

Report to the Colorado General Assembly:

**REAPPORTIONMENT
OF THE
COLORADO
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**



COLORADO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

RESEARCH PUBLICATION NO. 52

DECEMBER, 1961

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The Legislative Council, which is composed of five Senators, six Representatives, and the presiding officers of the two houses, serves as a continuing research agency for the legislature through the maintenance of a trained staff. Between sessions, research activities are concentrated on the study of relatively broad problems formally proposed by legislators, and the publication and distribution of factual reports to aid in their solution.

During the sessions, the emphasis is on supplying legislators, on individual request, with personal memoranda, providing them with information needed to handle their own legislative problems. Reports and memoranda both give pertinent data in the form of facts, figures, arguments, and alternatives.

REAPPORTIONMENT
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
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Research Publication No. 52
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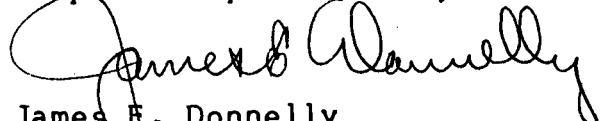
December 1, 1961

To Members of the Forty-third Colorado General Assembly:

As directed by the terms of House Joint Resolution No. 24, 1961 regular session, the Legislative Council submits the accompanying report on reapportionment of the Colorado General Assembly.

The committee appointed by the Legislative Council to complete this study submitted its report for consideration at the Council's meeting on November 30, 1961. At that time the report was adopted by the Legislative Council for transmission to the Forty-third General Assembly, and the Governor has been requested to include the changes recommended among the items for legislative consideration during the second regular session.

Respectfully submitted,


James E. Donnelly
Chairman

COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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November 29, 1961

Senator James E. Donnelly, Chairman
Colorado Legislative Council
Room 341, State Capitol
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Your committee appointed to carry out the directives of House Joint Resolution No. 24, 1961 regular session, relating to a study of reapportionment of the Colorado General Assembly, has completed its assignment and submits the accompanying report and recommendations.

Some difference of opinion existed among the committee members in regard to the language of Section 45, Article V, of our state constitution which provides the method by which the General Assembly shall be reapportioned. For that reason a report of a minority of the committee has also been prepared.

In accordance with the constitution, reapportionment of the General Assembly is a matter which should be presented by the governor for consideration during the Second Regular Session of the Forty-third General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

C. P. Lamb, Chairman
Committee on Legislative Reapportionment

FOREWORD

Under the terms of the state's constitution, following the report by the federal government on the results of its decennial census, the Colorado General Assembly is to reapportion itself at the first regular session thereafter, or in this case the session beginning on January 3, 1962. Accordingly, the 43rd General Assembly directed the Legislative Council to study the question of legislative reapportionment in Colorado during 1961 and to submit a report thereon by January, 1962.

In keeping with this assignment, the Council established a committee composed of: Representative C. P. Lamb, Chairman; Representative John L. Kane, Vice chairman; Senators Neal Bishop, Fay DeBerard, Frank L. Gill, Sam T. Taylor, Dale P. Tursi, and Hestia Wilson; and Representatives Samuel C. Boyden, Joseph V. Calabrese, Robert S. Eberhardt, Hiram A. McNeil, Guy Poe, C. H. Quinlan, Robert Schafer, and Ruth S. Stockton.

Background information was prepared for the committee on past reapportionment actions in Colorado, including constitutional amendments voted on by the people in 1954 and 1956. In addition, the staff assisted in preparing a number of proposed reapportionment plans for consideration by the committee and other interested persons.

Miss Clair T. Sippel, secretary of the Legislative Reference Office, drafted the proposed legislation and constitutional amendments contained in the appendices. Phillip E. Jones, senior research analyst, had primary responsibility for the preparation of research materials assisted by David Morrissey and Janet Wilson, research assistants.

November 30, 1961

Lyle C. Kyle
Director

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COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

House Joint Resolution No. 24, 1961 regular session, directed that a study be made of reapportionment in Colorado, including methods adopted by other states, with a view toward recommending a fair and equitable reapportionment for Colorado. The committee appointed by the Legislative Council to carry out this assignment has completed its work and submits the following final report and recommendations.

During the course of its activities, the committee held a total of four meetings. At its first meeting on May 22, 1961, committee members reviewed their assignment; constitutional restrictions on reapportionment; geographical and transportation difficulties involved in establishing legislative districts, particularly in the western part of the state; and six preliminary proposals to reapportion the General Assembly. A subcommittee also was appointed to review the constitutional problems involved in reapportioning the General Assembly, with the following membership: Representative Kane, chairman; Senators Gill and Wilson, and Representatives Quinlan and Calabrese.

Most of the three remaining committee meetings were devoted to reviewing various proposals to reapportion the General Assembly. All in all the committee considered seven plans to reapportion both houses of the General Assembly, three plans to reapportion the Senate only, and six plans to reapportion the House of Representatives only. In addition, at its August 30 meeting, the committee received a report from the League of Women Voters of Colorado on the subject of legislative reapportionment in Colorado.

Statutory Recommendations

Colorado's Constitution provides that the reapportionment of the General Assembly shall be made on the basis of population "according to ratios to be fixed by law." As may be noted in the accompanying research report, however, on a strictly population basis legislative representation in Colorado is much more equitable than a number of the other western and neighboring states for which information was available.

In accordance with the directives of House Joint Resolution No. 24 and under the provisions of the state's constitution, the committee recommends that the Senate be reapportioned on the basis of establishing 23 senatorial districts with one senator being authorized for the first 22,000 population within a district, one senator for the next 80,000 population within a district, and one additional senator for each additional 60,000 population within a district. Population ratios recommended for the House of Representatives are one representative for the first 8,682 population within a district, a second representative for the next 42,000 population, a third representative for the next 50,000 population, a fourth representative for the next 50,000 population, and one additional representative for each additional 26,400 population within a district.

Under the proposal adopted by the committee to reapportion the Senate, one additional senator each would be elected from Adams County, Arapahoe County, and Jefferson County. Weld County would lose one of its two senators, and the present 6th district would be abolished with the counties therein being shifted to surrounding districts. The third senatorial change would result from consolidating into one district most of the counties in the present 18th and 25th districts.

The committee's recommendation for the Senate would make relatively few changes in the present boundaries of senatorial districts. As shown in the following tabulation, 15 of the present 25 districts would remain unchanged in area and five other districts would have only a one-county change; three of the proposed new districts involve more than a two-county change from the composition of present districts.

