguache. By including Costilla County in the district, it became necessary to split Gunnison County. A little over 7,000 residents of south Gunnison County, including all of the City of Gunnison, were thus added to House District 60 to meet population requirements. The district preserves the economic, ethnic, and social communities of the San Luis Valley together in a single district. Agriculture is the primary economic activity in the valley. The headwaters of the Rio Grande River are in Mineral and Hinsdale counties. The valley itself is part of the Rio Grande Basin.

The major problem in establishing a house district for the San Luis Valley is that there is insufficient population. Access from the valley is limited: Wolf Creek Pass to Archuleta County; Cochetopa Pass (Highway 114) to Gunnison County; Poncha Pass to Chaffee County; and North La Veta Pass to Huerfano County. Thus, the valley is separated from other parts of the state by both geography and distance. The City of Walsenburg and Huerfano County have close economic ties with Pueblo rather than the San Luis Valley. Archuleta County has a large Hispanic population but also has economic and geographic ties to the San Juan Basin. Chaffee County is part of the Arkansas River Basin and Gunnison County is in a separate drainage basin. In conclusion, no matter what combination of counties is utilized, it is necessary to split at least one county.

The commission decided to divide Gunnison County partly because the southern portion of Gunnison County provides the only winter access to Hinsdale County and partly because there was insufficient population in Archuleta County to bring it into the San Luis Valley district without splitting another county.



FREMONT COUNTY HOUSE AND SENATE DISTRICTS

Colorado Reapportionment Commission  
 Plan B 1982

- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- - - -** HOUSE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



services. San Juan residents testified to the commission that their activities and ties also tended to be with Durango and La Plata County.

The remaining portion of southwestern Colorado is placed in House District 58. Eastern Delta County, including the towns of Paonia, Hotchkiss, Cedaredge, and part of Orchard City, a northern portion of Montezuma County, and the whole counties of Dolores, Montrose, Ouray, and San Miguel are included in House District 58. In general, the counties in this district are largely rural with economies dependent upon agriculture, mining, and tourism.

The counties of Delta, Montrose, and Ouray are linked by the I-550 corridor which runs north and south. The mountain topography restricts travel to this area from the east except by Highway 50.

#### Mesa-Delta

In Mesa County, there is insufficient population to create two house districts. Additional population is obtained from that part of Delta County not included in House District 58.

House District 54 has the highest population of the 65 proposed house districts. District 54 includes 35,931 western Mesa County residents along with 9,731 residents of western Delta County. The City of Delta, part of Orchard City, and 10,026 residents of southwest Grand Junction are within this district.

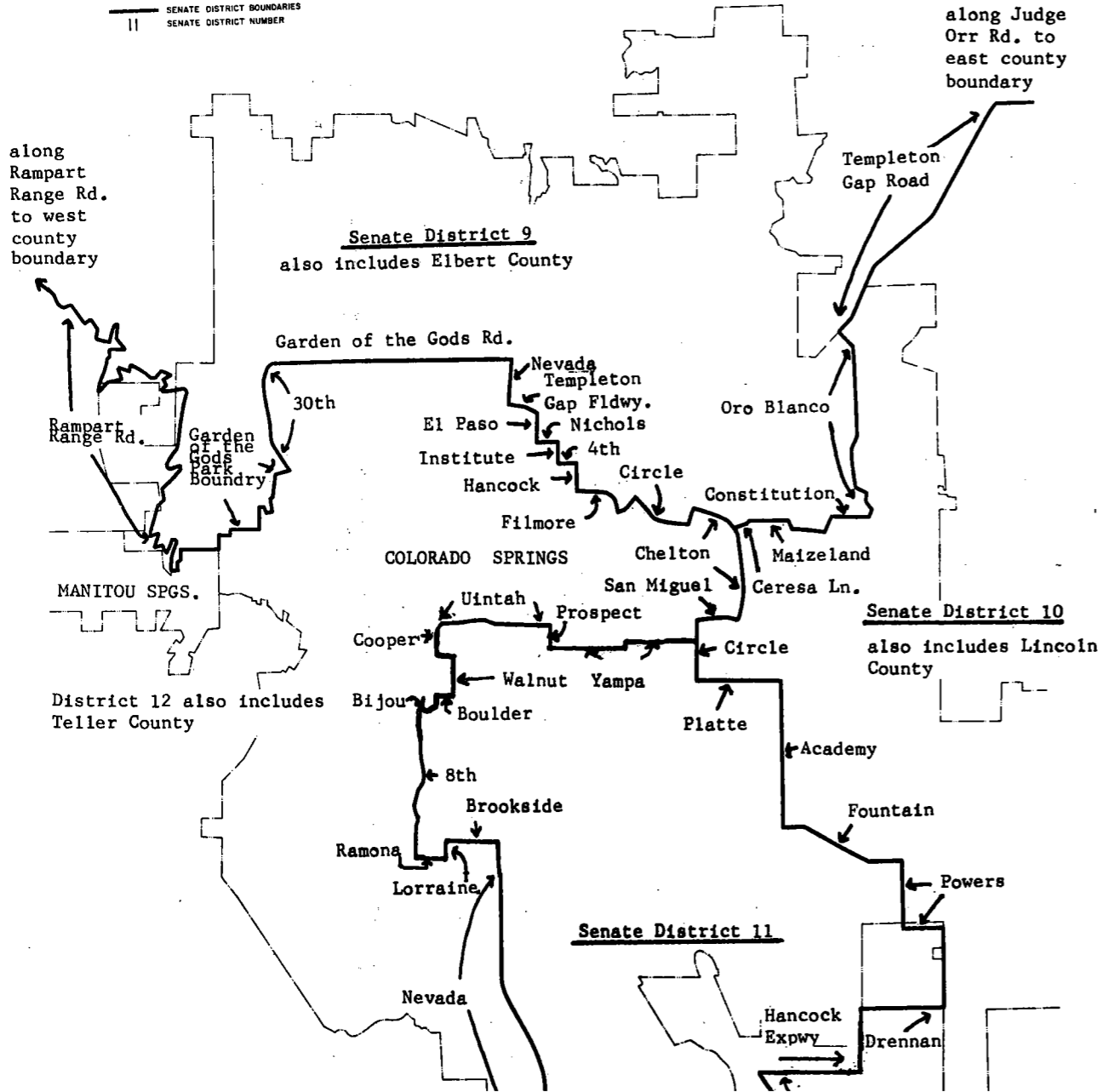
House District 55 contains a large part of the population within the City of Grand Junction and the eastern portion of Mesa County which lies to the north of Delta County. The southern boundary of the district is the Delta County line in the east and the Colorado River and U.S. Highways 6 and 24 in the west. The district lies to the east of Fruita, and Garfield County is the northern boundary.

#### Northwestern Colorado

There is sufficient population in northwestern Colorado, including Pitkin County, for two house districts. Two relatively compact districts were drawn that split only one county. House

COLORADO SPRINGS AND VICINITY  
 SENATE DISTRICTS  
 COLORADO REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION  
 Plan B 1982

— MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES  
 — SENATE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES  
 || SENATE DISTRICT NUMBER



Minturn, Redcliff, and Vail within District 56. This district incorporates both the tourist interests of Eagle, Grand and Routt counties and common energy interests (particularly coal).

#### Upper Arkansas Basin -- Adjoining Mountain Communities

Early in the commission's deliberations, there was testimony that some of the small mountain counties along the Front Range have a unique community of interest and prefer not to be submerged in districts with the heavily populated counties of El Paso, Jefferson and Boulder. Thus, House District 61 places Custer, Park and Teller counties with the upper Arkansas River Basin counties of Lake, Chaffee, and part of Fremont. The northeast portion of Gunnison is in this central Colorado district.

#### Front Range Multi-District Counties

#### Pueblo County Districts

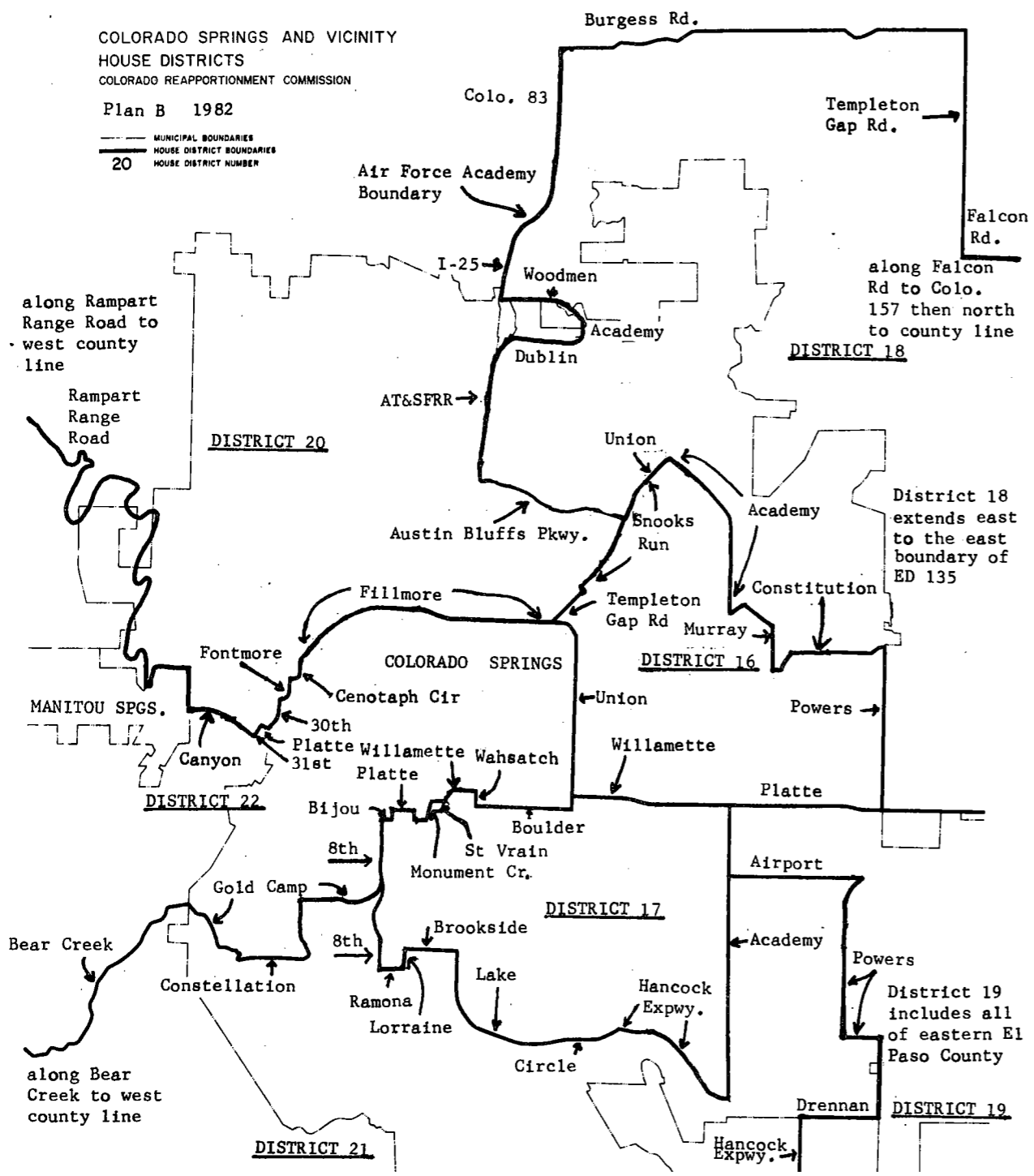
Over 80 percent of the population of Pueblo County is in the City of Pueblo, necessitating that parts of the city be placed with rural areas in this region. All four districts which are partly or entirely within Pueblo County include some of the city. House District 43, the southernmost district, includes Las Animas and Huerfano counties, and part of Otero county. In Pueblo County, House District 43's southwestern boundary is the Huerfano River. The district takes in a small eastern portion of the City of Pueblo and north of the city, Fountain Creek is the boundary.

House District 41 includes the major central portion of the City of Pueblo. Census figures indicate that 28.6 percent of the District 41 population is Hispanic. The University of Southern Colorado marks the northern and easternmost boundaries of the district, the state hospital is in the central portion of the district, and Northern Avenue is the major southern boundary of the district. On the west, the district includes the Hyde Park area which has a large Hispanic population.

House District 42 includes the southern and eastern portions of the City of Pueblo and the south-central portion of Pueblo County.

