



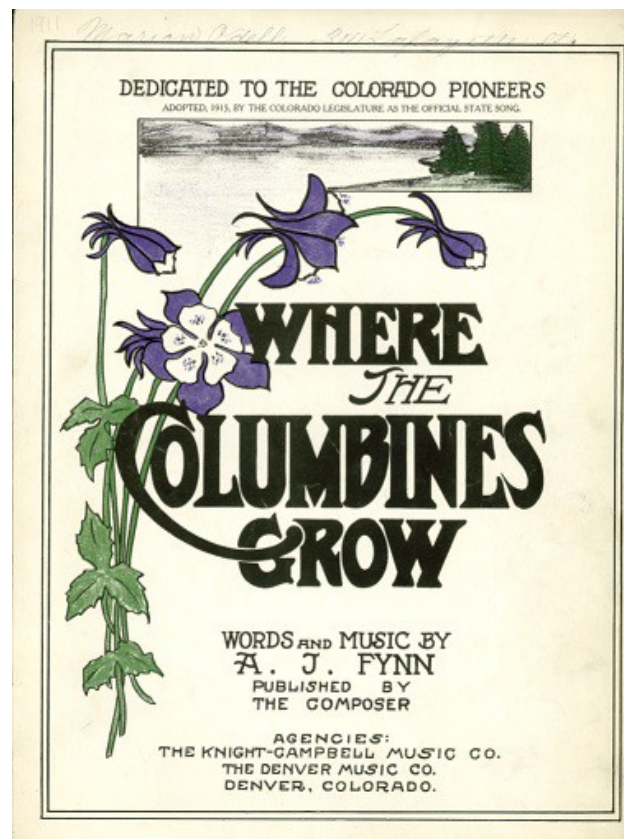
**Proposed School Locations
for the state of Colorado
United States of America**

August 2018

**for Silver Wolf Wushu
using SAITO software version 2.2.7.0 08/17/2018**

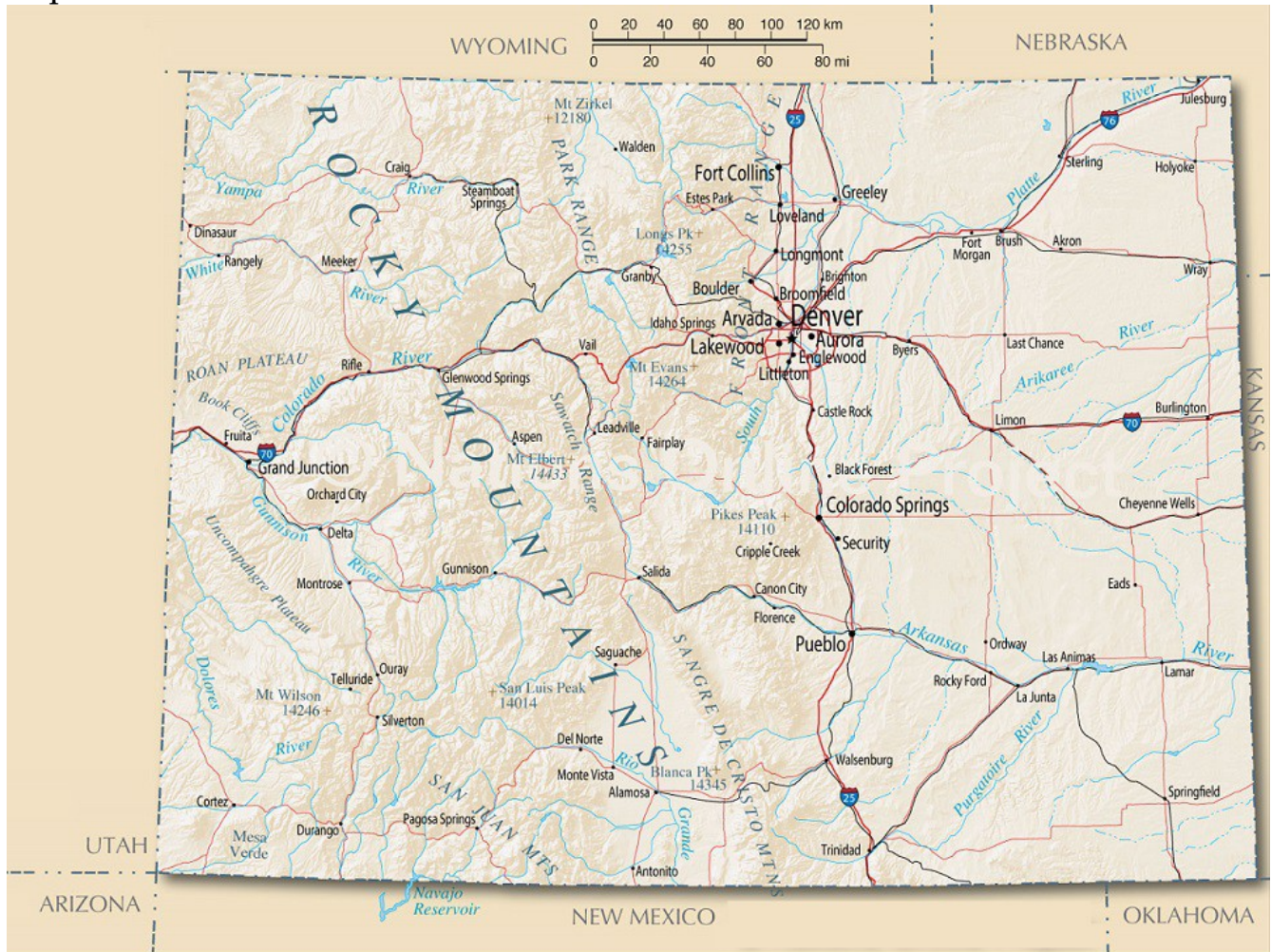
title page image: the state flower of Colorado is the Rocky Mountain columbine (*Aquilegia coerulea*). We note that one of the state songs is “Where the Columbines Grow” - written and composed by A.J. Fynn, and adopted as the official state song in 1915. All we have found on Arthur John Fynn he was born in 1857 in New York (not obvious if that meant the city or the state) where he was educated. He moved to Colorado in 1889 to teach at Central City. Later, he taught at Alamosa, and eventually joined the Colorado University faculty in 1898. He was an early 20th Century scholar in literature and anthropology, specializing in the American West and Native American culture. He evidently received a doctoral degree, but we have not found a date or a thesis topic. The only publication listed in the library catalog is **The American Indian as a Product of Environment with Special Reference to the Pueblos** (1908).