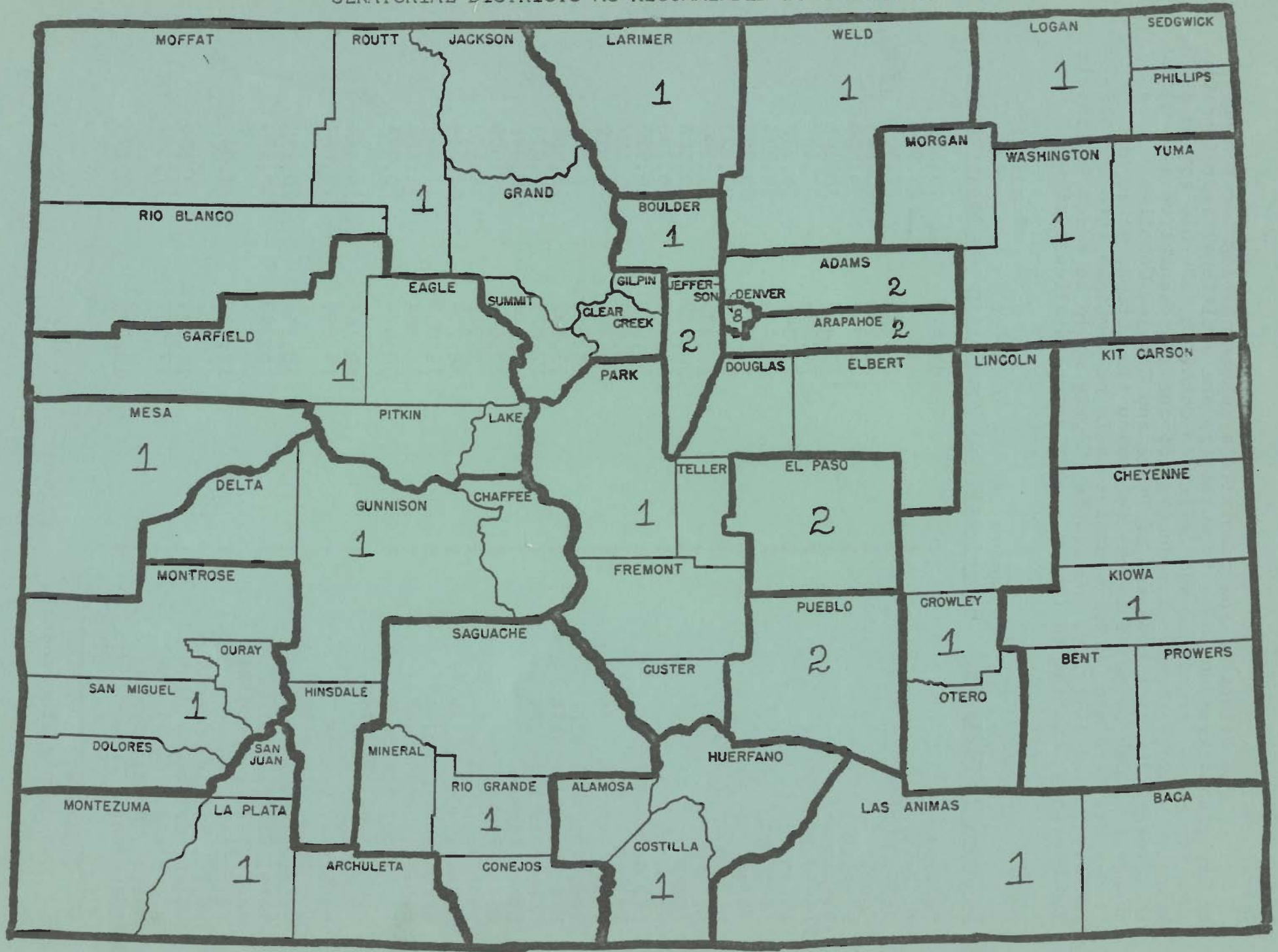
<u>Counties in District</u>	<u>Number of Senators</u>	<u>District Population</u>	<u>Population Per Senator</u>
Denver*	8	493,887	61,736
Adams*	2	120,296	60,148
Arapahoe ¹	2	113,426	56,713
Jefferson*	2	127,520	63,760
Pueblo*	2	118,707	59,353
El Paso*	2	143,742	71,871
Boulder*	1	74,254	74,254
Weld*	1	72,344	72,344
Larimer*	1	53,343	53,343
Mesa*	1	50,715	50,715
Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips*	1	28,984	28,984
Morgan, Washington, Yuma*	1	36,729	36,729
Bent, Prowers, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Kit Carson ²	1	33,886	33,886
Otero, Crowley, Lincoln ¹	1	33,416	33,416
Las Animas, Baca ¹	1	26,293	26,293
Huerfano, Costilla, Alamosa*	1	22,086	22,086
Custer, Fremont, Park, Teller, Douglas, Elbert ²	1	34,342	34,342
Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande, Conejos*	1	24,485	24,485
Montezuma, La Plata, San Juan, Archuleta*	1	36,727	36,727
Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel, Dolores*	1	25,027	25,027
Delta, Gunnison, Chaffee, Hinsdale ¹	1	29,585	29,585
Garfield, Eagle, Pitkin, Lake ¹	1	26,176	26,176
Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt Jackson, Grand, Summit, Clear Creek, Gilpin ²	1	28,977	28,977

* Same area.

1. One-county area change.

2. More than one county involved in area change.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS AS RECOMMENDED BY COMMITTEE*



XIII

* Figures denote number of senators within district.

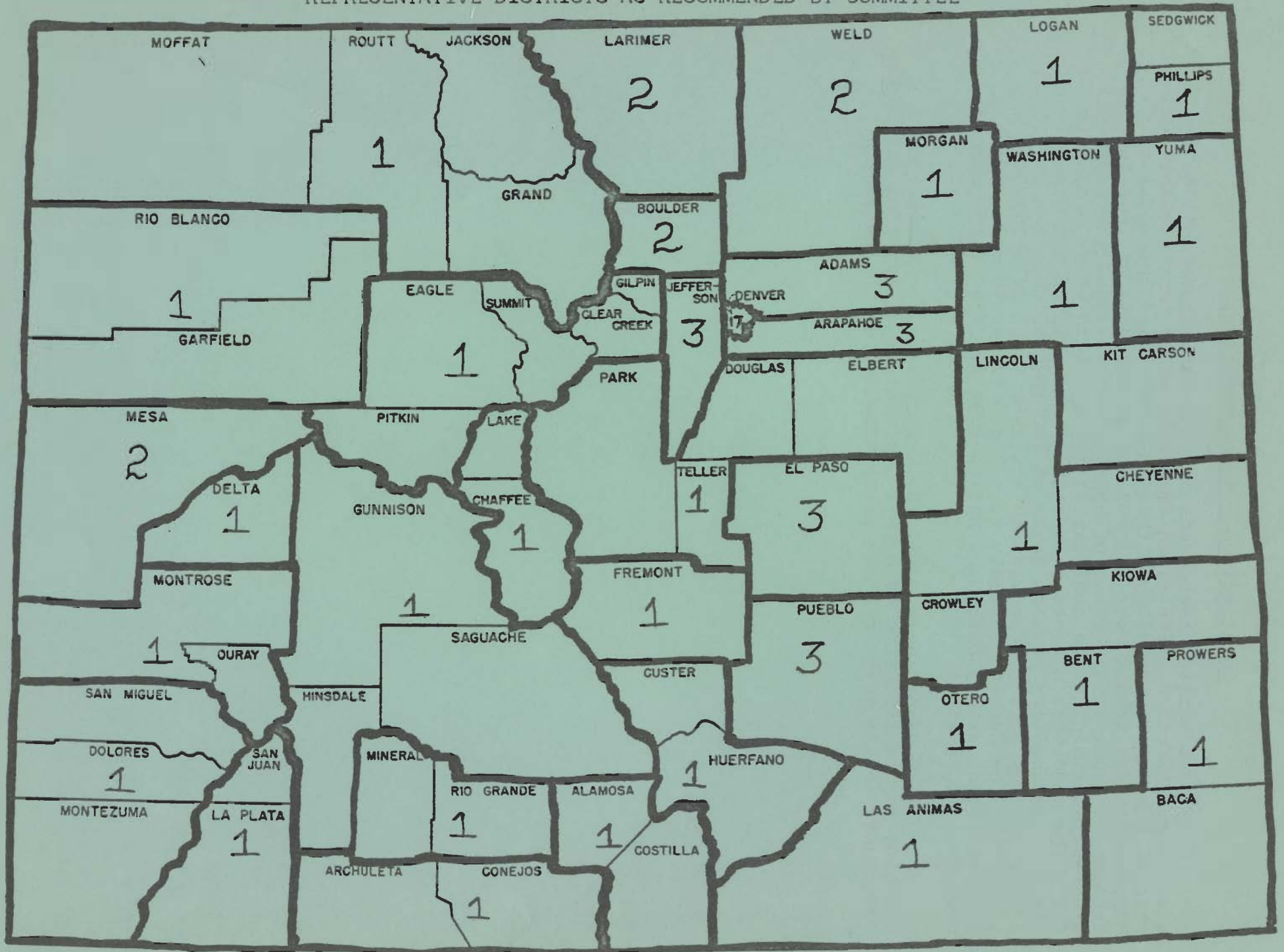
The effect of the committee's recommendation for the House of Representatives would be to authorize one additional representative each for Adams, Arapahoe, and Jefferson Counties. Pueblo and Weld Counties would each have a reduction of one representative as would the present district composed of Otero and Crowley Counties. Area changes, as may be noted in the following tabulation, would be few -- Huerfano and Custer Counties would be combined into the same representative district, and Crowley County would be added to Lincoln and Cheyenne Counties to form a single representative district.

<u>Counties in District</u>	<u>Number Of Representatives</u>	<u>District Population</u>	<u>Population Per Representative</u>
Denver*	17	493,887	29,052
El Paso*	3	143,742	47,914
Jefferson*	3	127,520	42,507
Adams*	3	120,296	40,099
Pueblo*	3	118,707	39,569
Arapahoe*	3	113,426	38,142
Boulder*	2	74,254	37,127
Weld*	2	72,344	36,172
Larimer*	2	53,343	26,671
Mesa*	2	50,715	25,357
Otero ¹	1	24,128	24,128
Morgan*	1	21,192	21,192
Logan*	1	20,302	20,302
Fremont ¹	1	20,196	20,196
Las Animas*	1	19,983	19,983
Delta*	1	15,602	15,602
Yuma*	1	8,912	8,912
Sedgwick, Phillips*	1	8,682	8,682
Kit Carson, Washington*	1	13,582	13,582
Cheyenne, Lincoln, Crowley ¹	1	12,077	12,077
Bent, Kiowa*	1	9,844	9,844
Baca, Prowers*	1	19,606	19,606
Huerfano, Custer ¹	1	9,172	9,172
Alamosa, Costilla*	1	14,219	14,219
Archuleta, Conejos*	1	11,057	11,057
Mineral, Rio Grande*	1	11,584	11,584
La Plata, San Juan*	1	20,074	20,074
San Miguel, Dolores, Montezuma*	1	19,164	19,164
Montrose, Ouray*	1	19,887	19,887
Gunnison, Saguache, Hinsdale*	1	10,158	10,158
Lake, Chaffee*	1	15,399	15,399
Park, Teller, Douglas, Elbert*	1	12,841	12,841
Eagle, Pitkin, Summit, Clear Creek, Gilpin*	1	12,609	12,609
Rio Blanco, Garfield*	1	17,167	17,167
Moffat, Routt, Grand, Jackson*	1	18,276	18,276

* Same area.