COLORADO SPRINGS AND VICINITY  
 HOUSE DISTRICTS  
 COLORADO REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION  
 Plan B 1982

— MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES  
 - - - HOUSE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES  
 20 HOUSE DISTRICT NUMBER



along Falcon Rd to Colo. 157 then north to county line  
**DISTRICT 18**

District 18 extends east to the east boundary of ED 135

District 19 includes all of eastern E1 Paso County

along Rampart Range Road to west county line

along Bear Creek to west county line

including Pueblo West and portions of the City of Pueblo in the north and the west. House District 44 has the smallest Hispanic population of the four proposed house districts that are within or partly within Pueblo County -- only 11.9 percent of the population is Hispanic. The communities of interest between Pueblo and Canon City are tied together by the U.S. 50 transportation corridor, and major state facilities provide a common employment base.

### El Paso County

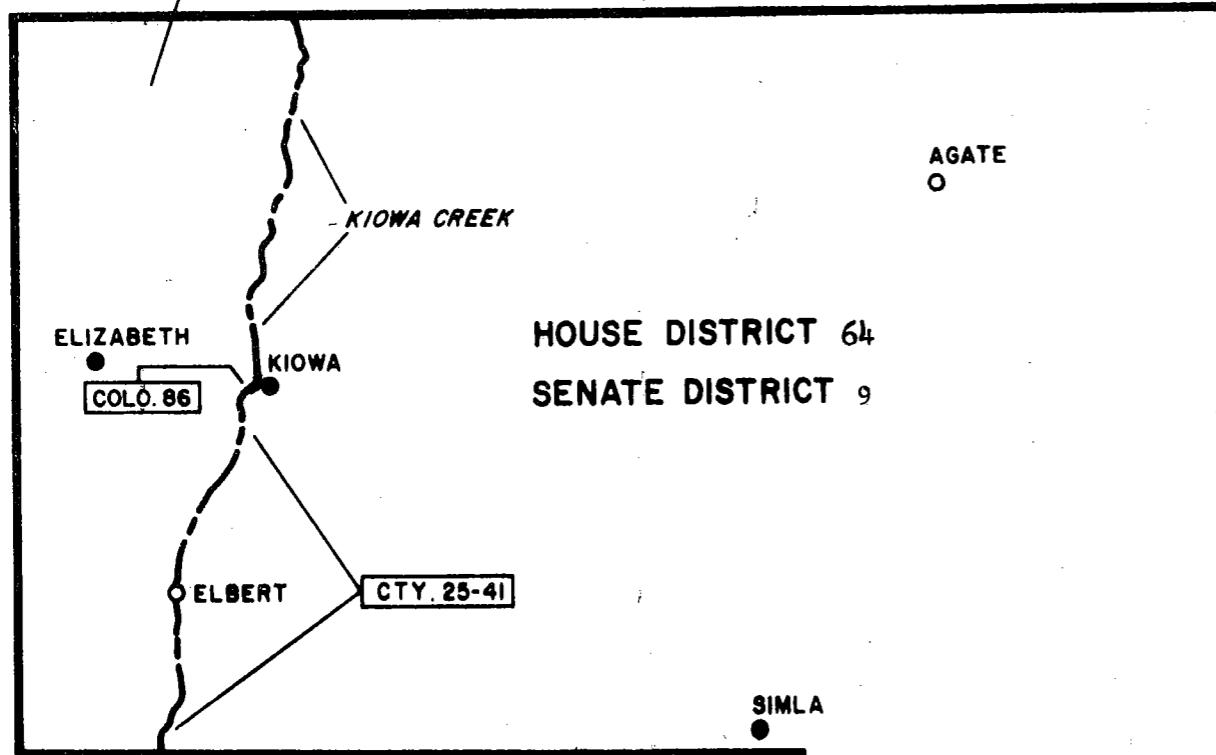
With 309,424 persons in El Paso County, according to the 1980 census, seven house districts could be drawn without the need for additional population from outside the county. The commission followed this approach in the development of its reapportionment plan. A major factor influencing the design of a plan for El Paso County was that El Paso is the only county in Colorado subject to the "preclearance provisions" of the federal "Voting Rights Act of 1965." Basically, this means that the U.S. Attorney General or the federal district court in Washington D.C. must approve any changes in election laws or voting practices for El Paso County. A major purpose of the "Voting Rights Act of 1965" is to prohibit practices which are discriminatory in either purpose or effect. Thus, in developing a districting plan for El Paso County, the commission was particularly careful not to dilute minority voting strength.

House District 17 takes in the south-central part of Colorado Springs. This district was designed to include significant portions of the Black and Hispanic population of the county -- 12.7 percent Black and 15.7 percent Hispanic. A rough boundary of this district is Academy Boulevard on the east, Willamette and Platte on the north, 8th on the west, and Circle Drive and the Hancock Expressway on the south.

House District 16 lies to the northeast of District 17 and takes in Palmer Park and extends as far south as the Citadel Shopping Center. Basically, this district includes some of the newer portions of Colorado Springs west of Cimmaron Hills. Powers is the major eastern boundary, Union is the major western boundary, and Platte Avenue is the major southern boundary.

House District 18 is located in northeast Colorado Springs and includes the adjoining unincorporated areas of Cimmaron Hills and

HOUSE DISTRICT 40  
SENATE DISTRICT 9



ELBERT COUNTY HOUSE AND SENATE DISTRICTS

Colorado Reapportionment Commission  
Plan B 1982

- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- - - - HOUSE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

southern portion of El Paso County. In the northern part of the county, the district lies east of the Black Forest.

House District 21 covers the extreme southwest section of El Paso County including all of Fort Carson, the Broadmoor area, and southern area of Colorado Springs. The major portion of this district lies directly south of District 17 and basically follows the outline of an existing district.

House District 20 ties together the northwest part of the county including the Air Force Academy, Monument, the Black Forest area and a portion of northern and western Colorado Springs. The Garden of the Gods is the southernmost portion of the district. Fillmore is the major southern boundary in Colorado Springs and Templeton Gap Road is the easternmost boundary in Colorado Springs.

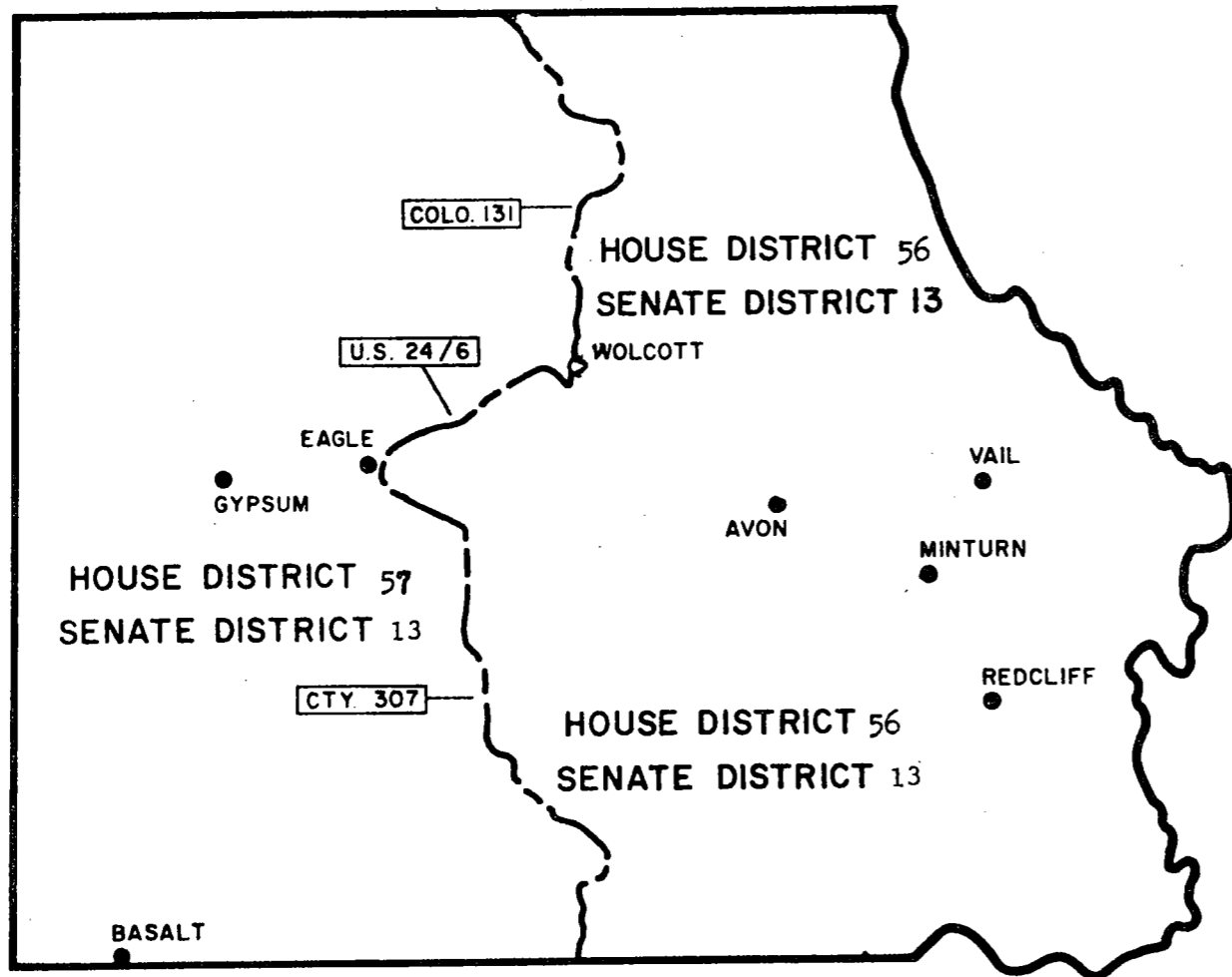
House District 22 is in the west-central portion of El Paso County. The district includes Manitou Springs. In Colorado Springs, the northern boundary is Fillmore; Union Boulevard is the eastern boundary; and the major southern boundaries are Boulder Street, Gold Camp Road, and Constellation Drive. The district extends westerly to the Teller County line.

#### Larimer-Weld

The total population of the Larimer-Weld area according to the 1980 census is 272,622. If six proposed districts were entirely included within this area, the average population of the districts would be 45,437 persons, very close to the most populous districts under the commission's preliminary plan. Therefore, the commission placed 5,785 persons in southwest Weld County in a district outside the Weld-Larimer block. This allowed the remaining proposed districts in Larimer-Weld to have an average house district population of 44,473.

Some of the primary considerations in drawing the Larimer-Weld house districts included: keeping the large rural farm areas of Weld County in a single district, placing most of the City of Greeley in a single district, keeping Loveland's 30,244 residents in a single district, and avoiding the dilution of minority voting strength.

House District 50 takes in the major part of Greeley and all of the City of Evans. The district keeps intact the Hispanic population



EAGLE COUNTY HOUSE AND SENATE DISTRICTS

Colorado Reapportionment Commission  
 Plan B 1982

———— COUNTY BOUNDARY



tri-towns (Dacona, Frederick, Firestone) along with Fort Lupton, Gilcrest, La Salle, and Platteville. The northern portion of the district extends westerly to the Larimer County line, and north to the Wyoming border. This district has a significant Hispanic population -- 17.9 percent. Agriculture is the major economic activity in this district.

House District 48 contains the west-central portion of Weld County including west Greeley and the communities of Milliken, Johnstown, and Windsor. The total Weld County population in District 48 is 29,217. The balance of the district is in eastern Larimer County including the community of Berthoud, and the rural areas east of Loveland, extending north of Fort Collins.