Apparently, during a trip by horse and wagon to visit Indian tribes in the San Luis Valley he was inspired by columbines near Schinzel Flats. At the urging of his wife (no name, no indications of children, no date of marriage yet) he wrote the lyrics and music in 1909. The song was first performed in 1911. The only other thing we know is he died in 1930 – no indication of a grave location.



Geography

Our SAITO software views Colorado state as a rectangle 320 miles wide (east to west) and two hundred forty miles high (north to south). Inside SAITO we have embodied a dislike for obliging people, with or without disabilities, to travel long distances, so the size of Colorado and the seasonal severity of the weather imposes some constraints on the solution.



Although there are school districts in the United States that allow students to be transported across county and even state boundaries SAITO treats states and provinces in isolation. This means any possible schools in, for example, Cheyenne in Wyoming, Sidney in Nebraska, Monticello in Utah, Page in Arizona, Boise City in Oklahoma, Colby in Kansas and so on would be ignored.

Colorado State is home to several First Peoples administrative areas. For those populations we are not knowledgeable about the frequencies of the 1400 genes we currently find of interest. Nor do we have any knowledge about education code specifically or special needs generally for those populations.

Demographics

We believe the state population is about 5,550,000 and that it has been growing at about 1% per year. The larger cities, towns and census-defined places are

Denver	663,862
Colorado Springs	416,427
Aurora	353,108
Fort Collins	156,480
Lakewood	149,643
Thornton	130,307
Arvada	113,574
Westminster	112,090
Pueblo	108,423
Centennial	107,201
Boulder	105,112
Greeley	98,596
Longmont	90,237

It has NOT been established that the medical conditions we find of interest are uniformly distributed, so Colorado could have anywhere between zero and 450,000 people with the disabilities we find of interest. We used 220,000 as a state-wide estimate. The SAITO software reduces that prevalence to compensate for people who are too remote, cannot walk, are not interested, prefer to take vitamin B-13 and so on.