1. One-county area change.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS AS RECOMMENDED BY COMMITTEE*



* Figures denote number of representatives within district.

Constitutional Recommendations

The committee recommends two separate amendments to the state's constitution. The first amendment would increase the membership of the Senate to not more than 39 members and the House of Representatives to not more than 73, or an increase of four in the Senate and eight in the House of Representatives, and the amendment also would eliminate the ten-year state census in years ending in "5." The committee has noted that the membership of the General Assembly reached its present total of 100 in 1901 when the state's population was 539,700 compared to its 1960 total of 1,753,947, and increasing the General Assembly to 112 members would still leave Colorado considerably below the nation-wide average of 155 members per state legislature.

As a second amendment, the committee voted to recommend changing the constitution to permit legislative districting within any county having more than one representative or one senator.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Section 45, Article V, of Colorado's Constitution provides that the apportionment for state senators and representatives shall be revised and adjusted at each session next following census enumerations made by the federal government "on the basis of such enumeration according to ratios to be fixed by law." This section also provides for similar reapportionments to be made following a state census of inhabitants in years ending in "5," but no such enumeration has ever been taken in Colorado. In this connection, the following statement was issued by the Colorado Constitutional Convention in 1876.

"A State census is provided to be taken in the year 1885, and every ten years thereafter, which with the federal census of 1880, decennially thereafter, will enable the General Assembly to revise and correct the apportionment, on the basis of population, every five years. By these revisions the portions of the State which most rapidly increase in population will receive additional representation."¹

Additionally, however, the framers of Colorado's Constitution apparently also took into consideration area representation because, as they pointed out, by their initial apportionment of 26 senators and 49 representatives, "every county will have a member in the House of Representatives, without regard to population. Such a provision in a State where many of its (26) counties are larger than whole states further east is a necessity, and must commend itself to general approval."²

Section 46 of Article V limits the number of Senate members to 35 and the number of House members to 65. Under the provisions of Section 47 of Article V, "when a senatorial or representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous, and the district as compact as may be. No county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial or representative district."

Since the adoption of the state's constitution in 1876, the General Assembly has been reapportioned or redistricted on five occasions -- in 1881, 1901, 1913, 1932 (initiated measure), and 1953. Section 63-1-2 (1), 1953 Colorado Revised Statutes, contains the following ratios for the apportionment of senators for election to the General Assembly:

1. Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, Smith-Brooks Press, Denver, 1907, p. 727.
2. Proceedings, p. 728.

- 1) One senator for each senatorial district for the first 19,000 population therein;
- 2) One additional senator for each additional 50,000 population, or fraction over 48,000 within a district.

For the apportionment of state representatives, Section 63-1-2 (2), 1953 C.R.S., provides:

- 1) One representative for each representative district for the first 8,000 population therein;
- 2) One additional representative for each additional 25,500 population therein, or fraction over 22,400.

On the basis of the state's 1960 census, the population ratios in the present law could not be applied for apportionment purposes without an increase in the membership of the General Assembly, from 35 to 45 members in the Senate and from 65 to 80 in the House, as shown in Tables I and II. Consequently, unless the constitution were amended, the question of legislative reapportionment is limited to considering adjustments within the present membership total of 100.

Tables I and II compare legislative apportionment in Colorado on the basis of the present law with 1950 and 1960 population and on the basis of adjusting the apportionment ratios adopted in 1953 in terms of 1960 census figures. For example, the 19,000 population requirement base for a senatorial district represents 1.434 per cent of the 1950 total state population whereas 1.434 per cent applied to the 1960 census figures results in a base senatorial district figure of approximately 25,000 persons.

Senatorial Districts. Columns 8, 9, and 10 in Table I show the result by senatorial districts of adjusting present apportionment ratios on the basis of 1960 census figures. As presently drawn, eight districts would not have the population necessary to meet the minimum adjusted requirement of 25,000 inhabitants. Moreover, based on these adjusted ratios, only six senatorial seats would be available for distribution as the remaining 29 senatorial positions would be spread out among the other 17 districts.

These eight districts and the counties contained therein are as follows: District 4 (Las Animas); District 6 (Gilpin, Clear Creek, Chaffee, Park, Teller, and Douglas); District 9 (Fremont and Custer); District 11 (Delta, Gunnison, and Hinsdale); District 13 (Grand, Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, and Jackson); District 14 (Huerfano, Costilla, and Alamosa); District 15 (Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Conejos); and District 18 (Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kit Carson, and Kiowa).

Representative Districts. The same applications reported in Table I for senatorial districts are contained in Table II for representative districts. In this instance, the base population figure for a representative district increases from 8,000 to 10,500. A total of 63 representatives may be distributed on this basis, as reported in Column 10 of Table II, but 11 counties now having six representatives would not meet the adjusted base figure of 10,500 population. These counties and their present representation are Huerfano (1); Yuma (1); Hinsdale, Gunnison, and Saguache (1); Sedgwick and Phillips (1); Cheyenne and Lincoln (1); and Bent and Kiowa (1).

Recent Suggested Changes

Various changes in legislative apportionment in Colorado have been suggested in recent years. Among these were proposals in 1954 and in 1956 to amend the apportionment sections of the constitution, both of which failed. A Governor's Commission was established in 1957 to review this question, and various bills have been introduced from time to time in the General Assembly, two of which were proposed in the 1961 session.

1954 Proposed Amendment. The constitutional amendment proposed in 1954 was defeated by a vote of 116,695 for (42.3%) to 159,188 opposed (57.7%). This proposal carried in only two counties - Lake and Weld.

The basic features of this amendment included a so-called federal plan of apportionment, i.e., Senate representation based on area and House representation based on population. This amendment also provided for a commission to reapportion the House following each federal census in the event the General Assembly failed to do so and would have allowed a county to be divided into representative districts. The requirement of a state census every ten years also would have been repealed by this amendment.

1956 Proposed Amendment. The amendment proposed in 1956 was defeated even more substantially than the previous one, with Denver being the only county where it carried. The state-wide vote was 158,204 (31.2%) in favor and 349,195 (68.8%) against.

The 1956 proposal would have placed the responsibility for apportioning the membership of the General Assembly with the State Supreme Court. Population would have been the sole basis for apportionment in each of the two houses, with the added requirement that no senatorial district could contain less than 2.75 per cent and no representative district could have less than 1.5 per cent of the total population of the state.

Table I

COMPARISON OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION
DUE EACH DISTRICT ON BASIS OF PRESENT RATIOS ADJUSTED TO 1960 CENSUS^a

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
District Number	Counties	Present Formula Applied to 1950 Census			Population 1960 Census	Present Ratios Applied To 1960 Census ^c	Formula Adjusted to 1960 Census ^d		
		1950 Population	Proportion Of Senate Due Each District	Actual Senatorial Repre- sentation			Proportion Senate Due Each District	Change In Proportion Due Each District	No. Of Senators Due Each District
1	Denver	415,786	8.936	8	493,887	10	8.104	-.832	8
2	Pueblo	90,188	2.424	2	118,707	3 ^b	2.420	-.004	2
3	El Paso	74,523	2.110	2	143,742	3	2.800	.690	2
4	Las Animas	25,902	1.138	1	19,983	1	.799	-.339	e
5	Boulder	48,296	1.586	1	74,254	2	1.746	.160	1
6	Gilpin, Clear Creek, Chaffee, Park, Teller, and Douglas	19,438	1.009	1	20,909	1	.836	-.173	e
7	Weld	67,504	1.970 ^b	2 ^b	72,344	2	1.717	-.253	1 ^f
8	Jefferson	55,687	1.734	1	127,520	3	2.553	.819	2
9	Fremont and Custer	19,939	1.019	1	21,501	1	.860	-.159	e
10	Larimer	43,554	1.491	1	53,343	1	1.429	-.062	1
11	Delta, Gunnison, and Hinsdale	23,344	1.089	1	21,287	1	.851	-.238	e
12	Logan, Phillips, and Sedgwick	27,206	1.164	1	28,984	1	1.060	-.104	1
13	Grand, Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, and Jackson	25,544	1.131	1	23,426	1	.937	-.194	e
14	Huerfano, Costilla, and Alamosa	27,147	1.163	1	22,086	1	.883	-.280	e
15	Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Conejos	29,365	1.207	1	24,485	1	.979	-.228	e
16	Mesa	38,974	1.399	1	50,715	1	1.390	-.009	1
17	Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel, Dolores, Kit Carson, and Kiowa	21,982	1.060	1	25,027	1	1.000	-.060	1
18	Cheyenne and Lincoln	20,965	1.039	1	17,481	-0-	.699	-.340	e
19	Montezuma, San Juan, La Plata, and Archuleta	29,372	1.207	1	36,727	1	1.178	-.029	1
20	Morgan, Yuma, and Washington	36,421	1.348	1	36,729	1	1.178	-.170	1
21	Garfield, Summit, Eagle, Lake, and Pitkin	25,044	1.121	1	28,249	1	1.049	-.072	1
22	Arapahoe and Elbert	56,602	1.752	1	117,134	3 ^b	2.396	.644	2
23	Crowley and Otero	30,497	1.300	1	28,106	1	1.047	-.253	1
24	Adams	40,234	1.425	1	120,296	3	2.444	1.019	2
25	Baca, Bent, and Prowers	31,575	1.252	1	27,025	1	1.031	-.221	1
	Totals	1,325,089		35	1,753,947	45			29

a. Source: population figures - U.S. Bureau of Census.

