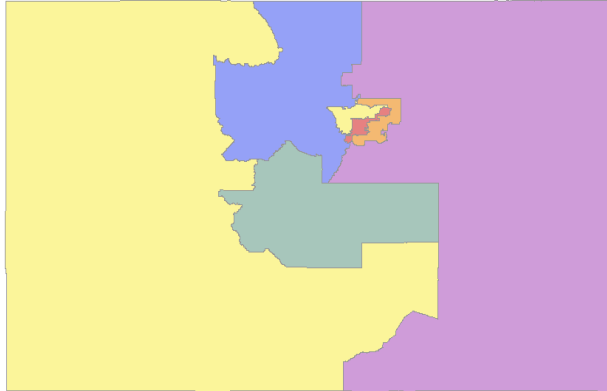


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Issued by a state court judge on Nov. 10, 2011 and upheld by the state supreme court on Dec. 5.

2012 Projections (2R, 2D, 3?)*

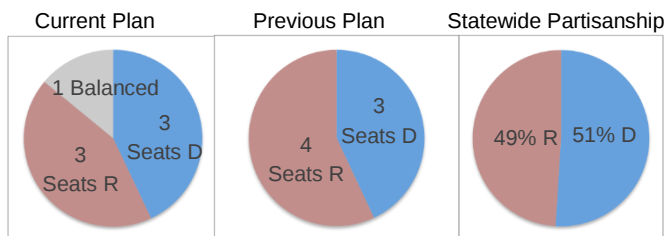
Colorado has become one of the nation's closest swing states in presidential elections. House races in the state also are closely balanced, with neither party having more than a 4-3 edge in seats since the 2004 election.

That balance is likely in 2012 as well. Each party is projected to win two seats. The three remaining seats could swing between parties in 2012, with two Republican incumbents and one Democratic incumbent having the potential of facing serious challenges based on their district partisanship and past electoral performance.

* See details and the fair voting alternative on the following pages.

Colorado's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Plan and Political Balance



Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election.

Competition and Voting Rights in Colorado

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	14% (1/7)	0% (0/7)
Latino Voting Strength*	0%	0%

* Measures the percentage of Latino eligible voters living in districts where they are a majority of eligible voters. Voters might not choose to vote for a candidate of their same race

Redistricting Process in Colorado

The state legislature controls redistricting in Colorado. In 2011, Colorado had one of the most contentious redistricting processes in the nation. Some districts had to be substantially reconfigured due to a 17% growth in the state's population.

Both Republicans and Democrats introduced a series of different congressional district maps, with each being derided by the other side as a blatant attempt at partisan gerrymandering. The state legislative session came to an end without a resolution, so the issue moved to the courts.

The district court judge ruled in favor of the Democratic map, saying it "most accurately reflected and preserved current communities of interest in 2011." Republicans decried the decision, saying that Democrats had intentionally driven the redistricting process into the ground to bring the issue before the courts. The state's supreme court later upheld the lower court's decision.

U.S. House Elections in Colorado

Colorado's primaries were held on June 26th, 2012. Six of seven incumbents seeking reelection ran unopposed in their parties' primaries, with the seventh winning by 23%.

The state's election history shows that U.S. House incumbents typically coast to re-election once they win nomination. From 1988 to 2006, not a single incumbent lost. Since 2002, incumbents won 25 of the 28 congressional elections in which they ran in November, with 21 of those victories being landslide wins of at least 20 points.

There is only one woman in Colorado's congressional delegation – Rep. Diana DeGette of the 1st District. No racial minorities currently represent the state in the U.S. House, in spite of the fact that Latinos make up one fifth of the state's population.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // [@fairvote](https://twitter.com/fairvote) // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org



The Center for
Voting and
Democracy

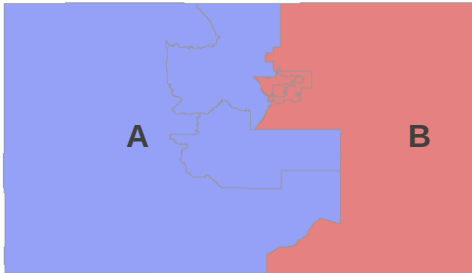
2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN COLORADO

September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Colorado's new congressional districts. Incumbents are listed according to the districts in which they are running in 2012, with the 2010 district partisanship connected to that incumbent.

District	Incumbent	Party	Year First Elected	Last Election Winning %	2010 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Projection	2012 Election Projection
1	Diana DeGette	D	1996	67%	71 / 29	68 / 32	Strong D	Safe D
2	Jared Polis	D	2008	57%	61 / 39	58 / 42	Strong D	Likely D
3	Scott Tipton	R	2010	50%	45 / 55	46 / 54	Lean R	None
4	Cory Gardner	R	2010	52%	46 / 54	39 / 61	Strong R	Likely R
5	Doug Lamborn	R	2006	66%	37 / 63	37 / 63	Strong R	Safe R
6	Mike Coffman	R	2008	66%	43 / 57	51 / 49	Balanced	None
7	Ed Perlmutter	D	2006	53%	56 / 44	55 / 45	Lean D	None

Colorado's Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisanship Projection: 3R, 3D, 1?
A (CDs – 2, 3, 5)	3	718,457	25%	48 / 52	1R, 1D, 1?
B (CDs – 1, 4, 6, 7)	4	718,456	20%	53 / 47	2R, 2D

* plus 1 vote

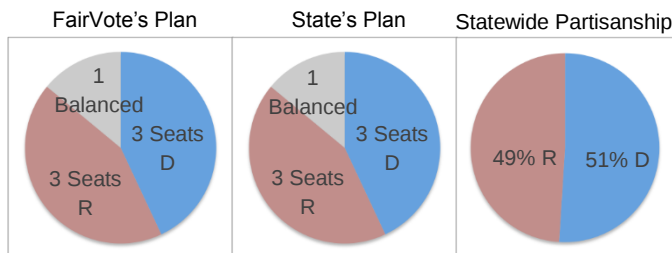
How Does Fair Voting Work?

Fair voting describes American forms of proportional representation that uphold electoral traditions and are based on voting for candidates. They ensure meaningfully contested elections and provide voters with more accurate representation.

Instead of seven individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into two larger “super-districts” with three or four representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a fifth of voters will win in a four-seat district.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Colorado's Redistricting Plan

More Accurate Political Representation*



* Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election similar to the Partisan Voting Index. They do not account for other candidate-based factors like incumbency.

Meaningful Elections and Representation

	FairVote's Plan	State's Plan
District Competition	100% (2/2)	14% (1/7)
Shared Representation*	100% (2/2)	0% (0/7)

* Shared representation indicates districts represented by both Democrats and Republicans – which enables more accurate congressional representation for most voters.

Benefits of a Fair Voting Plan

Shared representation of different views: Supporters of both major parties elect candidates everywhere, with accurate balance of that district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice: Better chance for third parties, independents and major party innovators, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat.

More competition: With voters having a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

Better representation of racial minorities: Lower threshold for racial minority candidates to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

More women: More women likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidacies.

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // [@fairvote](https://twitter.com/fairvote) // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org