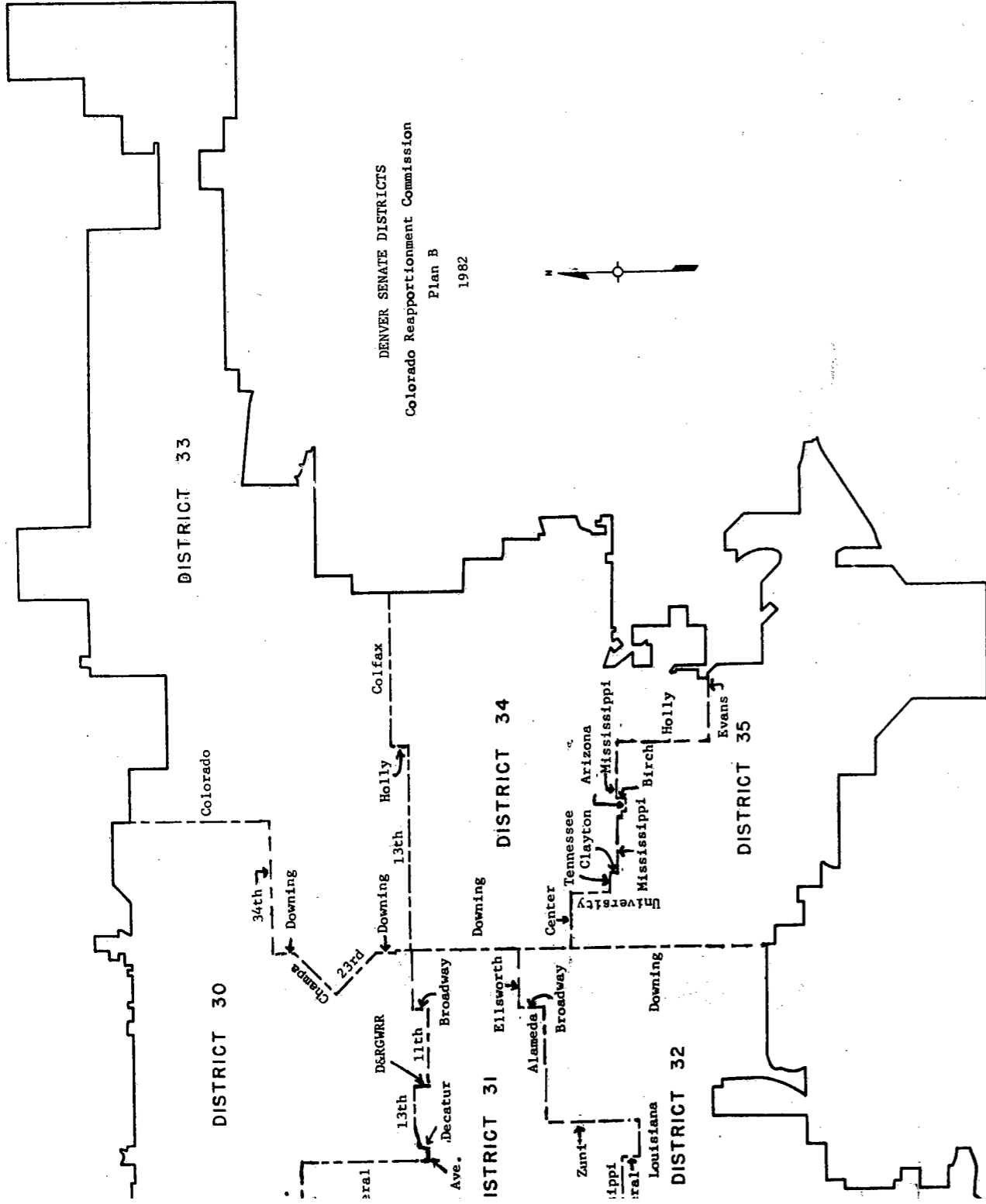
House District 45 contains the southwestern and south-central portions of Larimer County including the communities of Loveland and Estes Park. The western portion of the district is primarily mountainous. Loveland and Estes Park are connected by the Big Thompson corridor.

House District 47 contains a major portion of Fort Collins, including the C.S.U. campus and areas of the city to the north and west. The district also extends northeast of the City of Fort Collins, with I-25 as its eastern boundary. The unincorporated areas to the northeast include Terry Lake and Long Pond. Basically the boundaries of the district follow major thoroughfares. For example, the boundaries include County Highway 21 on the west and I-25 on the east.

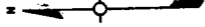
House District 46 is the remainder of Larimer County. The district contains the northern half of rural Larimer County and the southern portion of Fort Collins. Approximately 58.4 percent of the population of the district is in the City of Fort Collins -- Wyoming is the northern boundary of the district, Jackson County the western boundary, and House District 45 the southern boundary.

### Denver

Denver is unique in being both a city and county. Similar to other central cities, Denver has lost population while the suburban communities have experienced some of the highest population growth in



DENVER SENATE DISTRICTS  
Colorado Reapportionment Commission  
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An important consideration in developing the district plans for Denver was the large ethnic population of the city and county. Of the total Black population of Colorado (101,702), 58.3 percent are residents of Denver. The Hispanic population of the city numbers 91,937, or 18.7 percent of Denver's population. (Note: These figures do not include the addition of 969 persons by the Census Bureau in tract 9.01 and the Arapahoe County enclaves.)

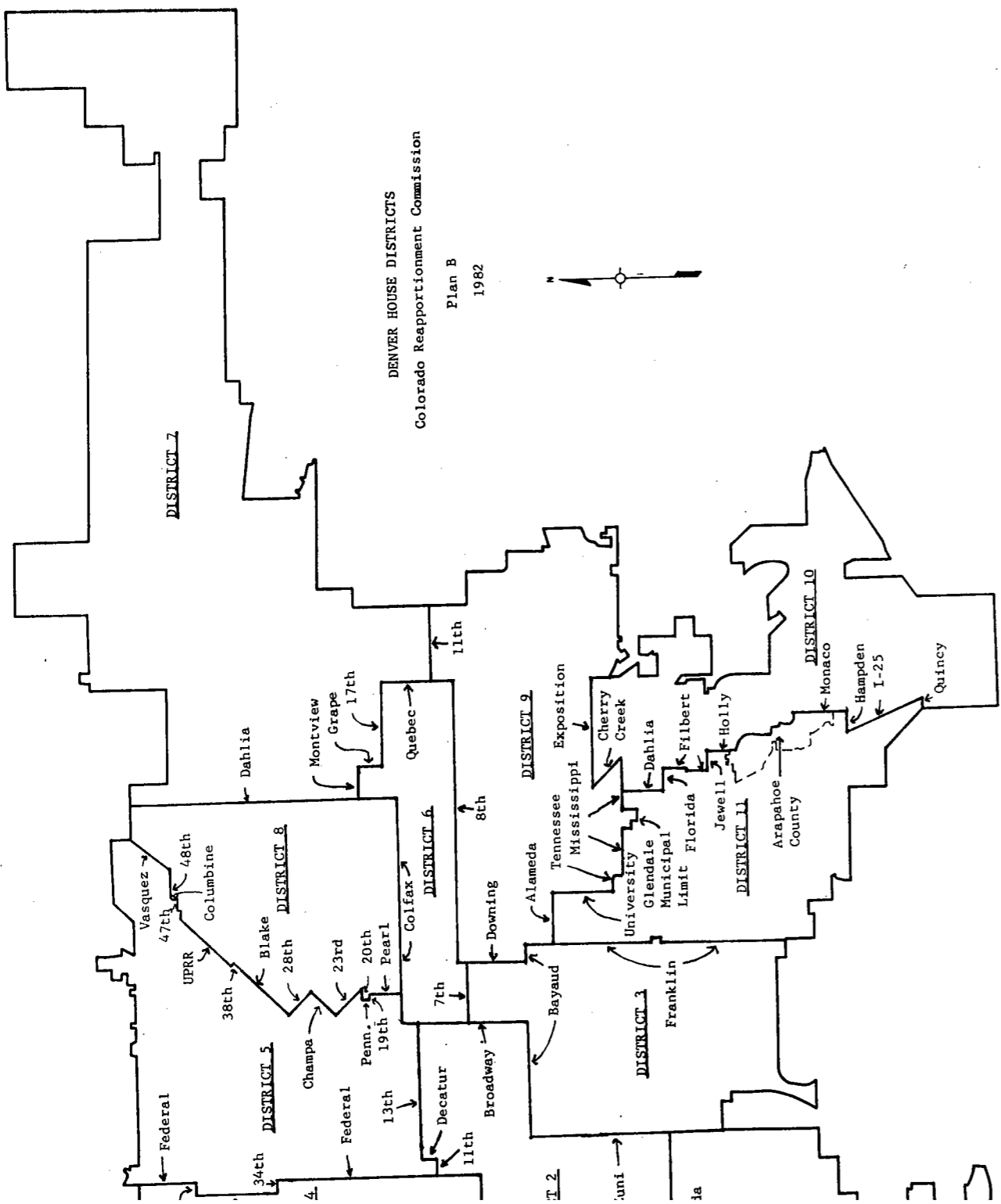
A major determinant of the shape of the proposed districts in Denver is the boundary line of the city and county itself. Of the 11 proposed districts in Denver, 10 are contiguous with the boundary lines of the city.

House District 7 encompasses the northeastern corner of the city, including Montbello and Stapleton Field. Lowry Air Force Base is the southern boundary of the district and Dahlia is the western boundary. Roughly four-fifths of the district line coincides with the boundaries of Denver. Over 50 percent of the residents of the proposed district are Black and 8.4 percent Hispanic. The district was drawn to minimize dilution of minority voting strength.

House District 8 lies immediately to the west of House District 7. The southern boundary of the district is Colfax and major western boundaries for the district are Blake Street in the west-central portion of the district, Pearl Street in the southwest corner of the district, and Vasquez in the northwest portion of the district. Variations in the western boundary were necessitated for population reasons. The district is primarily the City Park area and has a large ethnic population -- over 50 percent Black and 20 percent Hispanic.

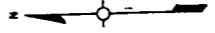
House District 5 is in north Denver and follows the Platte River and major rail and highway corridors. The district is bounded on the north by the city boundary, on the east by proposed House District 8, and on the west by Federal Boulevard and Irving Street. The southern boundary is 13th Avenue in most instances. Variations in the southern and western boundary were necessitated for population reasons. This district is predominantly Hispanic (50.2 percent of the residents) according to the 1980 census data.

House District 4 is in the northwest corner of Denver. The district includes the Willis Case Golf Course and extends south to 6th Avenue. The district boundaries in the north and west coincide with the city line. The eastern boundary of the district is District 5 (Federal Boulevard for the most part), and the southern boundary is 13th Avenue. The district has significant Hispanic population -- 32.5



DENVER HOUSE DISTRICTS  
Colorado Reapportionment Commission

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House District 1 encompasses the southwestern corner of Denver. The boundaries of the district follow the irregular boundaries of the City and County of Denver in the south, east and west. The City of Englewood is the easternmost boundary and Florida is the boundary in the north.

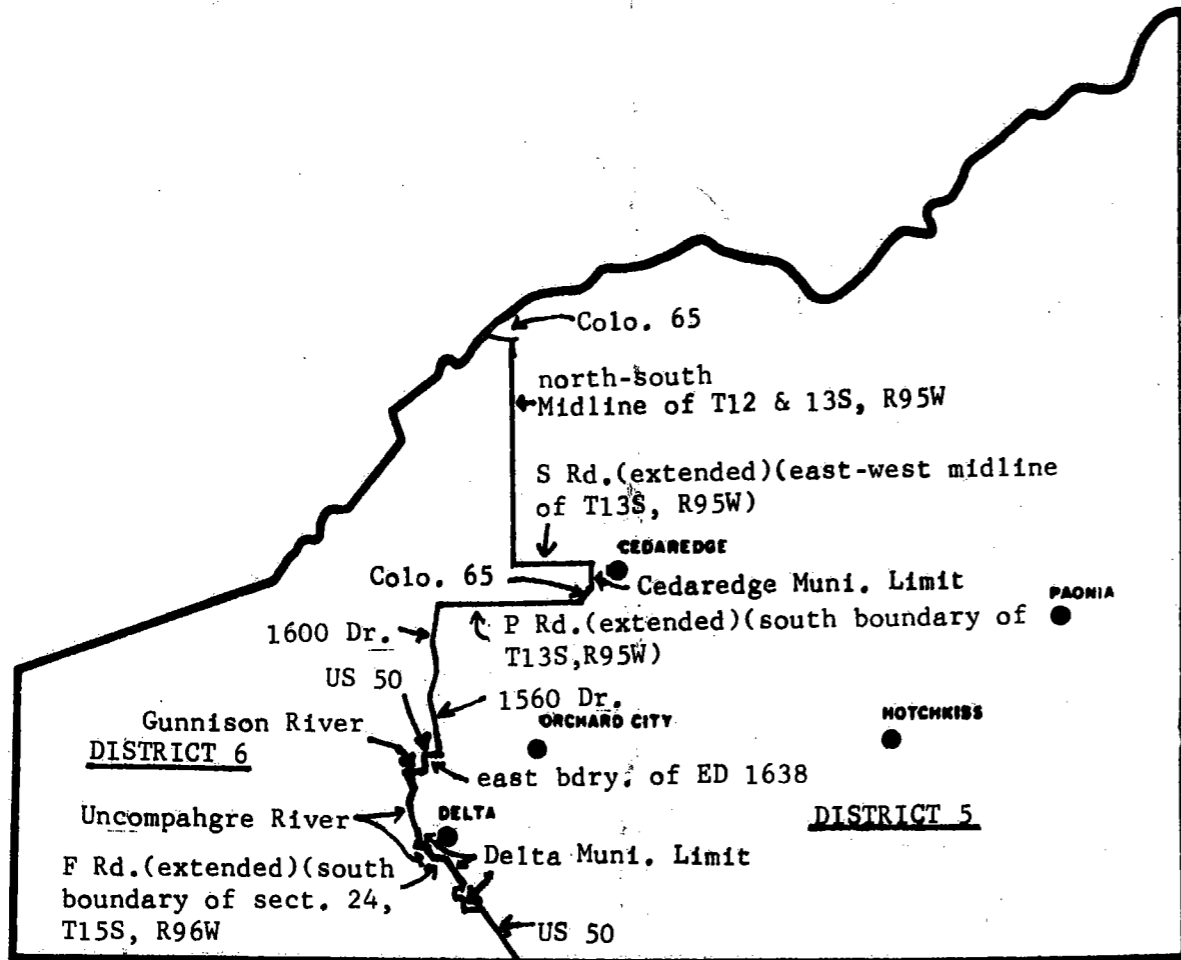
House District 3 essentially forms a square between Bayaud on the north, Englewood on the south, Franklin on the east, and Zuni on the west. Additionally, an area south of 7th Avenue between Broadway and Downing is included for necessary population in the district. This district takes in Washington Park and extends westerly to include the Platte River area of south Denver.