b. Section 63-1-2, C.R.S. 1953, provides for one additional senator for each additional population over 50,000 or fraction over 48,000. In each of these cases this fraction applies.

c. If the present apportionment formula is applied to the 1960 census, the number of senators would be increased by 10.

d. Present ratio is based on 1950 census; 19,000 population is 1.434% of total population and 50,000 population is 3.773% of total 1950 population. Applying 1.434% and 3.773% to the 1960 population results in figures of approximately 25,000 and 66,000 respectively; columns 8 through 10 are calculated using these adjusted ratios.

e. Districts having insufficient population to meet the adjusted ratio of 25,000 population, in order to qualify for one senator.

f. District 7, as adjusted on the basis of the 1960 census, would qualify for only one senator.

Table II

COMPARISON OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF REPRESENTATIVES
DUE EACH DISTRICT ON BASIS OF PRESENT RATIOS ADJUSTED TO 1960 CENSUS^a

(1) <u>Representative Districts</u>	(2) <u>1950 Population</u>	(3) <u>Present Formula Applied To 1950 Census Proportion</u>	(4) <u>Actual Number Of Representatives</u>	(5) <u>1960 Population</u>	(6) <u>Present Ratios Applied To 1960 Census</u>	(7) <u>Formula Adjusted To 1960 Census^e Proportion Of Representatives Due Each District</u>	(8) <u>Proportion Change</u>	(9) <u>Actual No. Representatives Due Each District</u>
Denver	415,786	16.992	17 ^b	493,887	20	15.217	-1.775	15
Pueblo	90,188	4.223	4	118,707	5	4.330	.107	4
Weld	67,504	3.333	3	72,344	3	2.819	-.514	2
El Paso	74,523	3.609	3	143,742	6	5.066	1.457	5
Las Animas	25,902	1.702	1	19,983	1	1.279	-.423	1
Boulder	48,296	2.580	2	74,254	3	2.875	.295	2
Larimer	43,554	2.394	2	53,343	2	2.260	-.134	2
Arapahoe	52,125	2.730	2	113,426	5	4.027	1.297	4
Crowley and Otero	30,497	1.882	2 ^b	28,106	1	1.518	-.364	1
Mesa	38,974	2.215	2	50,715	2	2.183	-.032	2
Delta	17,365	1.367	1	15,602	1	1.150	-.217	1
Huerfano	10,549	1.100	1	7,867	d	.749	-.351	f
Jefferson	55,687	2.870	2	127,520	5	4.442	1.572	4
Logan	17,187	1.360	1	20,302	1	1.288	-.072	1
Morgan	18,074	1.395	1	21,192	1	1.314	-.081	1
Adams	40,234	2.264	2	120,296	5	4.229	1.965	4
Yuma	10,827	1.111	1	8,912	1	.849	-.262	f
Washington and Kit Carson	16,120	1.318	1	13,582	1	1.091	-.227	1
Baca and Prowers	22,800	1.580	1	19,606	1	1.268	-.312	1
Routt, Moffat, Grand, and Jackson	20,825	1.503	1	18,276	1	1.229	-.274	1
Montrose and Ouray	17,323	1.366	1	19,887	1	1.276	-.090	1
Montezuma, San Miguel, and Dolores	14,650	1.261	1	19,164	1	1.255	-.006	1
La Plata and San Juan	16,351	1.327	1	20,074	1	1.282	-.045	1
Hinsdale, Gunnison, and Saguache	11,643	1.143	1	10,158	1	.967	-.176	f
Rio Grande and Mineral	13,530	1.217	1	11,584	1	1.032	-.185	1
Conejos and Archuleta	13,201	1.304	1	11,057	1	1.016	-.188	1
Alamosa and Costilla	16,598	1.337	1	14,219	1	1.109	-.228	1
Fremont and Custer	19,939	1.468	1	21,501	1	1.324	-.144	1
Park, Teller, Douglas, and Elbert	12,608	1.181	1	12,841	1	1.039	-.142	1
Rio Blanco and Garfield	16,344	1.327	1	17,167	1	1.196	-.131	1

Table II
(continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>Representative Districts</u>	<u>Present Formula Applied To 1950 Census</u>			<u>1960 Population</u>	<u>Present Ratios Applied To 1960 Census^c</u>	<u>Formula Adjusted To 1960 Census^e</u>		
	<u>1950 Population</u>	<u>Proportion Of Representatives Due Each District</u>	<u>Actual Number Of Representatives</u>			<u>Proportion Of Representatives Due Each District</u>	<u>Proportion Change</u>	<u>Actual No. Representatives Due Each District</u>
Lake and Chaffee	13,318	1.209	1	15,399	1	1.144	- .065	1
Eagle, Pitkin, Summit, Clear Creek, and Gilpin	11,408	1.151	1	12,609	1	1.062	- .089	1
Sadgwick and Phillips	10,019	1.079	1	8,682	1	.827	- .252	f
Cheyenne and Lincoln	9,362	1.053	1	8,099	1	.771	- .282	f
Bent and Kiowa	11,778	1.148	1	9,844	1	.938	- .210	f
Totals	1,325,089		65	1,753,947	80			63

a. Source: population figures - U.S. Bureau of Census.

b. Section 63-1-2, C.R.S. 1953, provides for one additional representative for each additional population of 25,500 or fraction over 22,400.

c. If the present formula is applied to the 1960 census, it would require an increase of 15 representatives.

d. Insufficient population to qualify for the present minimum ratio of 8,000 population necessary to be entitled to one representative.

e. Columns 7 through 9 adjusts the present formula to the 1960 census using the same method as described in Table I. In this instance, the base population figure for a representative district increases from 8,000 to 10,500, and for each additional representative the requirement would be an additional 34,000 population therein, or fraction over 30,000.

f. Insufficient population to qualify for the minimum population ratio of 10,500 (adjusted on the basis of the 1960 census) necessary to qualify for one representative.

1957 Governor's Commission. In 1957, Governor McNichols appointed a commission to review the question of legislative apportionment. The commission held hearings in Sterling, Burlington, Lamar, Alamosa, Cortez, Durango, Montrose, Grand Junction, Steamboat Springs, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Greeley, Boulder, and Denver. A variety of proposals were presented at these hearings, but it appears from the testimony recorded that the basic differences involved area representation in at least one of the two legislative bodies and representation in accordance with population. The commission was unable to agree upon a plan for apportionment.

Bills in 1961 Session. Two bills to apportion the General Assembly were introduced in the 1961 session -- H.B. No. 89, which was killed in the House Local Government Committee, and H.B. No. 298, which died in the House Rules Committee. The basic ratios in these two bills were as follows:

<u>Senate</u>	<u>H.B. 89</u>	<u>H.B. 298</u>
1 senator for first:	28,000 population	24,800 population
1 senator per additional:	63,000 population or fraction over 42,000	60,000 population
 <u>House</u>	 <u>H.B. 89</u>	 <u>H.B. 298</u>
1 representative for first:	19,000 population	
1 representative per additional	28,500 population or fraction over 22,000	
2 representatives for first:		32,000 population
2 representatives per each additional:		78,000 population
1 representative per each additional:		26,000 population in excess of 150,000

Apportionment Methods in Other States

Tables III and IV summarize the various methods of apportionment used in the 50 states as of December, 1959. It may be noted in Table III that population is the most common factor reported with such other considerations as area, taxes paid, number of qualified voters, and the number of votes cast for Governor also being used in a number of states. As shown in Table IV, 17 of the 49 states with bicameral legislatures use the same method for apportionment in each house while 32 states differ in the apportionment methods used between the two houses.

Table V shows the extent of legislative over-representation and under-representation in Colorado and 11 other western states based on 1960 census figures. The average population unit for each house in each state has been determined by dividing the total state population by the number of members in each house. If the actual number of persons represented by a senator or representative is less than two-thirds of the average population unit, this has been considered as over-representation for this comparison. Similarly, if the actual number represented is more than one and one-third times the average population unit, this has been considered as under-representation.

