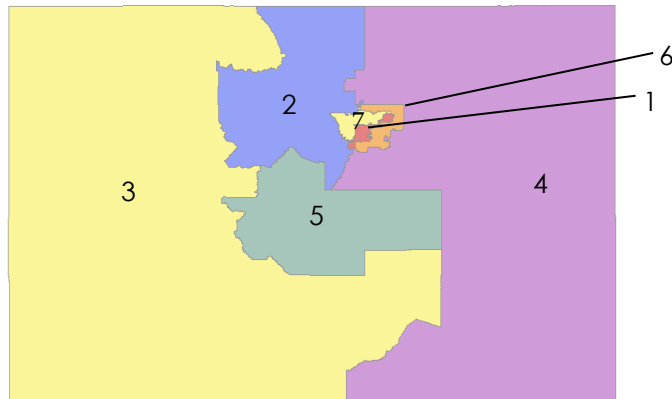


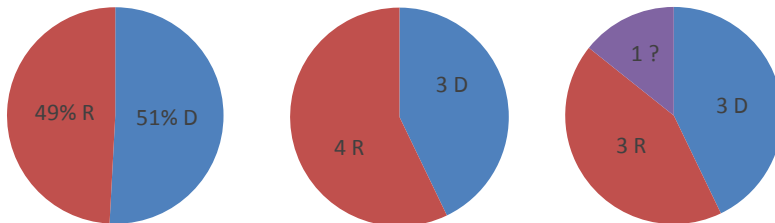


Current Congressional District Map



Representation

Statewide Partisanship Current Delegation 2014 Projections



Partisanship is a measure of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

District Competitiveness

Majority Partisanship	Swing (50-<53%)	Lean (53-<58%)	Safe (58%+)
Districts	1	3	3

Redistricting

The state legislature controls redistricting in Colorado. In 2011, Colorado had one of the most contentious redistricting processes in the nation.

Both Republicans and Democrats introduced a series of congressional district maps, with each side accusing the other of gerrymandering. The state legislative session came to an end without a resolution, so the issue was moved to the courts.

The state's Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Democratic map, saying it "most accurately reflected and preserved current communities of interest in 2011." Republicans criticized the decision, arguing that Democrats had intentionally prevented a legislative resolution to bring the issue before the courts.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

2014 Projections: 3 R, 3 D, 1 ?

Colorado has become one of the nation's closest swing states in presidential elections; in 2012, it voted 51.5% for Barack Obama, within .4% of Obama's national vote share. The state's congressional delegation is also balanced, with each party projected to win three seats in 2014. Most individual races are not competitive, however, as we project all but one incumbent to win by at least 10 points in 2014.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 2 R, 2 D, 3 ? All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: Coffman (CO-6, R). Coffman survived in 2012 despite his district becoming considerably more Democratic in redistricting - Obama carried it by 5% in 2012, and Coffman only won reelection by 2%. His seat is an opportunity for a Democratic pickup in 2014.

Strongest Candidate: Coffman (CO-6, R): +.7% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Polis (CO-2, D): -3.3% POAC

*POAC (Performance Over Average Candidate) is a measure of the quality of a winning candidate's campaign. It compares how well a winner did relative to what would be projected for a generic candidate of the same party and incumbency status. See our Methodology section to learn how POAC is determined.

Race and Gender in the U.S. House

There is only one woman in Colorado's congressional delegation, Diana DeGette of the 1st district. There has been at least one woman representing Colorado in the U.S. House since 1973. All of the state's congressional districts are majority white, and all members of the delegation are white – even though Latinos make up one fifth of the state's population.

Dubious Democracy

Colorado's Democracy Index Ranking: 4th (of 50)

Colorado's high ranking stems from low partisan distortion between the votes and the allocation of seats (Colorado has a 51% Democratic partisanship and Democrats hold 43% of the state's U.S. House seats), its relatively low percentage of landslide elections (43%), and the relatively high percentage of eligible voters who voted for a winning candidate in 2012 (38%).

Historically, Colorado's U.S. House incumbents have coasted to reelection. From 1988 to 2006, not a single House incumbent lost in a general election. Three incumbents lost in 2008-2010, but all seven incumbents won in 2012.