House District 11 is a south Denver district which includes the Arapahoe enclave of Holly Hills. The southern boundary of the district is Arapahoe County (Cherry Hills Village and Englewood). Franklin is the western boundary and the major northern boundary is Mississippi. In the northwest corner of the district, an area between Washington Park and University is included.

House District 10 is the far southeastern portion of the City and County of Denver. Again, the major factor in determining the boundaries of the district is the shape of the city lines. District 10 is east of Holly Hills. The southern and eastern boundaries are the city lines. The district extends nearly to Glendale on the north, and the northern boundary is Exposition.

House District 6 was created in response to testimony at the commission's public hearing in Denver which urged support for a district to represent the Capitol Hill area. The district includes the old Capitol Hill neighborhood between Colfax on the north, 7th Avenue on the south, Broadway on the west and Downing on the east. The district also extends east to Quebec to include other areas in the Capitol Hill United Neighborhoods Association.

House District 9 is the east-central district for Denver. Cherry Creek bisects the district which contains the Denver Country Club, Cherry Creek Shopping area, and the Arapahoe enclave of Glendale. Windsor Gardens marks the east end of the district along with the Lowry Air Force Base. The major northern boundary of the district is 8th Avenue. The major southern boundaries are Mississippi and Exposition.



**DELTA COUNTY**

portion of Arapahoe County (4,348 persons) which is in House District 64. All of Douglas County and 4,270 residents in the western portion of Elbert County make up the balance of this block.

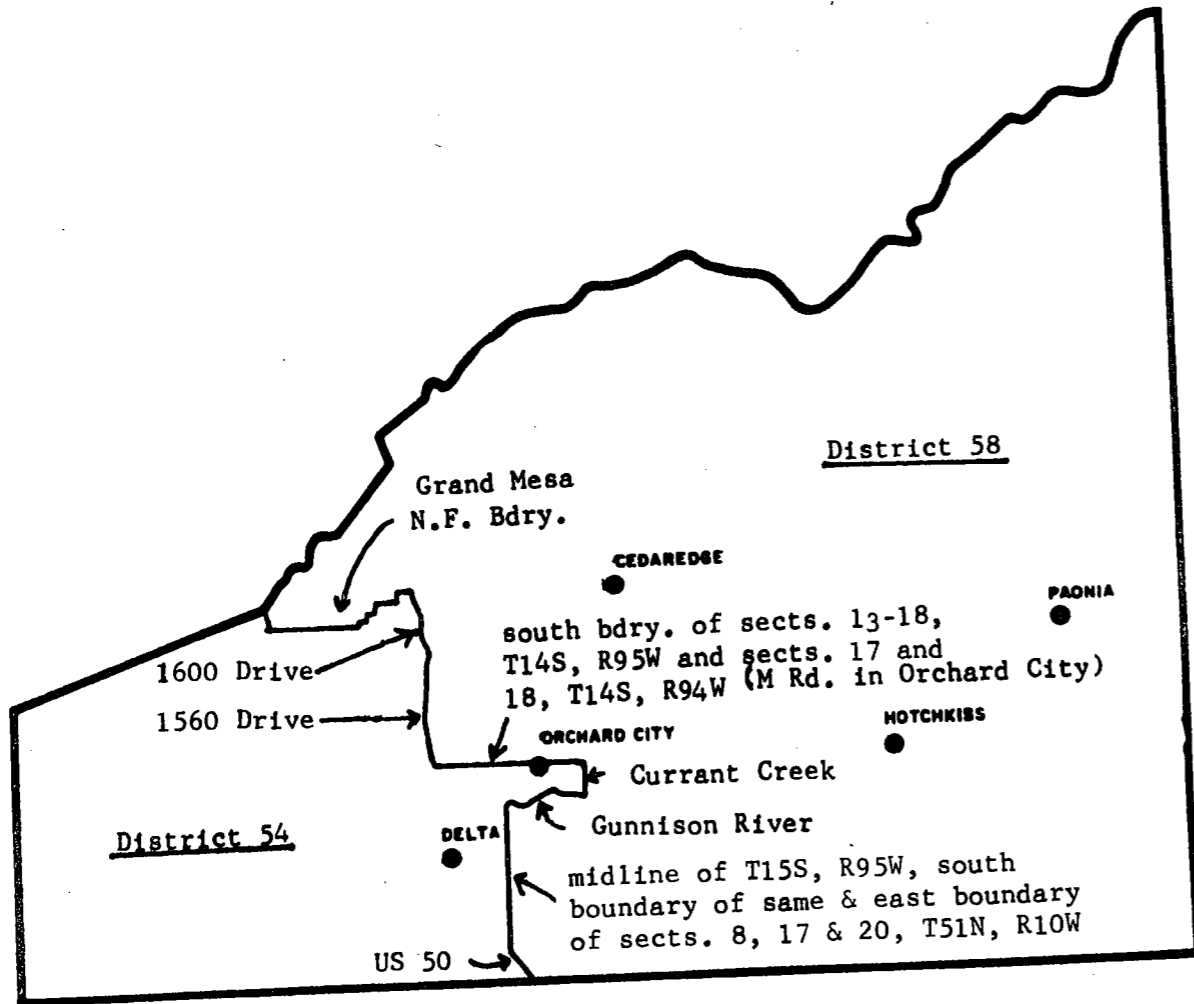
House District 37 consists of the cities of Englewood and Sheridan, Cherry Hills Village, and the portion of Greenwood Village west of University Boulevard. Basically, the boundaries of the district are determined either by city or county lines. On the north is Denver, on the west the Arapahoe County line, on the east the boundary line of Denver and Cherry Hills Village, and on the south the Littleton city limits.

House District 38 is the Littleton district. All but a small portion of Littleton (128 in population) in Douglas County is included in this district. To include this portion of Douglas County would create a needless precinct expense for Douglas County. The district also includes Bow Mar, Columbine Valley, and the unincorporated area to the east of Littleton. The western and southern boundaries of the district are the Jefferson and Douglas County lines respectively. University Boulevard is the eastern boundary and the Littleton city limit is the northern boundary.

House District 39 lies immediately east of District 38. The district contains the unincorporated areas of Castlewood and Southglenn and part of Greenwood Village. The eastern boundaries of the district are Dayton Street and I-25. The northern boundary is Bellview. The Douglas County line is the southern boundary and University Boulevard is the major western boundary.

House District 40 contains all of Douglas County and that part of Elbert County west of Kiowa Creek and County Road 25-41. Only 14,532 residents of Arapahoe County are included in this district. The Arapahoe portion of the district is the south-central part of the county bounded on the west by House District 39 -- I-25 and Dayton Street. For the most part, this is a large unincorporated area lying between Aurora and Greenwood Village. However, small portions of both of these cities are included in House District 40. The eastern boundaries of the district from south to north are State Highway 83, Smoky Hill Road and State Highway 83 again.

House District 36 is the older part of the City of Aurora. It is bounded on the north by the Adams County line, on the west by the City of Denver, on the east by Chambers Road, and on the south by Exposition Avenue, I-225, and Alameda. This district is the smallest



**DELTA COUNTY**

HOUSE DISTRICTS

Colorado Reapportionment  
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House District 49 contains the remainder of Arapahoe County and extends from southeastern Aurora to the Douglas County line. The eastern boundary is House District 64 -- State Highway 30 and Smoky Hill Road. House District 62 is to the north and House District 40 is the western boundary -- primarily State Highway 83.

### Jefferson and Adjacent Mountain Counties

The configuration of proposed house districts for Jefferson County was influenced by the inclusion of Jefferson County in a block plan together with Clear Creek, Gilpin, and Summit counties. This block of counties, with a combined population of 392,699, yielded nine house districts with an average population of 43,633.

The development of the plan for house districts in this block began with the configuration of a district to include Clear Creek, Gilpin and Summit. The total combined population of these counties is 18,597. The remaining population (approximately 25,000) was selected from northern Jefferson County. The remainder of Jefferson County was then divided into eight complete house districts.

House District 53 is comprised of Clear Creek, Gilpin, and Summit counties together with the very northern portion of Jefferson County. Within Jefferson County, Golden Gate Canyon State Park, Rocky Flats, and the major portion of Westminster in Jefferson County are included. The northern boundary is the Boulder county line and the southern boundary is located just north of Golden following U.S. 6 and Clear Creek in a westerly direction before dropping as far south as upper Bear Creek Road.

Basically, the major part of Arvada is placed into two districts. House District 29 includes the eastern portion of Arvada. The northern boundary of the district is 88th Avenue, the southern boundary is Clear Creek and the western boundary is Garrison Street in the south and Wadsworth in the north. House District 29 also contains the Jefferson County portions of Westminster which are not included in District 53. It is important to recognize that Westminster is not contiguous in Jefferson County; the southern portion of Westminster is separated by 10 blocks from the northern portion of Westminster.

House District 27 is an Arvada district to the west of District

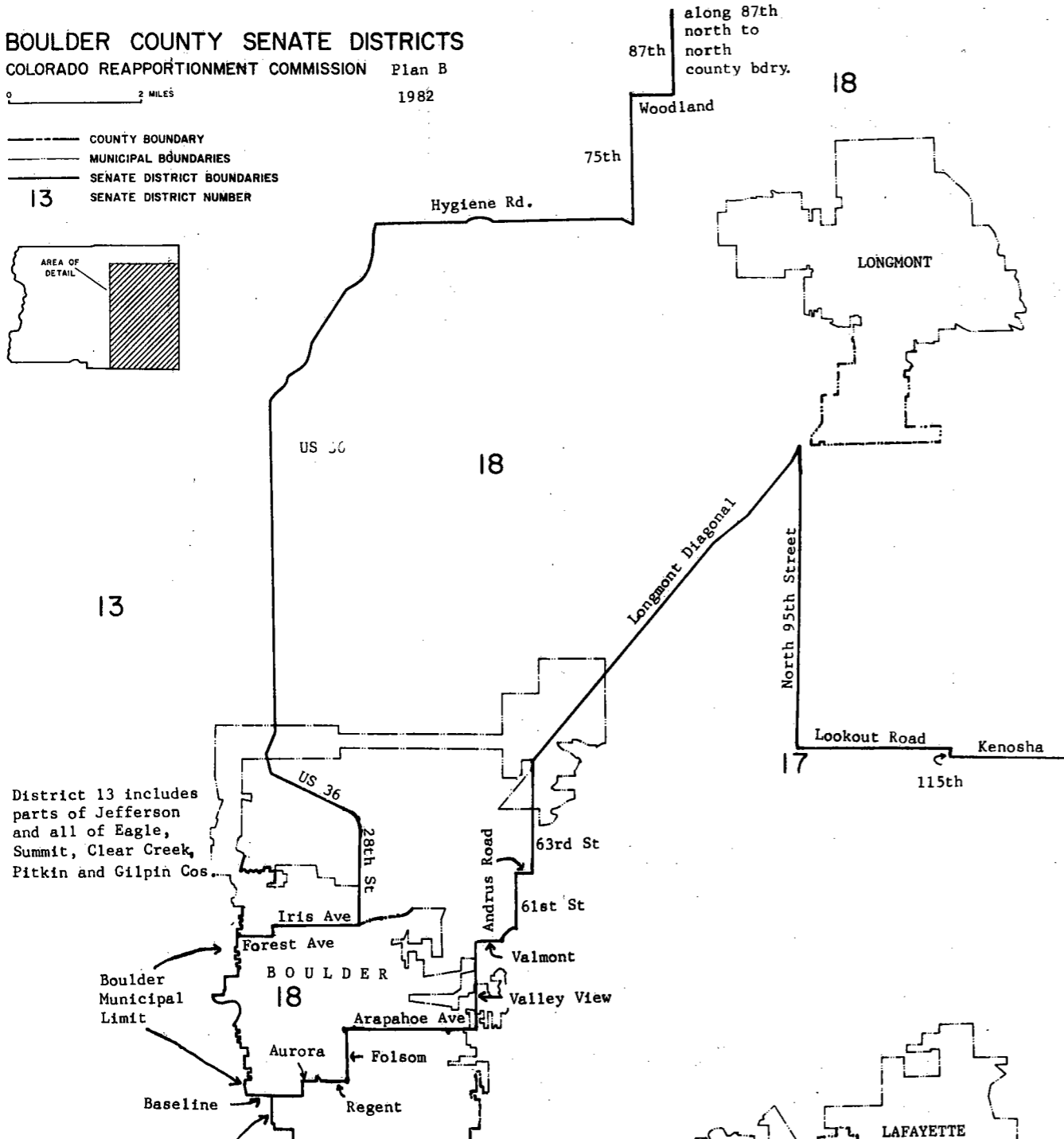
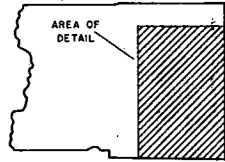
# BOULDER COUNTY SENATE DISTRICTS

COLORADO REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION Plan B

1982

0 2 MILES

- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES
- SENATE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- 13 SENATE DISTRICT NUMBER



District 13 includes parts of Jefferson and all of Eagle, Summit, Clear Creek, Pitkin and Gilpin Cos.