Automatic Congressional Reapportionment

The study requested by H.J.R. No. 24 included the question of establishing a method for periodic reapportionment which would be effected automatically as well as obtaining a fair and equitable pattern of legislative representation. H.J.R. 24 specifically referred to "a consideration of the automatic system of reapportionment of the Congress of the United States by the method of equal proportions."

Public Law No. 291, 77th Congress, 1st Session (1941), which amended the basic act passed in 1929, requires that a statement showing the number of representatives to which each state is entitled on the basis of its latest population figures be submitted to the Congress within the first week of the first regular session following each decennial census, with no state to receive less than one member. Within 15 days following the receipt of this statement, the Clerk of the House of Representatives must certify to the executive of each state the number of Congressional representatives to which his state is entitled.

Table III

SUMMARY OF APPORTIONMENT METHODS FOR
STATE LEGISLATURES BY LEGISLATIVE HOUSES^a

<u>Apportionment Based On:</u>	<u>Bicameral Legislatures</u>		<u>Unicameral</u>
	<u>Senate (49)</u>	<u>House (49)</u>	<u>Legislature</u> <u>(Nebraska)</u>
Population	23	18	1
One member per county - balance per population	4 ^b	18 ^c	
Combination of population and area	5 ^d	7 ^e	
Fixed by constitution	6	1	
One member per county	7 ^f	---	
Other	4 ^g	5 ^h	
Total	49	49	I

- a. Source: The Book of States, 1960-61, published by the Council of State Governments.
- b. Maine - No county may have more than five senators.
- c. Iowa - one additional representative from the nine most populated counties; New Mexico - one additional representative from more populated counties; New York - with the exception of Hamilton County.
- d. Texas - No county may have more than one senator.
- e. Texas - No county may have more than seven representatives unless the total population is over 700,000, then one additional representative for each additional 100,000.
- f. Maryland - One senator from each of the six districts of Baltimore.
- g. Illinois - Fixed areas; New Hampshire - direct taxes paid; New York - population, but no county more than one-third membership, nor more than one-half membership to two adjoining counties; Rhode Island - qualified voters, but minimum of one and maximum of six per city or town.
- h. Arizona - Votes cast for governor at last preceding general election, but not less than if computed on basis of 1930 election; Connecticut - two members from each town having over 5,000 population, other, same number as in 1874; Louisiana - population, but each parish and each ward of New Orleans at least one member; Rhode Island - population, but at least one member from each town or city, and no town or city more than one-fourth of total, i.e., 25; Vermont - one per inhabited town.

Table IV

SUMMARY OF APPORTIONMENT METHODS FOR STATE LEGISLATURES^aBy Number of States

<u>Both Houses Based On:</u>	<u>Number Of States</u>	
Population	11	
One member per county - balance on population	1	
Combination of population and area	3	
Specifically established by constitution	1	
One or more representatives per city or town	<u>1</u>	17
 <u>Senate Based On:</u>		
Population	13 ^b	
One member per county - balance on population	3	
Combination of population and area	2	
Specifically established by constitution	5	
Area	1	
Direct taxes paid	1	
One senator per county	7	
 <u>House Based On:</u>		
Population	7	
One member per county - balance on population	17	
Combination of population and area	4	
One member from each inhabited town	1	
Votes cast for governor	1	
Connecticut - two members from each town over 5,000 population; others, same number as in 1874	1	
Louisiana - population, but each parish and each ward of New Orleans at least one member	<u>1</u>	32
 <u>Unicameral Legislature (Nebraska):</u>		
Population	<u>1</u>	
Total States		<u>1</u> 50

a. Source: The Book of the States, 1960-61, published by the Council of State Governments.

b. Includes New York (see footnote (g) - Table III).

Table V
 COMPARISON OF LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT IN COLORADO
 AND 11 WESTERN STATES

Over-representation in the Senate

<u>State</u>	(1) No. of Senators Who Represent Less Than Two-Thirds of Average <u>Population Unit</u>	(2) Total No. Of <u>Senators</u>	(3) Column (1) As Per cent of <u>Column (2)</u>
1. Nevada	14	17	82%
2. Arizona	22	28	79
3. California	27	40	68
4. Idaho	26	44	59
5. Montana	33	56	59
6. New Mexico	19	32	59
7. Oklahoma	22	44	50
8. Kansas	19	40	48
9. Utah	12	25	48
10. Wyoming	11	27	41
11. Colorado	13	35	37
12. Oregon	5	30	17

Under-representation in the Senate

<u>State</u>	(1) No. of Senators Who Represent More Than One and One-Third Times Average <u>Population Unit</u>	(2) Total No. Of <u>Senators</u>	(3) Column (1) As Per cent of <u>Column (2)</u>
1. Utah	11	25	44%
2. Wyoming	7	27	26
3. Idaho	10	44	23
4. New Mexico	7	32	22
5. Montana	10	56	18
6. Colorado	6	35	17
7. California	6	40	15
8. Arizona	4	28	14
9. Oklahoma	6	44	14
10. Kansas	5	40	13
11. Nevada	2	17	12
12. Oregon	3	30	10

Table V
(continued)

Over-representation in the House of Representatives

<u>State</u>	(1) No. of Repre- sentatives Who Represent Less Than Two-Thirds of Average Population Unit	(2) Total No. Of Representatives	(3) Column (1) As Per cent of Column (2)
1. Nevada	26	47	55%
2. Kansas	63	125	50
3. Oklahoma	48	121	40
4. New Mexico	26	66	39
5. Idaho	19	59	32
6. Colorado	17	65	26
7. Utah	16	64	25
8. Wyoming	14	56	25
9. Montana	20	94	21
10. California	9	80	11
11. Oregon	5	60	8
12. Arizona	Information not available.		

Under-representation in the House of Representatives

<u>State</u>	(1) No. of Repre- sentatives Who Represent More Than One and One-Third Times Average Population Unit	(2) Total No. Of Representatives	(3) Column (1) As Per cent of Column (2)
1. Nevada	19	47	40%
2. Wyoming	19	56	34
3. New Mexico	17	66	26
4. Idaho	15	59	25
5. Kansas	28	125	22
6. Montana	21	94	22
7. Colorado	11	65	17
8. Oklahoma	19	121	16
9. California	6	80	8
10. Utah	2	64	3
11. Oregon	0	60	0
12. Arizona	Information not available.		

APPENDICES

Appendix A represents in bill form the committee's recommendations to reapportion the General Assembly. For the Senate, the population ratios would be increased from one senator for the first 19,000 population and an additional senator for each additional 50,000 population or fraction over 48,000 to one senator for the first 22,000 population, a second senator for the next 80,000 population, and an additional senator for each additional 60,000 population.

Under these population ratios, one additional senator each would be authorized for election from Adams County, Arapahoe County, and Jefferson County, providing these counties with a total of two senators a piece. The number of senators from Weld County would be reduced from two to one; the present 6th district would be abolished; and most of the present 18th and 25th districts would be consolidated into one senatorial district. For the House of Representatives, Adams County, Arapahoe County, and Jefferson County are provided one additional representative each as a result of reducing the number of representatives elected from Pueblo County from four to three and the number elected from Weld County from three to two, plus a net reduction of one representative now being elected from Otero and Crowley Counties.

The number of senatorial districts would be reduced from 25 to 23 as a result of eliminating the present 6th district and consolidating most of the counties in the present 18th and 25th districts. Fifteen of the present senatorial districts remain unchanged in area. Counties involved in boundary changes under the committee's proposal are: Baca (now in 25th district) added to Las Animas; Park, Teller, and Douglas (now in 6th) and Elbert (now in 5th) added to Fremont and Custer; Chaffee (now in 6th) added to Delta, Gunnison, and Hinsdale; Gilpin and Clear Creek (now in 6th) and Summit (now in 21st) added to Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson, and Grand; Bent and Prowers (now in 25th) added to Kit Carson and Cheyenne (now in 18th); and Lincoln (now in 18th) added to Otero and Crowley.

The number of representative districts would remain at 35 as at present, and only four of the districts would experience changes in their boundaries. Crowley County would be added to Cheyenne and Lincoln Counties, leaving Otero County as a single-county representative district. Similarly, Custer County would be combined with Huerfano County to form a representative district and Fremont County would become a single-county representative district.

Appendix B contains the language for the two amendments to the constitution recommended for adoption by the committee. The first amendment would eliminate the constitutional provision that a state census be taken every ten years in those years ending in "5" as a basis for reapportionment, which has never been done since the constitution was adopted in 1876, and would authorize an increase in the membership of the General Assembly to not more than 39 in the Senate, for an increase of four, and not more than 73 in the House of Representatives, for an increase of eight. If this amendment were to be approved, the General Assembly would be called upon to reapportion its membership again in the 1963 regular session.

The second amendment would authorize the General Assembly to divide a county or city and county into legislative districts if sufficient population were contained therein to form more than one legislative district.