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Colorado's seven U.S. House districts. All metrics in this table are further explained in the Methodology section of this report.

Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. It is determined by measuring how the district voted for president in 2012 relative to the presidential candidates' national averages. Developed by FairVote in 1997 and adapted by Charlie Cook for the Cook Partisan Voting Index, this definition of partisanship is based on only the most recent presidential election.

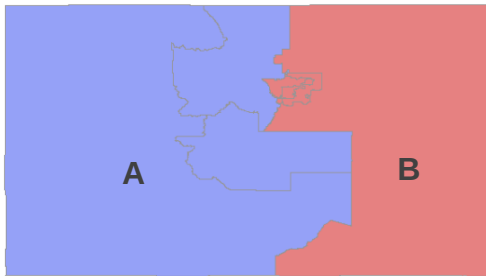
Performance Over Average Candidate (POAC) is an indicator of how well the winner did compared to a hypothetical generic candidate of the same district, incumbency status, and party, based on their winning percentages in 2010 and 2012. A high POAC suggests that the winner appealed to independents and voters from other parties in addition to voters from his or her own party. A low POAC suggests that the winner did not draw many votes from independents and other parties.

District	Incumbent	Party	Race/ Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
1	DeGette, Diana	D	White/F	1996	71.8%	-2.4%	68.2%	69.9%	Safe D
2	Polis, Jared	D	White/M	2008	59.1%	-3.3%	57.3%	58.1%	Safe D
3	Tipton, Scott	R	White/M	2010	56.5%	-1.5%	45.1%	42.4%	Likely R
4	OPEN (Gardner, Cory)	R	White/M	2010	61.4%	-0.1%	38.4%	38.4%	Safe R
5	Lamborn, Doug	R	White/M	2006	100.0% ¹	-1.1%	37.7%	34.6%	Safe R
6	Coffman, Mike	R	White/M	2008	51.1%	0.7%	50.6%	46.4%	No Projection
7	Perlmutter, Ed	D	White/M	2006	56.7%	-2.8%	55.5%	56.5%	Likely D

¹ Lamborn's 100% 2-party margin of victory reflects the fact that no Democrat opposed him in the general election in 2012, though he did face opposition from independent candidate Dave Anderson, whom Lamborn defeated by a margin of 47%.

Colorado's Fair Representation Voting Plan

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



Partisan and Racial Impact: This fair voting plan would maintain Colorado's even partisan balance in congressional seats – we project three seats for Republicans, three for Democrats, and one swing seat. The plan would also ensure that all Colorado's voters are represented by their preferred major party and have a greater variety of choices within those parties. It would guarantee Latino voters the ability to elect a candidate of choice in super district B.

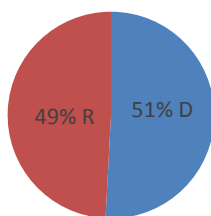
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

Fair representation voting methods such as ranked choice voting describe American forms of proportional representation with a history in local and state elections. They uphold American electoral traditions, such as voting for candidates rather than parties. They ensure all voters participate in competitive elections and ensure more accurate representation, with the majority of voters likely to elect most seats and backers of both major parties likely to elect preferred candidates.

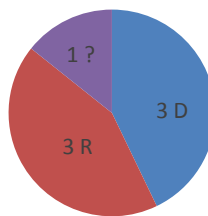
Instead of seven individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into two larger "super districts" with three or four representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is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

Comparing a Fair Representation Voting Plan to Colorado's Current Districts

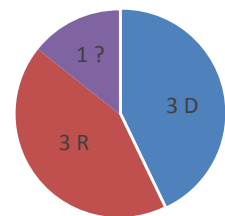
Statewide Partisanship



2014 Projections



FairVote's Plan



Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

Benefits of a Fair Representation Voting Plan

More accurate representation: Congressional delegations more faithfully reflect the preferences of all voters. Supporters of both major parties elect candidates in each district, with accurate balance of each district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice and competition: Third parties, independents and major party innovators have better chances, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat. Because voters have a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

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

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

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // Tweet @fairvote // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org