House District 23 is the northern Lakewood district. The district is located entirely within Lakewood, except for some unincorporated areas at the extreme western boundary. The district is bounded on the north by District 24, on the east by Denver, on the west by Indiana and I-70 and on the south by 6th Avenue.

House District 26 is the central Lakewood district. The district lies directly south of District 23, and runs in an east-west direction from Denver to the Hogback. The southernmost boundary is Jewell in the west and, in the east end of the district, the southern boundary is Mississippi.

House District 52 is the southern Lakewood district. From the Denver city limits, the district extends westerly through Morrison to O'Fallon Park. The southernmost boundary of the district is Bellview, and Mississippi is the northern boundary in the heavily populated eastern portion of the district. The shape of the enumeration districts dictated the configuration of this house district in rural portions at its west end.

House District 28 occupies southern Jefferson County. The communities of Ken Caryl and Columbine, the Chatfield Recreation Area, and the southern mountain communities of Buffalo Creek and Pine are in this district. Roughly three-fourths of the boundary of this district is determined by the Jefferson County line.

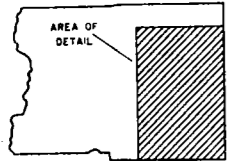
The remaining portion of Jefferson County is included in House District 25. The district incorporates the mountain community of Evergreen and runs in a northeasterly direction to include the City of Golden and the unincorporated Applewood community. The western boundary is the Jefferson County line and the northeastern boundary is Interstate 70 and 32nd Avenue.

### Boulder County

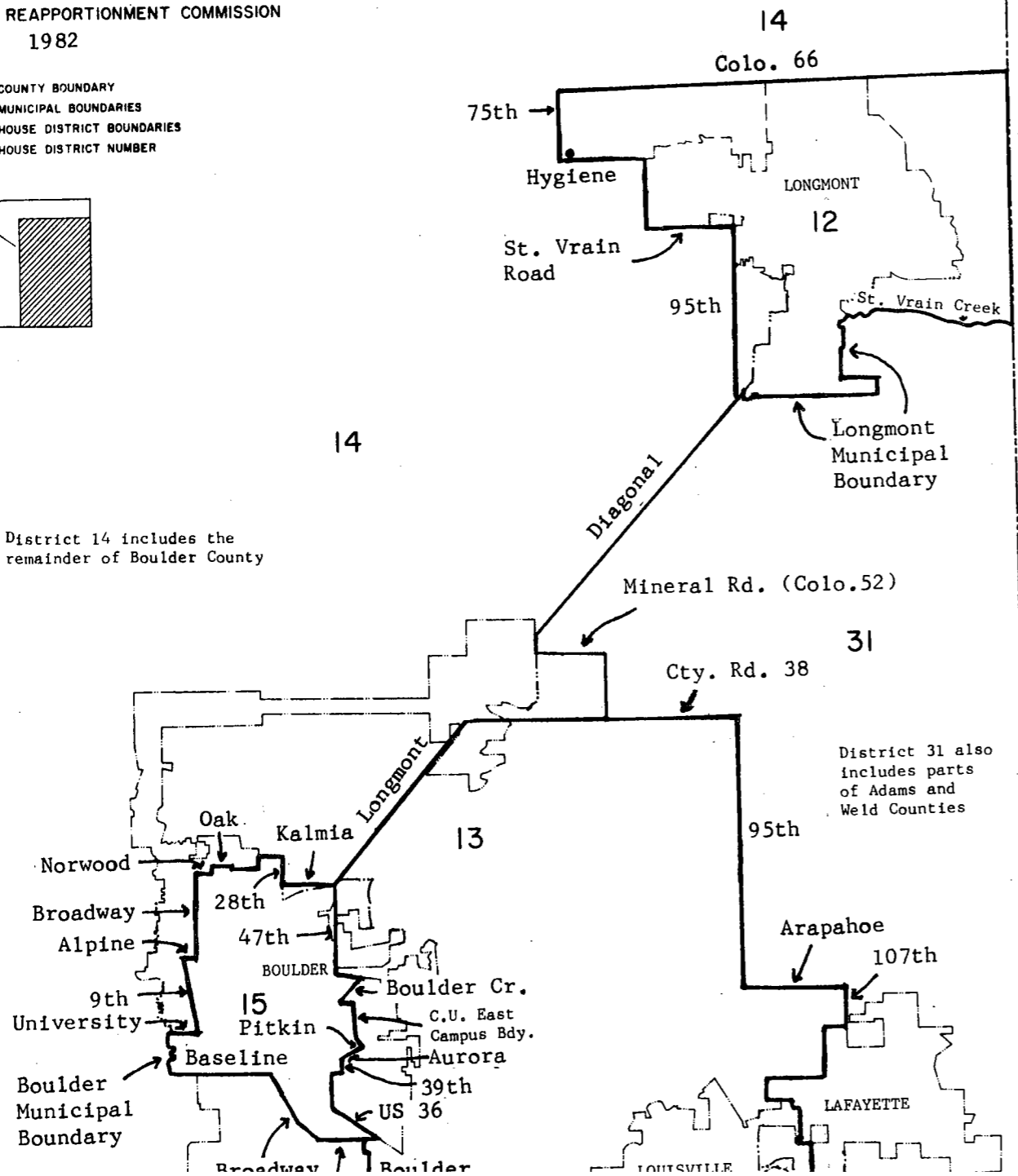
Boulder County has a total population of 189,625 according to the 1980 census -- 4.26 house districts. Under the commission's plan, a portion of Boulder County is placed in a district with southwest Weld County and northwest Adams County -- House District 31. The remainder of Boulder County is divided into four house districts with an average population of 43,912.

**BOULDER COUNTY HOUSE DISTRICTS**  
**COLORADO REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**  
**Plan B 1982**

- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES
- HOUSE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- 14** HOUSE DISTRICT NUMBER



District 14 includes the remainder of Boulder County



District 31 also includes parts of Adams and Weld Counties

district. Table Mesa Drive is the southernmost boundary of the district, 47th is a major eastern boundary, and the northern boundaries include Norwood and Oak. For the most part, the major western boundary of the district is Broadway.

House District 13 is in south central Boulder County. The district includes the eastern portion of the City of Boulder, the City of Louisville, that part of Broomfield in Boulder County, and the unincorporated areas between these cities. The district extends north to include the community of Gunbarrel.

House District 12 includes all of the City of Longmont and unincorporated areas to the north and east of the city. The northern boundary of the district is Colorado State Highway 66 and the eastern boundary is the county line. The district is bounded on the south by the Longmont city boundary and St. Vrain Creek.

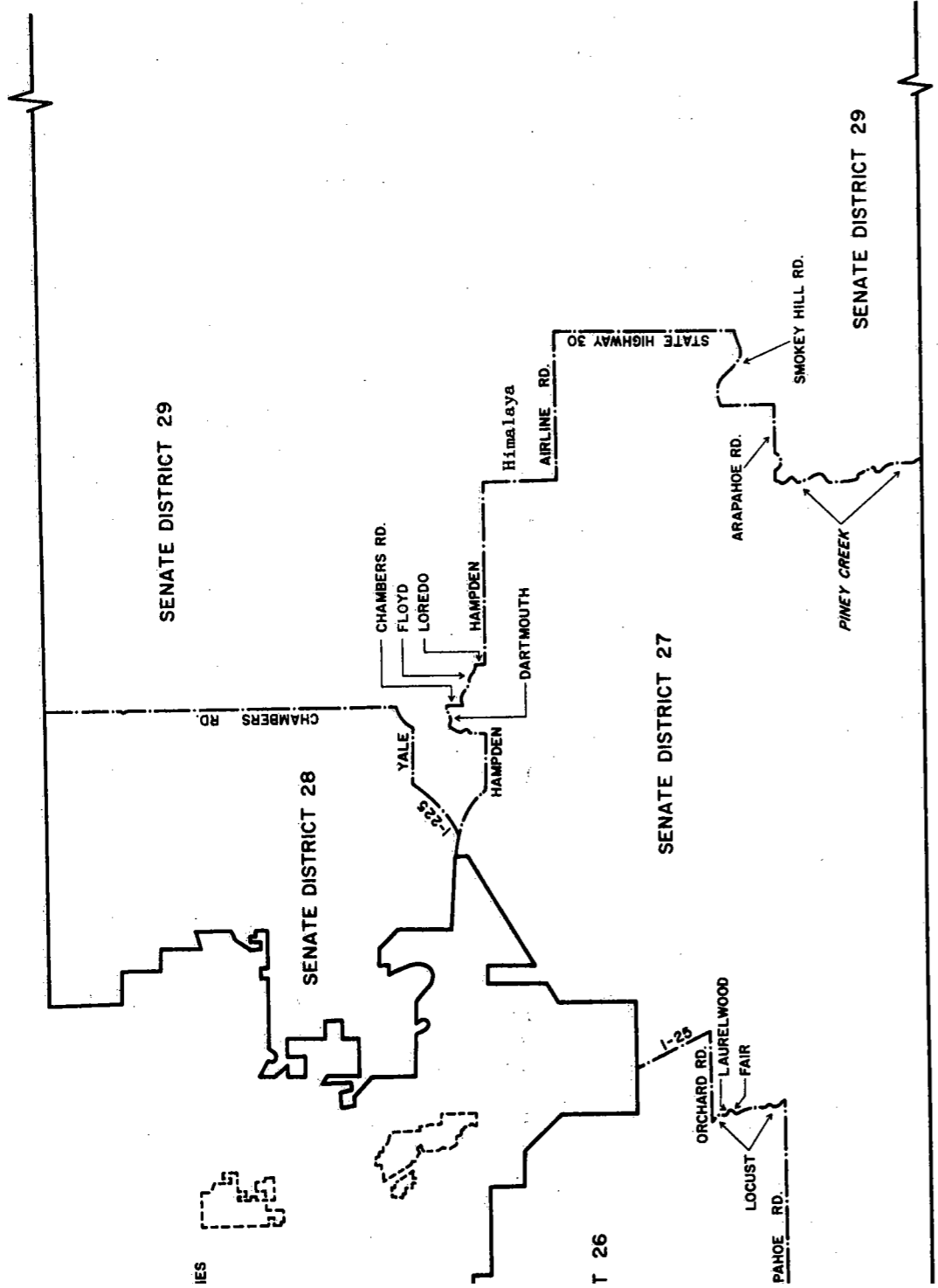
The Boulder County portion of House District 31 includes the east-central portions of the county extending directly south of the City of Longmont and includes the City of Lafayette. The major western boundaries of the district are the Longmont Diagonal and 95th. The remaining portions of the district are discussed under the Adams and Weld sections.

### Adams County

With the exception of House District 64 which contains a small population of Adams County east of Box Elder Creek (population 3,218), Adams County is placed in six districts in the commission's plan.