FIGURES

Figures 1 and 2 show the present senatorial and representative districts in Colorado together with district population based on the 1960 federal census. Figure 3 includes 1960 county population on a county-by-county basis, followed by Figure 4 which reports the ranking of Colorado counties in terms of percentage population change between 1950 and 1960.

APPENDIX A

A BILL FOR AN ACT

FIXING THE RATIOS FOR AND ESTABLISHING THE APPORTIONMENT OF
SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
THE STATE OF COLORADO.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. 63-1-2, Colorado Revised Statutes 1953, is hereby
REPEALED AND RE-ENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

63-1-2. Ratios fixed. Commencing with the forty-fourth
general assembly, the following ratios are hereby fixed for the
apportionment of senators and representatives of the general
assembly:

(1) The ratio for the apportionment of senators shall be -

(a) One senator for each senatorial district for the first
twenty-two thousand of population therein;

(b) A second senator for each senatorial district for the
next eighty thousand of population therein.

(c) One additional senator for each senatorial district for
each additional sixty thousand of population therein.

(2) The ratio for the apportionment of representatives shall
be -

(a) One representative for each representative district for
the first eight thousand six hundred eighty-two of population therein;

(b) A second representative for each representative district
for the next forty-two thousand of population therein;

(c) A third representative for each representative district for the next fifty thousand of population therein;

(d) A fourth representative for each representative district for the next fifty thousand of population therein;

(e) One additional representative for each representative district for each additional twenty-six thousand four hundred of population therein.

SECTION 2. 63-1-3, Colorado Revised Statutes 1953, is hereby REPEALED AND RE-ENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

63-1-3. Senatorial districts - number of districts - number of senators. The state of Colorado shall be divided into twenty-three senatorial districts, numbered and entitled to the number of senators, as follows:

<u>Counties Comprising Districts</u>	<u>No. of District</u>	<u>No. of Senators</u>
City and County of Denver	1st	8
Pueblo	2nd	2
El Paso	3rd	2
Adams	4th	2
Arapahoe	5th	2
Jefferson	6th	2
Weld	7th	1
Boulder	8th	1
Mesa	9th	1
Larimer	10th	1
Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips	11th	1
Yuma, Washington, Morgan	12th	1

<u>Counties Comprising Districts</u>	<u>No. of District</u>	<u>No. of Senators</u>
Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Bent, Prowers, Kiowa	13th	1
Otero, Crowley, Lincoln	14th	1
Las Animas, Baca	15th	1
Huerfano, Costilla, Alamosa	16th	1
Fremont, Custer, Park, Teller, Douglas, Elbert	17th	1
Garfield, Eagle, Lake, Pitkin	18th	1
Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Clear Creek, Summit	19th	1
Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande, Conejos	20th	1
Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Chaffee	21st	1
Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel, Dolores	22nd	1
San Juan, Montezuma, La Plata, Archuleta	23rd	<u>1</u>
		35

SECTION 4. 63-1-4, Colorado Revised Statutes 1953, is hereby REPEALED AND RE-ENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

63-1-4. Election of senators. (1) At the general election held in November, 1962, and every four years thereafter, four senators shall be elected from the first senatorial district, and one senator each from the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth, twentieth, and twenty-second districts.

(2) At the general election held in November, 1964, and every four years thereafter, four senators shall be elected from the first senatorial district, and one senator each from the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twenty-first and twenty-third districts.

SECTION 5. 63-1-5, Colorado Revised Statutes 1953, is hereby REPEALED AND RE-ENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

63-1-5. Senators keep office - vacancies. Nothing in this article shall be construed to cause the removal of any senator from his office for the term for which he has been elected, but each such senator shall serve the term for which he was elected; provided, that in case of a vacancy caused by the death, resignation or otherwise of any such senator, the vacancy shall be filled as provided by law from the new district as provided for in this article.

SECTION 6. 63-1-6, Colorado Revised Statutes 1953, is hereby REPEALED AND RE-ENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

63-1-6. Representative districts - number of representatives each entitled to. The state of Colorado shall be divided into representative districts, with the counties comprising each district and the number of representatives each is entitled to, as follows:

<u>Counties Comprising Districts</u>	<u>No. of Representatives</u>
City and County of Denver	17
Pueblo	3
El Paso	3
Adams	3
Arapahoe	3
Jefferson	3
Weld	2
Boulder	2
Larimer	2
Mesa	2

<u>Counties Comprising Districts</u>	<u>No. of Representatives</u>
Logan	1
Sedgwick, Phillips	1
Morgan	1
Washington, Kit Carson	1
Yuma	1
Cheyenne, Lincoln, Crowley	1
Kiowa, Bent	1
Otero	1
Prowers, Baca	1
Las Animas	1
Alamosa, Costilla	1
Huerfano, Custer	1
Fremont	1
Park, Teller, Douglas, Elbert	1
Eagle, Pitkin, Summit, Clear Creek, Gilpin	1
Lake, Chaffee	1
Hinsdale, Gunnison, Saguache	1
Rio Grande, Mineral	1
Conejos, Archuleta	1
La Plata, San Juan	1
San Miguel, Dolores, Montezuma	1
Montrose, Ouray	1
Delta	1
Rio Blanco, Garfield	1
Routt, Moffat, Grand, Jackson	1
	<u>1</u>
	65

SECTION 7. 63-1-7, Colorado Revised Statutes 1953, is hereby REPEALED AND RE-ENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

63-1-7. Representatives keep office - vacancies - biennial elections. Nothing in this article shall be construed to cause the removal of any representative from his office for the term for which he has been elected, but each such representative shall serve the term for which he was elected; provided, that in case of a vacancy caused by the death, resignation or otherwise of any such representative, the vacancy shall be filled as provided by law from the new district as provided for in this article.

Representatives shall be elected under the provisions of this article beginning with the general election held in November, 1962, and every two years thereafter.

SECTION 8. Applicability of act. It is the intent of the general assembly in the passage of this act that the ratios fixed for and the establishment of the apportionment of senators and representatives of the general assembly shall apply to the forty-fourth general assembly and thereafter until otherwise changed by law, except as to vacancies as provided in sections 4 and 7 of this act; and that the ratios fixed for and the establishment of the apportionment of senators and representatives under the laws in force prior to amendment by this act shall apply to the forty-third general assembly.

SECTION 9. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

APPENDIX B

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.

BY REPRESENTATIVE

SUBMITTING TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO AN AMENDMENT TO SECTIONS 45 AND 46 OF ARTICLE V OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO RELATING TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY; ELIMINATING THE PROVISIONS REQUIRING A STATE CENSUS TO BE USED AS A BASIS FOR APPORTIONMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY; PROVIDING FOR A REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1963; AND INCREASING THE MAXIMUM MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Forty-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado at the next general election for members of the general assembly, for their approval or rejection, the following amendment to article V of the constitution of the state of Colorado, to-wit:

Sections 45 and 46 of article V of the constitution of the state of Colorado are hereby amended to read:

Section 45. The general assembly, ~~shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state, in the year of our Lord 1885, and every tenth year thereafter, and at the session next following such enumeration, and also~~ at the session next following an enumeration OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE STATE made by the

authority of the United States, shall revise and adjust the apportionment for senators and representatives, on the basis of such enumeration according to ratios to be fixed by law; PROVIDED THAT AT THE REGULAR SESSION HELD IN 1963, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL SO REVISE AND ADJUST THE APPORTIONMENT OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BASIS OF SUCH ENUMERATION MADE IN 1960.

Section 46. The senate shall consist of not more than ~~thirty-five~~ THIRTY-NINE and the house of not more than ~~sixty-five~~ SEVENTY-THREE members.

SECTION 2. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against said amendment shall cast his vote as provided by law either "Yes" or "No" on the proposition: "An amendment to sections 45 and 46 of article V of the constitution of the state of Colorado relating to the general assembly; eliminating the provisions requiring a state census to be used as a basis for apportionment of the general assembly; providing for a reapportionment of the general assembly in 1963; and increasing the maximum membership of the general assembly."

SECTION 3. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendment shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the state of Colorado for the canvassing of votes for representatives in Congress, and if a majority of the electors voting on the question shall have voted "Yes", the said amendment shall become a part of the state constitution.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.

BY REPRESENTATIVE

SUBMITTING TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION 47 OF ARTICLE V OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO RELATING TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND PROVIDING THAT A COUNTY OR CITY AND COUNTY HAVING SUFFICIENT POPULATION WITHIN ITSELF TO FORM TWO OR MORE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS MAY BE DIVIDED IN THE FORMATION OF SUCH DISTRICTS.

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Forty-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado at the next general election for members of the general assembly, for their approval or rejection, the following amendment to article V of the constitution of the state of Colorado, to-wit:

Section 47 of article V of the constitution of the state of Colorado is hereby amended to read:

Section 47. Senatorial and representative districts may be altered from time to time, as public convenience may require. When a senatorial or representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous, and the district as compact as may be. ~~No county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial or representative district.~~ NO PART OF A COUNTY OR CITY AND COUNTY SHALL BE UNITED WITH ANY OTHER COUNTY OR CITY AND COUNTY OR PART THEREOF

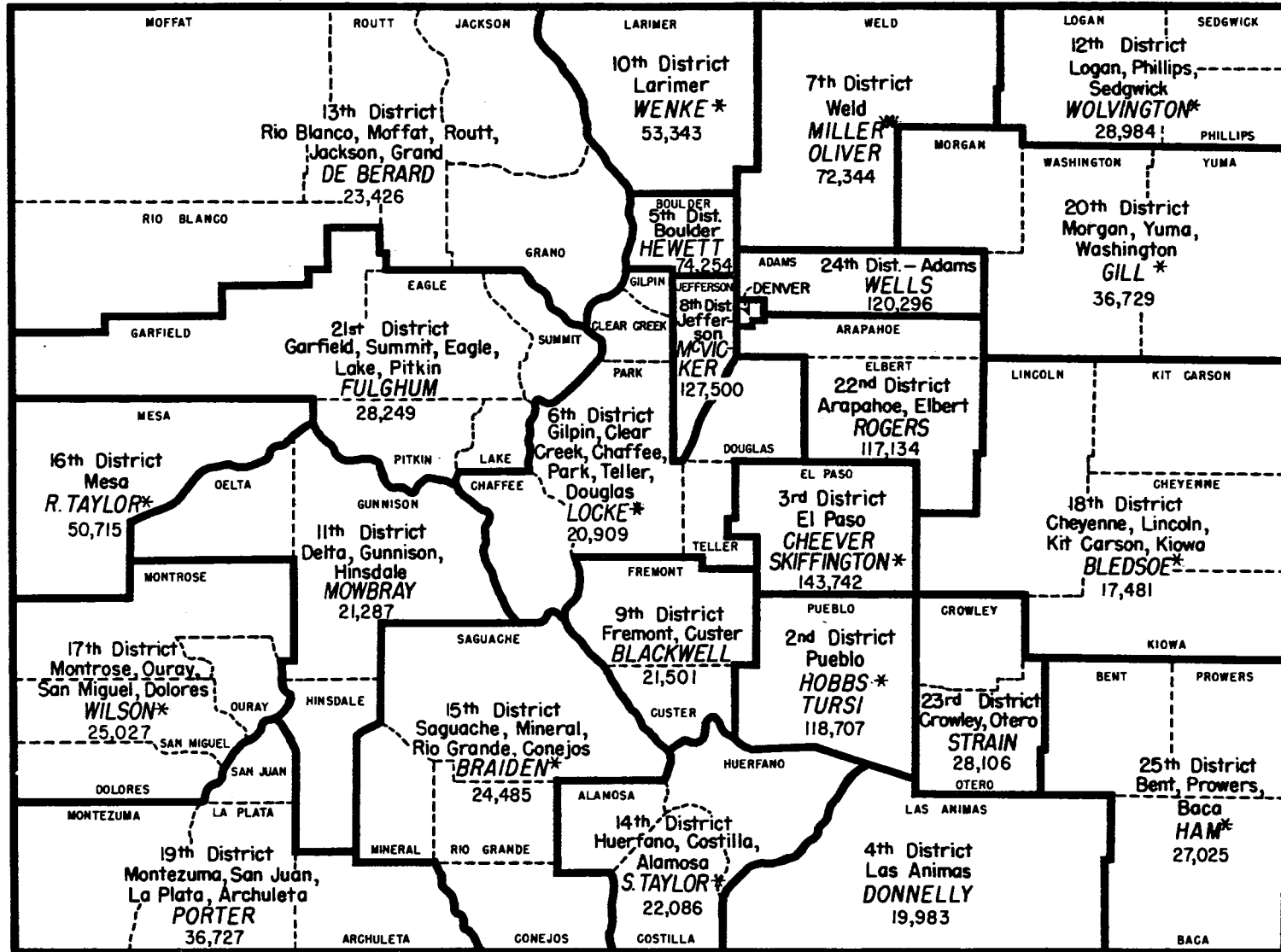
IN THE FORMATION OF ANY DISTRICT, BUT A COUNTY OR CITY AND COUNTY MAY BE DIVIDED, AS PROVIDED BY LAW, IN THE FORMATION OF DISTRICTS IF IT CONTAINS SUFFICIENT POPULATION WITHIN ITSELF TO FORM TWO OR MORE DISTRICTS.

SECTION 2. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against said amendment shall cast his vote as provided by law either "Yes" or "No" on the proposition: "An amendment to section 47 of article V of the constitution of the state of Colorado relating to the general assembly, and providing that a county or city and county having sufficient population within itself to form two or more legislative districts may be divided in the formation of such districts."

SECTION 3. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendment shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the state of Colorado for the canvassing of votes for representatives in Congress, and if a majority of the electors voting on the question shall have voted "Yes", the said amendment shall become a part of the state constitution.

Figure 1

STATE OF COLORADO
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS — 43RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 (AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS) 1961 AND 1962



1st District
 Denver :
 ALLEN
 BENNETT*
 BISHOP*
 BROWN
 BYRNE
 CHENOWETH
 CLEARY*
 SAUNDERS*
 493,887
 (Average - 61,736)

- 25 -

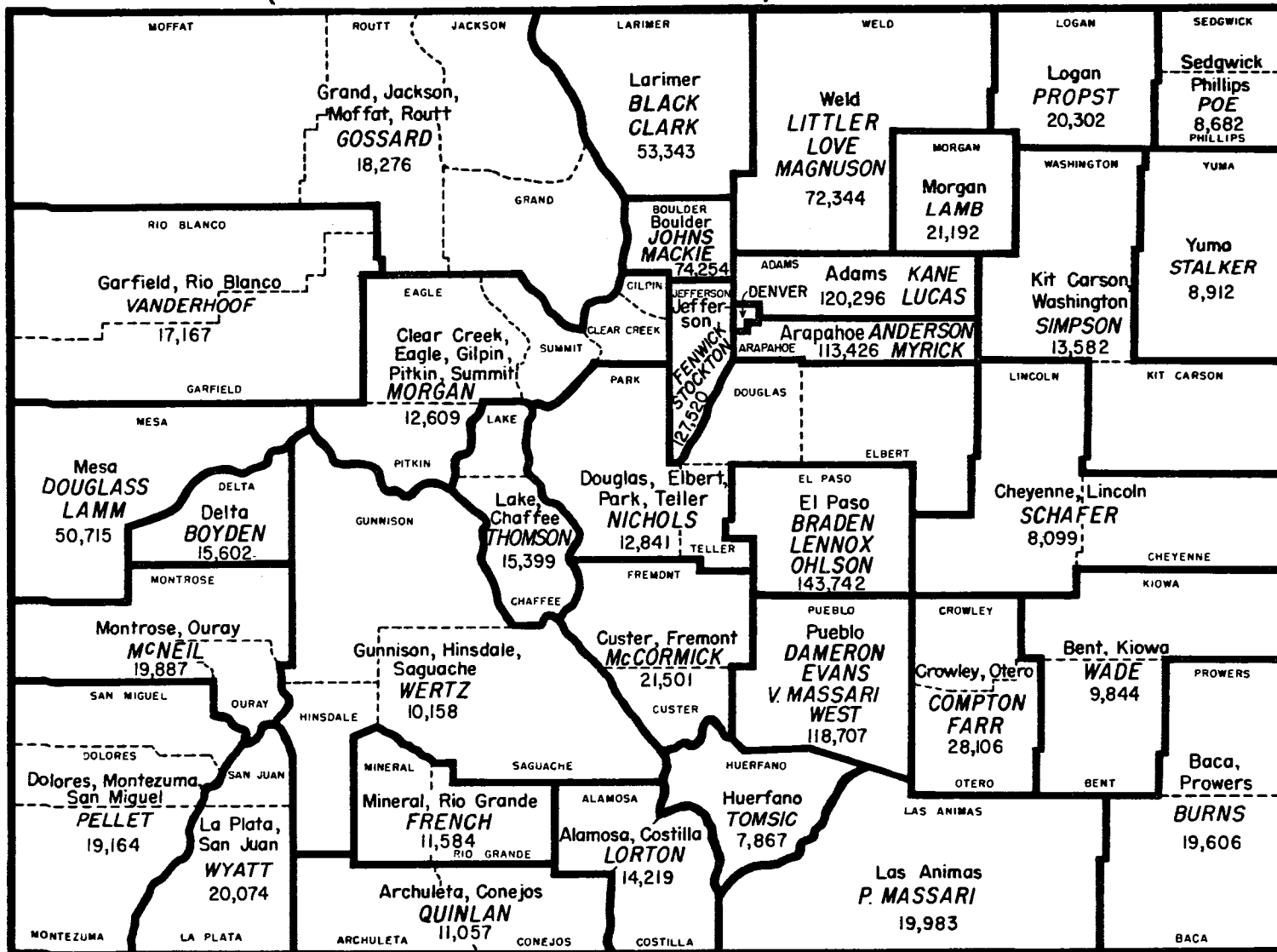
Total State Population, 1960 U.S. Census - 1,753,947

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING DIVISION

* Denotes those senators whose terms expire in January, 1963.