House District 35 abuts the Jefferson county line on the west and Denver on the south. A large part of the district is unincorporated, but the Arvada portion of Adams County is in the district, as well as a portion of Westminster. The district's northern boundary follows the Denver-Boulder Turnpike; however, the northernmost boundary is 92nd. The eastern boundary is Washington. Roughly 17.4 percent of the population of the district is Hispanic.

House District 32 includes a central portion of Adams County directly north of the city limits of Denver. Commerce City and the Rocky Mountain Arsenal are in this district. A major portion of the City of Thornton is in the northwest corner of the district. In part, the eastern boundary of the district is the Rocky Mountain Arsenal.



district and the Thornton portion in the northeast part of the district.

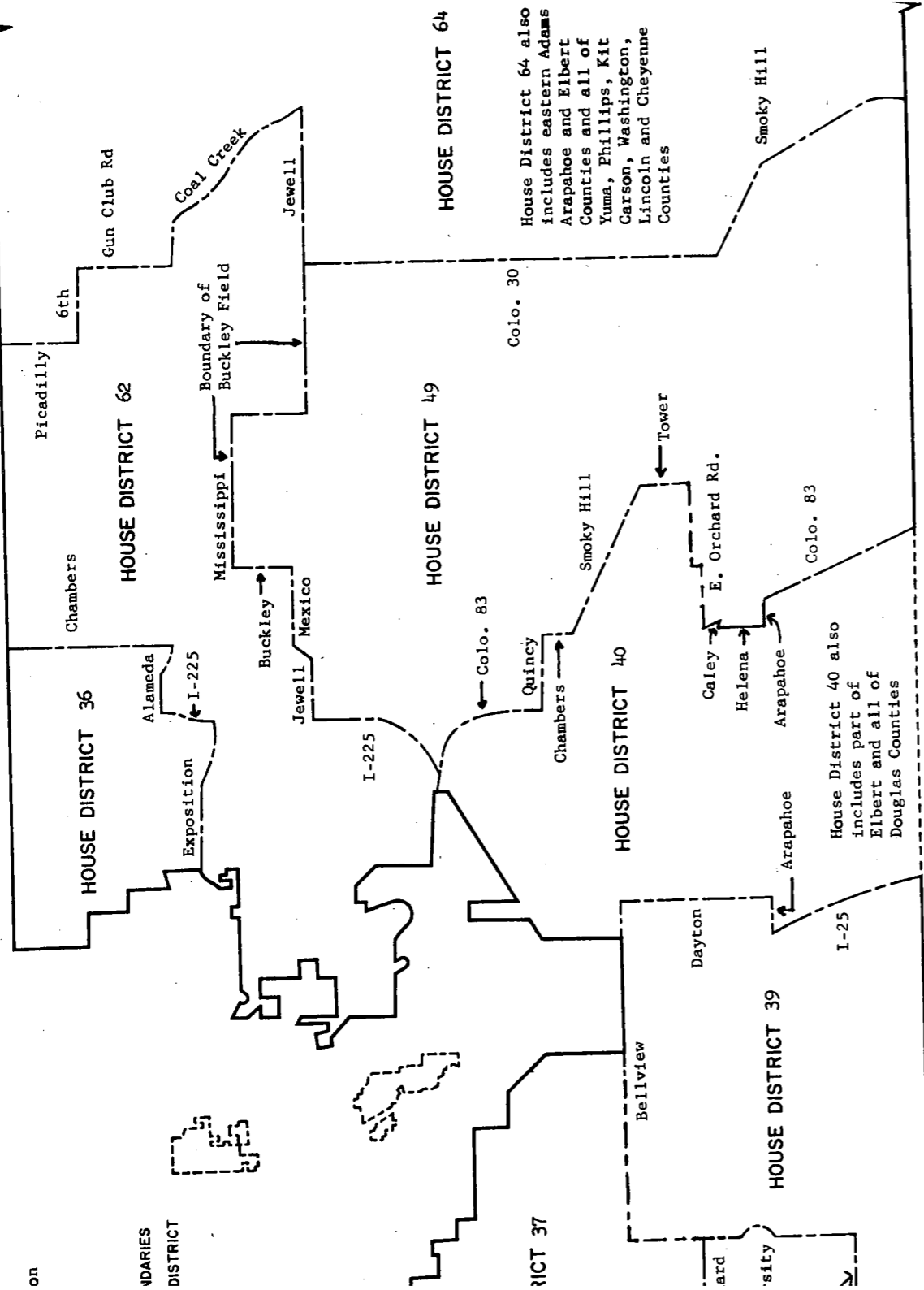
House District 33 incorporates all of the City of Northglenn and part of Westminster. The district is bounded on the south by Districts 34 and 35, on the west by the Adams County line, and on the east by the city limits of Northglenn. The north boundary is 120th.

House District 31 lies directly north of Districts 32 and 33. This is a multi-county district which includes parts of Adams, Boulder, and Weld counties. The Adams portion of the district lies between the Platte River on the east and the Adams county line on the west. The Adams County portion of Broomfield (5,467 residents) and parts of Thornton and Westminster are included in this district.

House District 30 links the North Aurora portion of Adams County with Brighton. Box Elder Creek is the eastern boundary of the district, Arapahoe County the southern boundary, and Weld County the northern boundary. In the western portion of the district, the South Platte River is the boundary line in the north and the Denver city limits the boundary line in the south.

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BOUNDARIES  
DISTRICT



RICT 37

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HOUSE DISTRICT 64

Colo. 30

HOUSE DISTRICT 62

Chambers

Picadilly

6th

Gun Club Rd

Exposition

Alameda

I-225

Jewell

Mexico

Buckley

Mississippi

Boundary of Buckley Field

HOUSE DISTRICT 49

Colo. 83

Quincy

Chambers

Smoky Hill

HOUSE DISTRICT 40

Bellview

Dayton

I-25

HOUSE DISTRICT 39

Arapahoe

Tower

Caley

Helena

Arapahoe

E. Orchard Rd.

Colo. 83

Smoky Hill

House District 64 also includes eastern Adams Arapahoe and Elbert Counties and all of Yuma, Phillips, Kit Carson, Washington, Lincoln and Cheyenne Counties

House District 40 also includes part of Elbert and all of Douglas Counties



## SUMMARY OF SENATE DISTRICTS

### Northeastern Colorado

Senate District 1 consists of the important agricultural counties of Morgan, Kit Carson, Logan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma. In order to obtain the necessary population for the district, additional population was added from the rural eastern and northern portions of Weld County. The Weld portion of Senate District 1 is an integral part of the agricultural belt in northeastern Colorado.

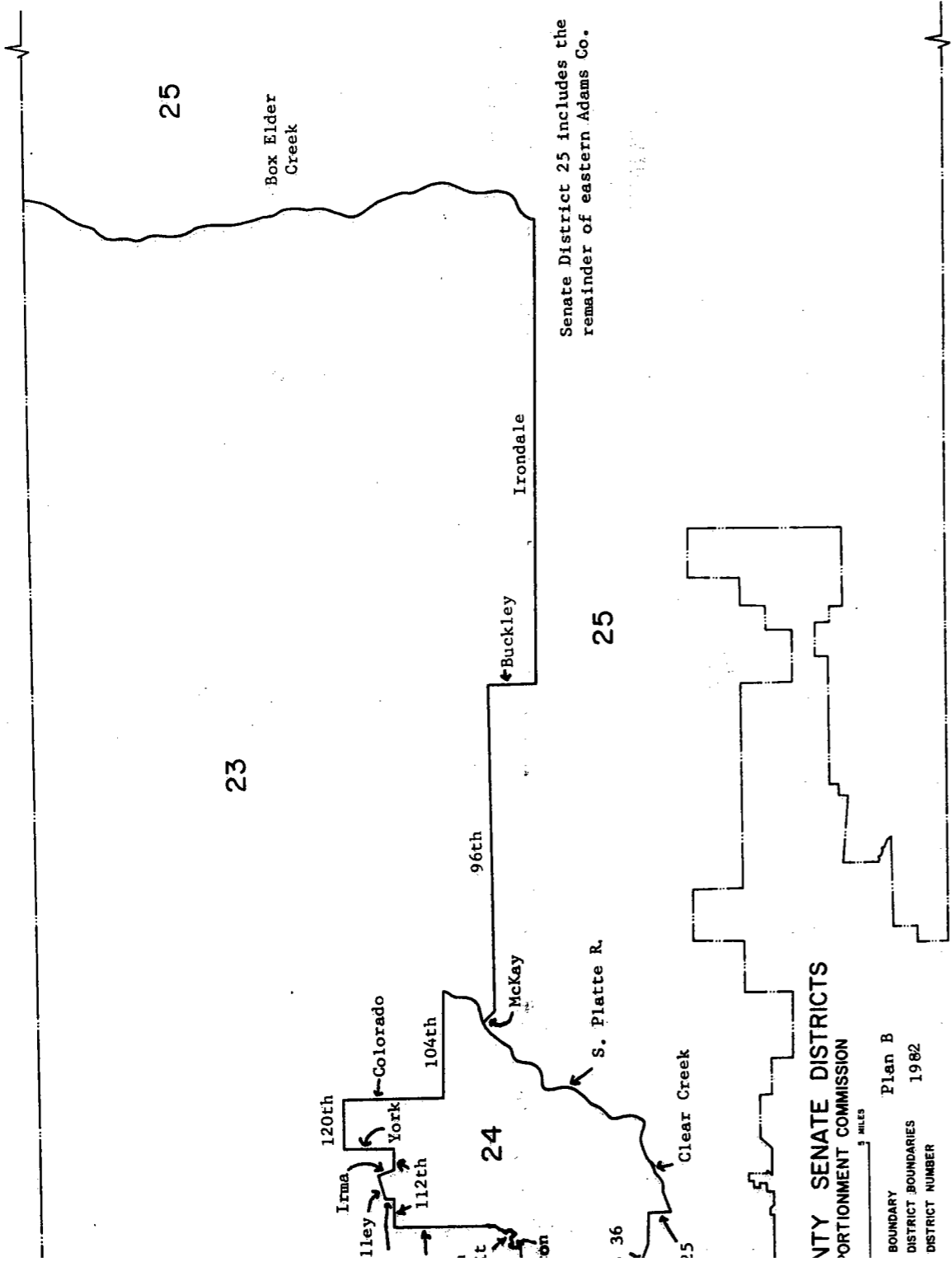
### Southeastern Colorado

Senate District 2 encompasses southeastern Colorado and is bounded on the east by Kansas, on the south by New Mexico, and on the west by the Sangre de Cristo mountains and the Culebra Range. The district includes Baca, Bent, Crowley, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Huerfano, Las Animas, Otero and Prowers counties. A portion of Pueblo County, which must be split because its population is in excess of one senate district but less than two senate districts, was added to the district. Population was added from the eastern and southern portions of Pueblo County to make the necessary population for this district.

The primary economic activity in this district is agriculture; however, Huerfano and Las Animas counties have some mining activity. The district also is tied together by the common interests of the Hispanic community which totals 28.5 percent of the population of this district.

### San Luis Valley

Senate District 5 is the San Luis Valley district which includes the counties of Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache. Since there is insufficient population in the valley for a senate district, the mountain communities to the north and west have been added. Chaffee, Gunnison, Mineral, and Hinsdale counties and part of Delta County fill out the population in this district. This San Luis Valley-based district has significant Hispanic population -- 24.4 percent of the district's population.



counties of Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan, San Miguel, and part of Delta.

#### Mesa County

Mesa County has sufficient population for exactly one senate district. The population of an ideal senate district is 82,570, while Mesa County's population, according to the 1980 census, is 81,530. Senate District 7 keeps Mesa County as a unit.