Figure 2

STATE OF COLORADO
 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS — 43RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 (AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS) 1961 AND 1962



Denver :
 BAIN
 BURCH
 BURK
 BYRNE
 CALABRESE
 DINES
 EBERHARDT
 GALLEGOS
 GILBERT
 JOHNSON
 KELLEY
 KLEIN
 KNOX
 O'DONNELL
 ROMER
 RUBIN
 STRELTZER

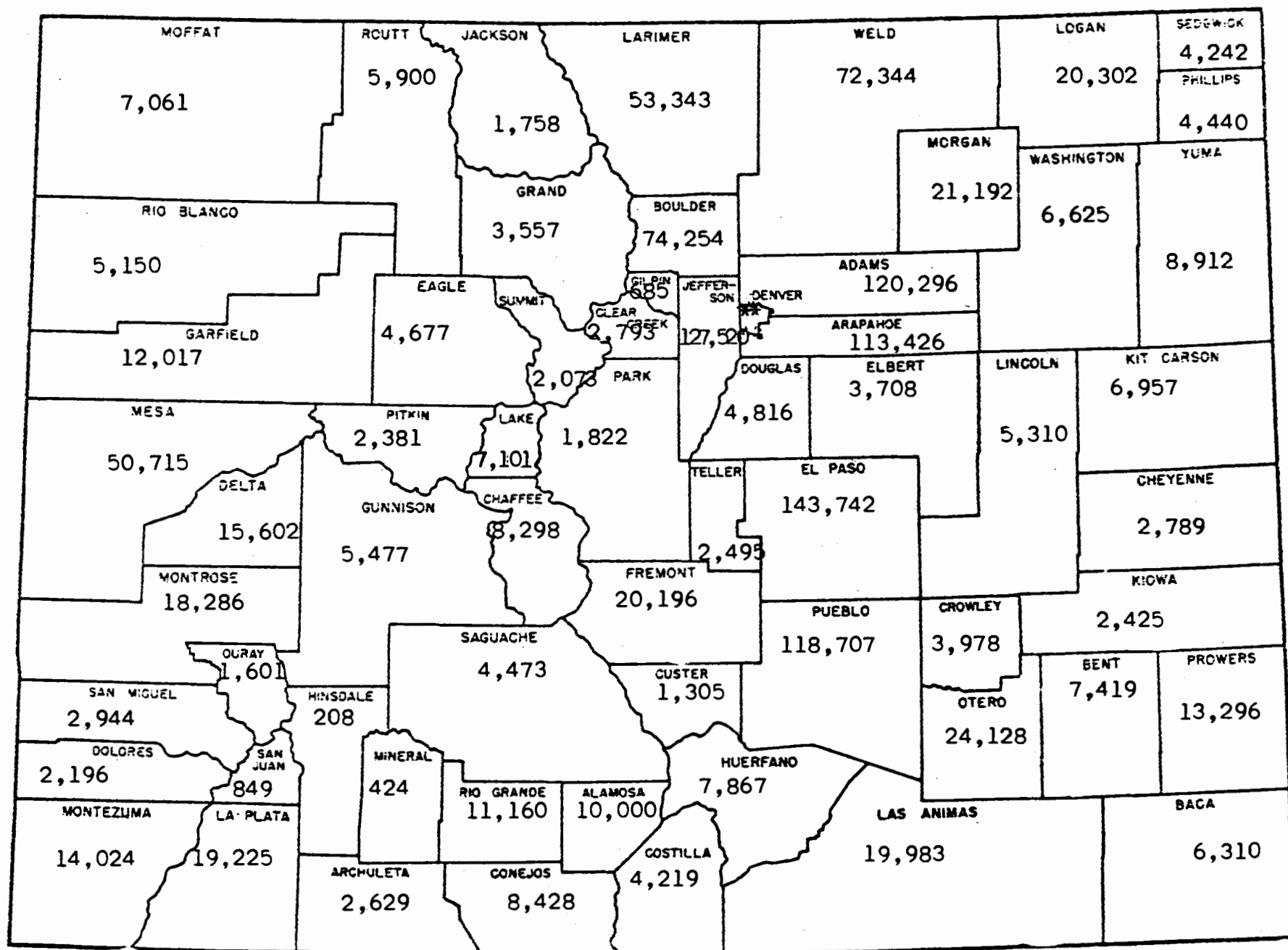
493,887
 (Average - 29,052)

- 26 -

Total State Population, 1960 U.S. Census - 1,753,947

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING DIVISION

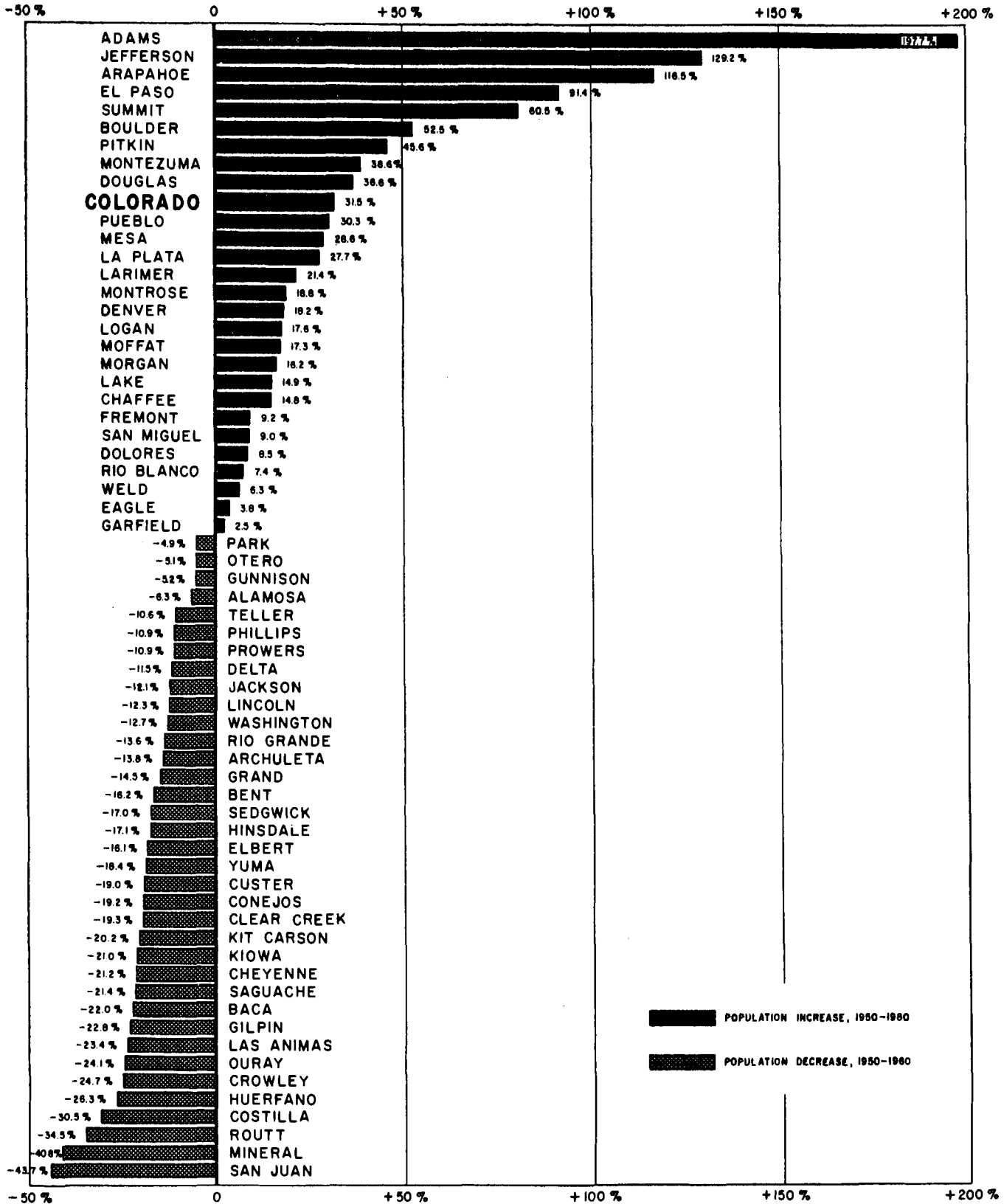
Figure 3
POPULATION -- 1960 CENSUS



** - Denver, 493,887

Figure 4

**COLORADO POPULATION
RANK OF COUNTY BY PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1950-1960
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS PRELIMINARY FIGURES**



PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING DIVISION