#### Northwestern Colorado

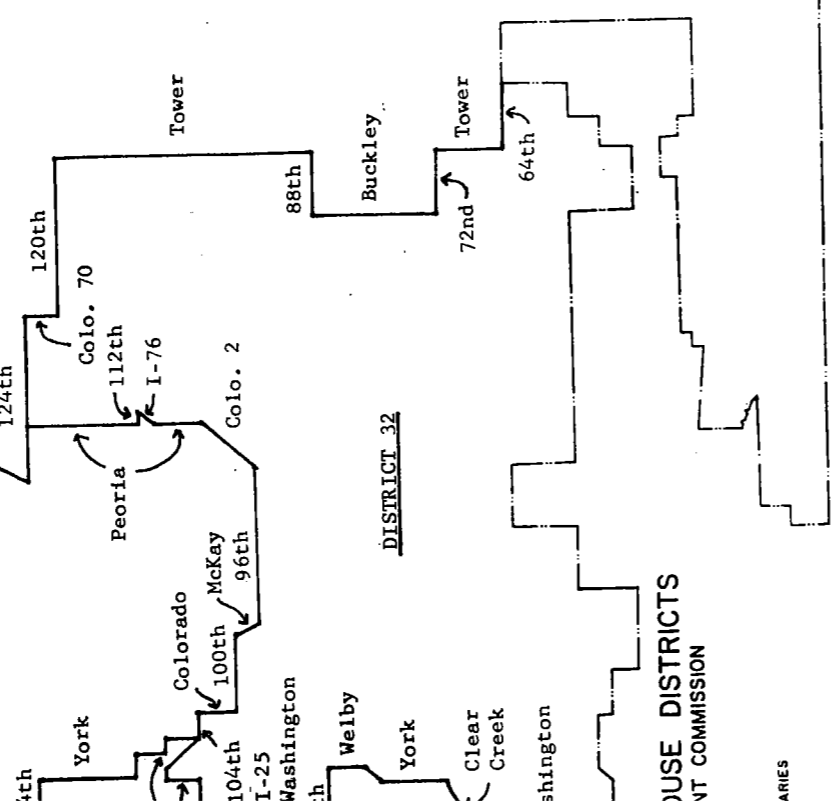
Senate District 8 includes the northwestern Colorado counties of Garfield, Moffat, Rio Blanco, Routt, Jackson and Grand. In order for sufficient population to be obtained to complete a district in this important energy resource area, it was necessary to split one or more counties. The commission elected to take the western portion of Larimer County. For the past ten years, a portion of Larimer County has been included as part of the northwestern Colorado legislative house district. This decision also permitted the ski-tourism industries in Eagle, Pitkin, and Summit counties to be placed in one senate district.

#### Mountain Districts

Mountain communities share common problems of land development, water and sanitation, and other matters unique to mountain living. Hence, the commission established two districts which maximize mountain interests. Senate District 4 contains the whole mountain counties of Lake, Custer, Fremont, and Park, and about 37,000 residents of Pueblo County. Western Pueblo and Fremont counties have strong economic ties, particularly public sector employment. Lake, Fremont and Pueblo are all part of the Arkansas River drainage system, and there are common interests in mining among Lake, Fremont and Custer counties.

Senate District 13 ties the ski-tourism related areas of Summit, Eagle, and Pitkin counties to the Front Range mountain counties of Clear Creek and Gilpin. This district also includes the mountainous

DISTRICT 31  
 District 31 also includes  
 counties of Boulder and Weld  
 and cities



DISTRICT 64  
 (includes eastern  
 Adams, Arapahoe and  
 Elbert counties and  
 all of Yuma, Phillips,  
 Washington, Kit  
 Carson, Lincoln and  
 Cheyenne counties)  
 Box Elder  
 Creek

DISTRICT 30

DISTRICT 32

HOUSE DISTRICTS  
 VT COMMISSION

has the second largest Hispanic population of any senate district in the state -- 38.4 percent.

### El Paso County

Four senate districts have been established in the El Paso block which includes Elbert, Lincoln, and Teller counties. A major focus of the commission's plan for senate districts in El Paso County was to insure that minority voting strength would not be diluted. Senate District 11 was designed to achieve this objective. Basically, Senate District 11 incorporates all of House District 17 (previously described) and then extends north of House District 17 to Uintah in north-central Colorado Springs. Fort Carson, which has a large Black population is included in Senate District 11. The percentages of Black and Hispanic population in this district are 13.4 percent and 13.0 percent, respectively.

Similar to Pueblo County, El Paso County's population is concentrated in the City of Colorado Springs. Thus with the establishment of District 11, the remaining three El Paso districts were each drawn to include portions of Colorado Springs. Senate District 12 lies immediately to the west and north of District 11. The district incorporates the Broadmoor and Manitou Springs areas, as well as Teller County. District 12 includes the older north-central area of Colorado Springs.

Senate District 9 extends along the northern portion of El Paso County and incorporates the Air Force Academy, Monument, Black Forest, Peyton and Calhan. Elbert County is contiguous to the El Paso portions of the district both on the north and on the east and is a natural addition to the district.

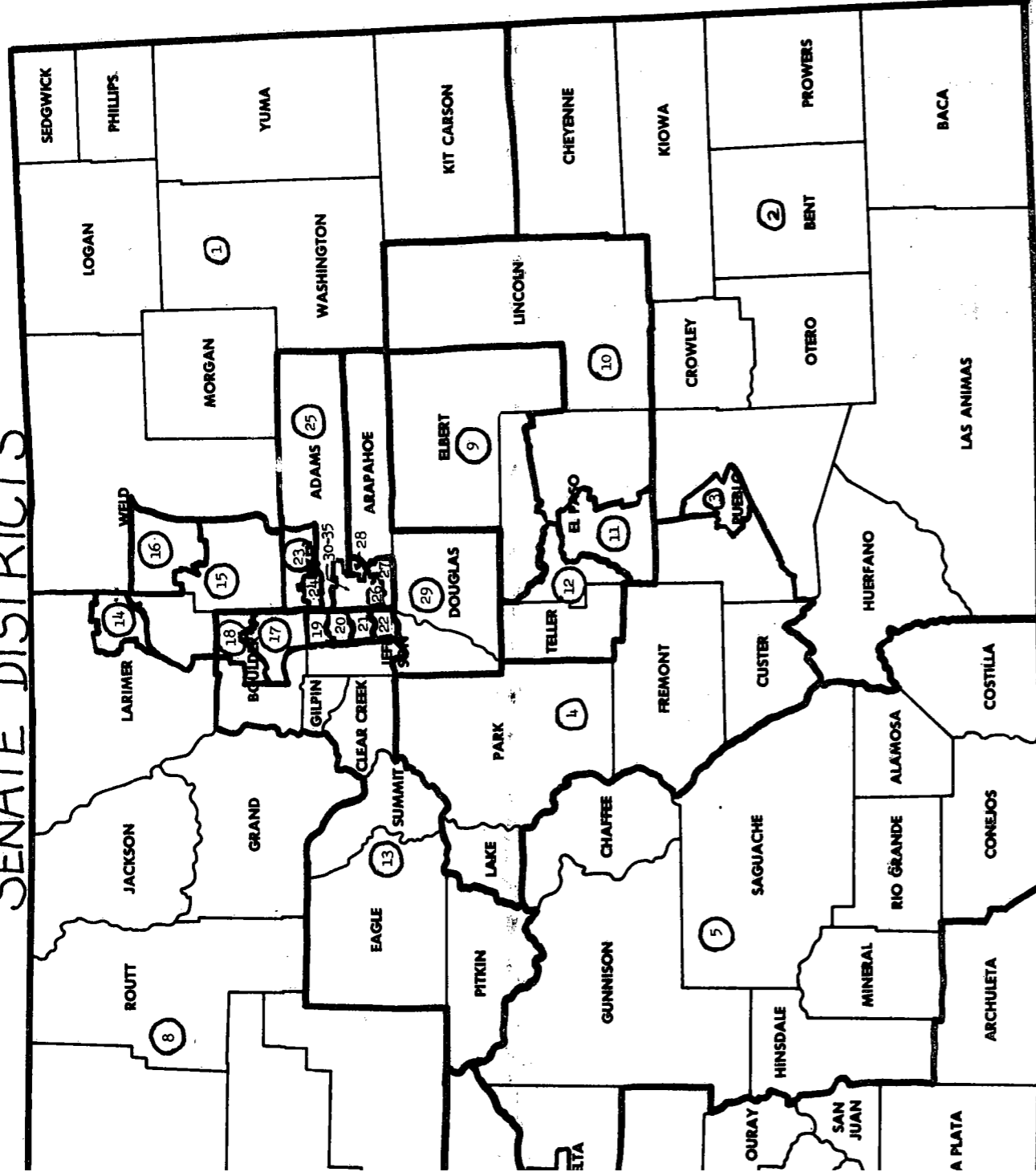
Senate District 10 is the remaining El Paso district. The district takes in all of southeastern El Paso County and Lincoln County. The district also includes the major portion of Fountain and the Security-Widefield and Cimmaron Hills communities outside of Colorado Springs.

### Larimer-Weld

Larimer and Weld counties have population in excess of three senate districts. Under the commission's plan, the excess population

# COLORADO REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION PLAN B

## SENATE DISTRICTS



district is the Larimer County line. The district is small in area and very compact.

Senate District 15 includes southeastern Larimer County and southwestern Weld County. The Larimer portion of the district, with a population of about 51,000, includes all of the City of Loveland and the town of Berthoud. The Weld portion of the district includes the major farming areas of Fort Lupton and Platteville and extends as far north as Johnstown and Milliken. In both Weld and Larimer counties, agriculture is an important economic factor in this district.

Senate District 16 is entirely located in Weld County. The district includes all of the cities of Greeley, Evans, and Windsor and is nearly square in its configuration.

#### Arapahoe County

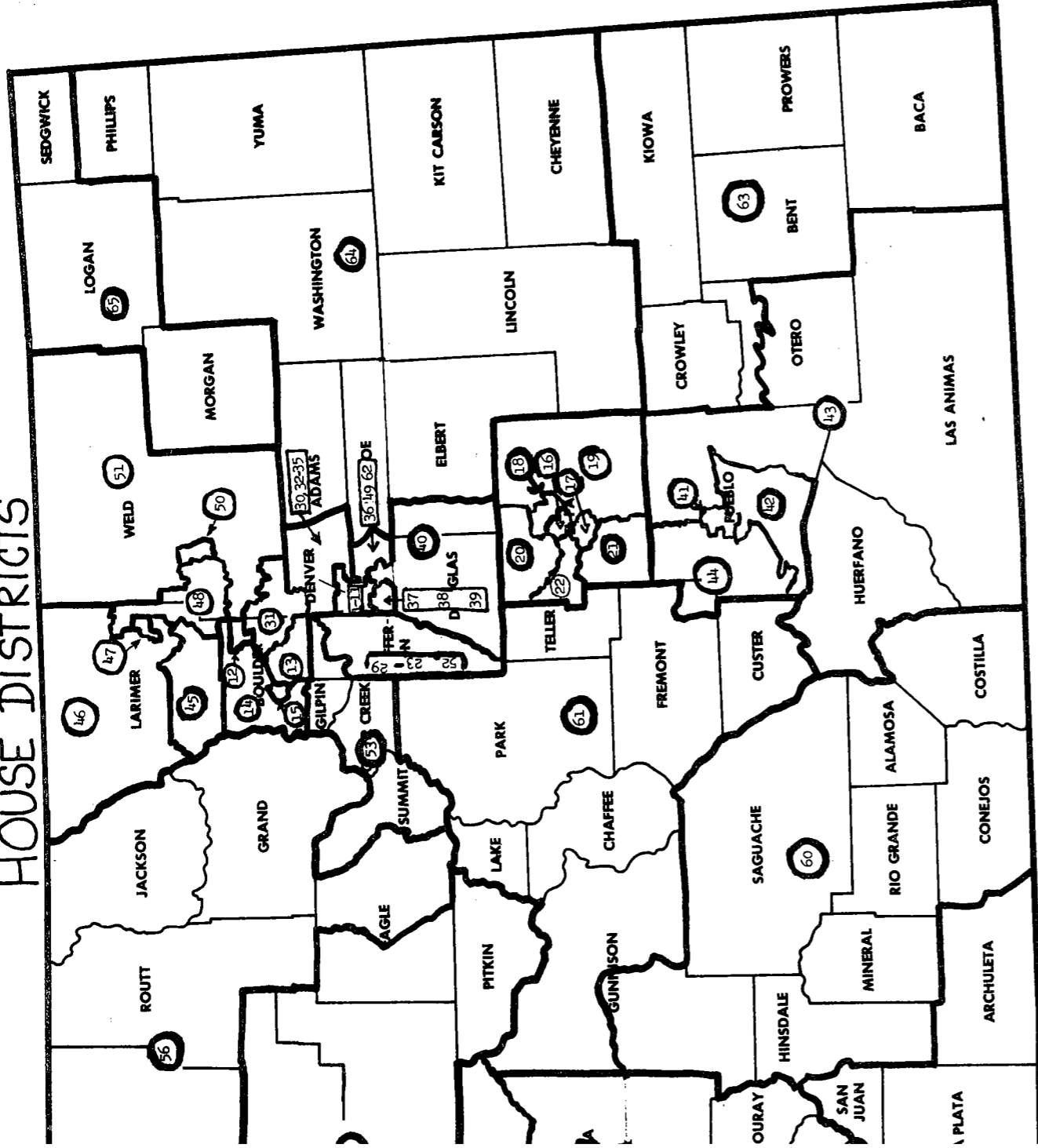
Four senate districts are contained in the commission's Arapahoe-Douglas-Jefferson block. The rural portions of southern Jefferson County, including the Ken Caryl area, are in a district with both Douglas County and the largely rural portion of eastern Arapahoe County. In developing Senate District 29, it was the intent of the commission to maintain a community of interest among the sparsely populated areas in Arapahoe and Jefferson counties and combine those areas with Douglas County. Three senate districts were then approved for the heavily urbanized portions of Arapahoe County.

Senate District 28 forms a nearly square configuration in the old Aurora portion of Arapahoe County. The northern and western boundaries of the district are the Denver city lines. The eastern boundary is Chambers Road and the southern boundaries include the Denver city limits and I-225.

Senate District 26 includes the cities of Englewood, Sheridan, Cherry Hills Village, Bow Mar (including the Jefferson portions of Bow Mar), all but the eastern end of Greenwood Village, and part of the City of Littleton. Basically the district's boundaries on the north and west are the county line. This is also true on the northeast. The easternmost boundary is I-25, and the major southern boundaries are Arapahoe Road and Ridge Road.

# COLORADO REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION PLAN B

## HOUSE DISTRICTS





minority voting strength would not be diluted. The remaining three districts were formed in southwest, southeast, and the east-central portion of Denver.

Senate District 33 is located in northeast Denver. The city boundary is the district boundary on the north and on the east. The southern boundaries are Colfax and 13th Avenue, and the westernmost point of the district is 23rd and Champa. The Black population of this district is 49.3 percent of the district's population.

Senate District 30 is located in northwest Denver. The northern boundary is the city limits and the western boundary is Jefferson County. In the southern portion of the district, 29th and 13th Avenues (connected by Federal Boulevard) are major boundaries. The South Platte Basin with its major transportation corridors cuts through the center of the district. This district has the largest Hispanic population of all the senate districts --40.2 percent.

Senate District 31 is a west-central district with a very large Hispanic population -- 37.9 percent of the district's population. The Jefferson County line is the western boundary and Alameda and Mississippi are the major southern boundaries.

Senate District 32 is the southwest Denver district. The city boundaries largely determine the shape of the district and form the boundaries in the south and west. The eastern boundary is Downing, and the northern boundary was determined by District 31.

To the east of District 32 is the southeast Denver district -- Senate District 35. Again the shape of the district is determined, to a large extent, by the city lines. This is true in the south, southwest, southeast, and even the northeast portion of the district. Mississippi is the major northern boundary; however, the district extends northwest to include a major portion of Washington Park. The district includes the Arapahoe County enclave of Holly Hills.

Senate District 34 takes in the balance of Denver's population and is located in the east-central area of Denver. The western boundary is Downing, and the northern boundary is 13th in the west and Colfax in the east. The eastern boundary of the district is the Arapahoe County line. The incorporated City of Glendale (an Arapahoe enclave within Denver) is located within the boundaries of this district.



Senate District 19 forms a nearly square configuration in northeast Jefferson County. The district includes all of the Westminster portion of Jefferson County and a substantial part of Arvada. The district is bounded on the north by Boulder County, on the east by Adams, and on the west by Colorado 93. The major southern boundary is 64th Avenue. Variations in the southern boundary are necessary for population purposes and enumeration district configurations.

Senate District 20 includes the balance of Arvada in Jefferson County and all of the City of Wheat Ridge. The district extends southwest to include Applewood and all of the older portions of the City of Golden. The southern boundary of the district is 26th Avenue, except in the west where the district takes in a large unincorporated area between Golden and Lakewood south to 6th Avenue. A small portion of Lakewood north of 26th Avenue is included in the district.

Senate District 21 is the Lakewood district. The district includes all of the City of Edgewater. The district is bounded on the north and northwest by District 20, on the west by I-70 and the Hogback, and on the south by Jewell and Alameda. Lakewood's population is far too great to keep the city in a single senate seat.

Senate District 22 extends from south Lakewood to the Columbine area. Denver and Arapahoe Counties form the eastern boundary of the district. The southern boundary is the Chatfield Recreation Area and C-470. The western boundary is the Hogback Ridge.

### Adams County

Adams County has sufficient population to qualify for three senate districts with an average population of 81,981, close to the ideal population for senate districts. Thus, the commission established three districts within Adams County. A major difficulty in drawing district lines in Adams County is that the Aurora portion of Adams County tends to be isolated from the remainder of the county. Furthermore, the annexation policies of some municipalities have resulted in very erratic city lines.

Senate District 25 includes eastern Adams County, the Aurora portion of Adams County, Commerce City, and the Adams portion of

## APPENDIX C

Designation of Election Year  
for Senate Districts\*

<u>Senate District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Designated Election Year</u>
1	Northeast Corner	1982
2	Southeast Corner	1982
3	Pueblo	1982
4	Pueblo, Fremont	1984
5	Gunnison	1982
6	Southwest Corner	1982
7	Mesa	1982
8	Northwest Corner	1984
9	El Paso	1982
10	El Paso	1984
11	El Paso	1982
12	El Paso	1984
13	Mountain District	1982
14	Larimer	1984
15	Larimer	1982
16	Weld	1982
17	Boulder	1984
18	Boulder	1984
19	Jefferson	1984
20	Jefferson	1982
21	Jefferson	1984
22	Jefferson	1982
23	Adams	1984
24	Adams	1982
25	Adams	1984
26	Arapahoe	1984
27	Arapahoe	1984
28	Arapahoe	1984
29	Arapahoe, Douglas, Jefferson	1982
30	Denver	1982

Senate District 23 is a rectangularly shaped district. The northern boundary is Weld County, the western boundary is Boulder and Jefferson counties, and the eastern boundary is Box Elder Creek. Southern boundaries include the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, 88th, 96th and 120th Avenues.

### Boulder County

Boulder County has sufficient population for two senate districts. The excess population in Boulder County was placed in a mountain district -- Senate District 13. The part of Senate District 13 in Boulder County includes all of the mountainous portions of the county. In the north, the district includes the community of Lyons; in the south, Superior is in the district; and in central Boulder County, a small portion of the City of Boulder was included for necessary population.

Senate District 17 includes all of southeast Boulder County including Lafayette, Louisville, and the Broomfield and Erie portions of Boulder County. The district takes in the southern portion of the City of Boulder including all that part of the city south of Baseline Road. The major northern dividing line in the City of Boulder for District 17 is Arapahoe Road. The Longmont Diagonal is the boundary line on the northwest, and the district takes in the community of Niwot.

Senate District 18 includes all of the City of Longmont and the north-central part of the City of Boulder. The east boundary of the district is Weld County; the northern boundary, Larimer County; and the major west boundary, U.S. Highway 36.





APPENDIX B (Continued)

Ethnic Population -- House (Continued)

<u>District</u>	<u>Percentage Black</u>	<u>Percentage Spanish Origin</u>
36	6.5	5.4
37	0.6	6.9
38	0.5	3.3
39	1.1	2.5
40	0.8	2.6
41	2.3	28.6
42	2.1	42.4
43	0.5	40.7
44	0.9	11.9
45	0.2	4.4
46	0.4	4.4
47	0.7	8.5
48	0.2	10.0
49	4.2	4.3
50	1.0	18.8
51	0.2	17.9
52	0.8	7.0
53	0.5	4.6
54	0.2	9.7
55	0.3	5.6
56	0.1	4.5
57	0.2	3.3
58	0.1	7.3
59	0.1	12.0
60	0.2	36.8
61	0.5	9.2
62	4.9	4.0
63	0.2	22.2
64	0.2	2.5



## APPENDIX A

SENATE DISTRICTS  
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE DEVIATION\*

<u>DISTRICT NUMBER</u>	<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE VARIANCE</u>	<u>POPULATION DIFFERENCE</u>
1	81,934	-0.77	636
2	82,210	-0.44	360
3	81,487	-1.31	1,083
4	82,057	-0.62	513
5	81,539	-1.25	1,031
6	81,482	-1.32	1,088
7	81,530	-1.26	1,040
8	81,587	-1.19	983
9	81,985	-0.71	585
10	83,007	0.53	437
11	82,444	-0.15	126
12	81,535	-1.25	1,035
13	84,032	1.77	1,462
14	81,308	-1.53	1,262
15	83,302	0.89	732
16	81,841	-0.88	729
17	84,208	1.98	1,638
18	84,066	1.81	1,496
19	83,754	1.43	1,184
20	83,928	1.64	1,358
21	82,093	-0.58	477
22	83,537	1.17	967
23	81,144	-1.73	1,426
24	82,900	0.40	330
25	81,900	-0.81	670
26	83,283	0.86	713
27	83,237	0.81	667
28	82,610	0.05	40
29	84,246	2.03	1,676
30	82,777	0.25	207

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Percentage of Ethnic Population  
by House District

<u>District</u>	<u>Percentage Black</u>	<u>Percentage Spanish Origin</u>
1	0.9	15.3
2	1.8	46.3
3	1.5	16.2
4	1.2	32.8
5	4.7	50.2
6	7.5	6.2
7	52.4	8.4
8	50.9	20.6
9	5.0	2.9
10	4.8	3.2
11	1.5	2.7
12	0.3	8.6
13	1.0	3.7
14	0.6	2.3
15	1.8	5.2
16	4.3	6.0
17	12.7	15.7
18	3.8	5.4
19	6.7	8.5
20	1.9	5.1
21	12.1	8.1
22	1.8	7.9
23	0.6	5.8
24	0.4	5.4
25	0.4	2.8
26	0.5	4.9
27	0.4	4.3
28	0.5	4.8

APPENDIX A (Continued)

HOUSE DISTRICTS  
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE DEVIATION\*

<u>DISTRICT NUMBER</u>	<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE VARIANCE</u>	<u>POPULATION DIFFERENCE</u>
1	44,960	1.12	499
2	45,396	2.10	935
3	44,523	0.14	62
4	45,217	1.70	756
5	45,471	2.27	1,010
6	45,052	1.33	591
7	45,559	2.47	1,098
8	44,280	-0.41	181
9	45,088	1.41	627
10	44,874	0.93	413
11	45,358	2.02	897
12	43,804	-1.48	657
13	44,097	-0.82	364
14	44,026	-0.98	435
15	43,721	-1.66	740
16	43,775	-1.54	686
17	43,828	-1.42	633
18	45,040	1.30	579
19	44,160	-0.68	301
20	43,750	-1.60	711
21	44,032	-0.96	429
22	44,839	0.85	378
23	43,495	-2.17	966
24	43,932	-1.19	529
25	43,478	-2.21	983
26	43,482	-2.20	979
27	43,511	-2.14	950
28	43,591	-1.96	870

APPENDIX B

Percentage of Ethnic Population  
by Senate District

<u>District</u>	<u>Percentage Black</u>	<u>Percentage Spanish Origin</u>
1	0.1	7.4
2	0.3	28.5
3	2.1	38.4
4	1.1	16.3
5	0.3	24.4
6	0.1	10.3
7	0.3	7.0
8	0.1	3.5
9	2.5	4.5
10	6.4	7.2
11	13.4	13.0
12	0.9	6.0
13	0.3	2.9
14	0.6	6.9
15	0.2	12.0
16	0.6	15.6
17	1.1	5.0
18	0.8	6.6
19	0.6	6.0
20	0.4	4.3
21	0.6	5.6
22	0.6	6.4
23	0.9	13.2
24	0.9	16.5
25	5.8	17.1
26	0.7	5.4
27	1.3	2.8
28	5.7	4.6
29	2.4	3.5

APPENDIX A (Continued)

House Districts (Continued)

<u>DISTRICT NUMBER</u>	<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE VARIANCE</u>	<u>POPULATION DIFFERENCE</u>
31	43,522	-2.11	939
32	43,510	-2.14	951
33	43,466	-2.24	995
34	43,557	-2.03	904
35	43,492	-2.18	969
36	44,441	-0.04	20
37	44,021	-0.99	440
38	45,512	2.36	1,051
39	45,473	2.28	1,012
40	43,955	-1.14	506
41	45,116	1.47	655
42	45,085	1.40	624
43	45,122	1.49	661
44	44,512	0.11	51
45	45,073	1.38	612
46	43,570	-2.00	891
47	45,018	1.25	557
48	44,740	0.63	279
49	44,419	-0.09	42
50	44,710	0.56	249
51	43,726	-1.65	735
52	43,542	-2.07	919
53	43,863	-1.34	598
54	45,662	2.70	1,201
55	45,599	2.56	1,138
56	44,078	-0.86	383
57	44,224	-0.53	237
58	45,597	2.56	1,136
59	45,455	2.24	994
60	45,422	2.10	972