For school locations the SAITO calculated recommendations are

1. Denver – 5 schools - includes Arvada, Lakewood, Boulder, Westminster
2. Colorado Springs – 2 schools
3. Aurora – 2 schools – includes Centennial
4. Fort Collins – 1 school
5. Thornton - 2 schools includes Greeley
6. Pueblo – 1 school
7. Longmont – 1 school

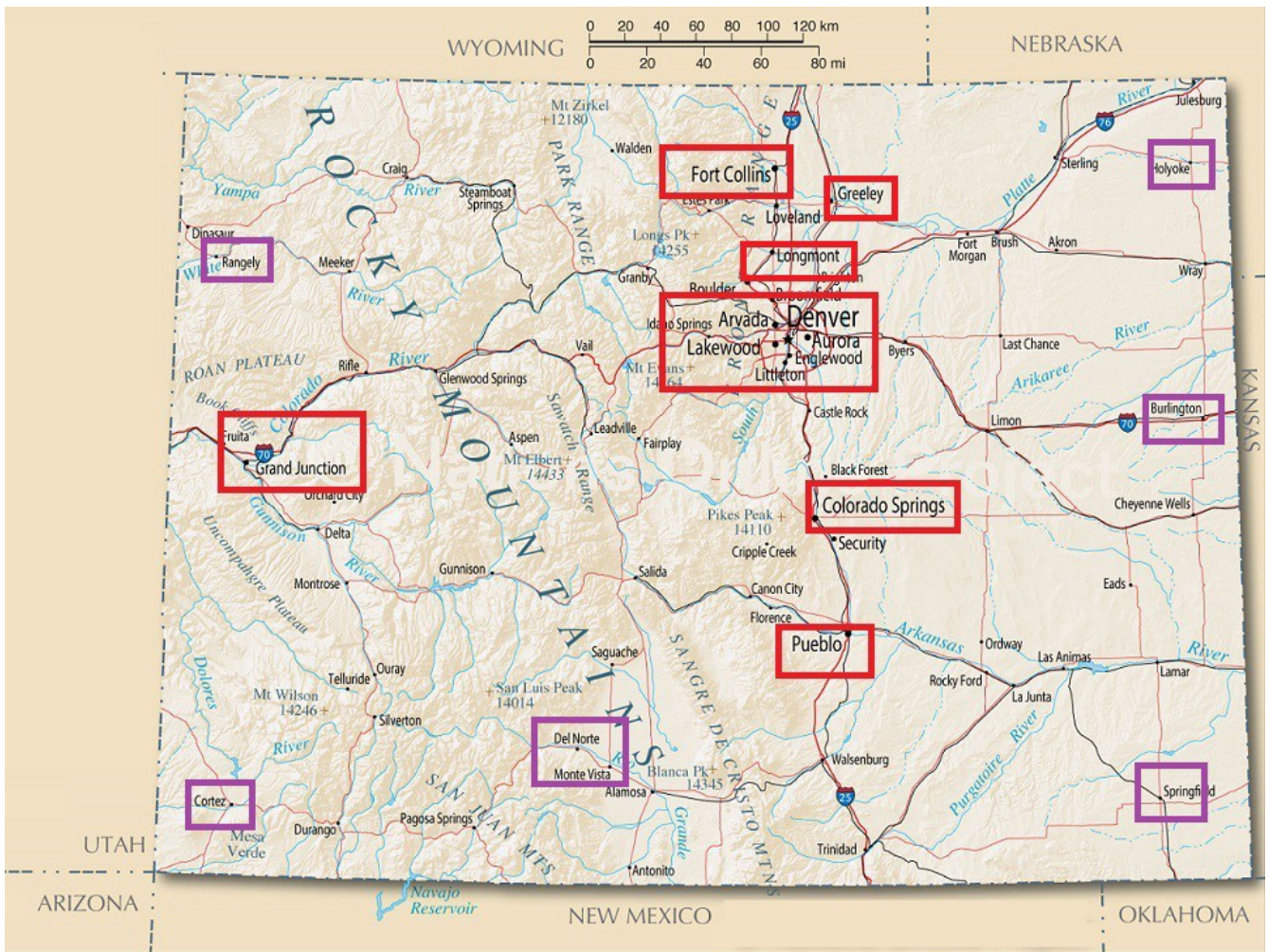
Probably dependent on subscriptions

8. Dinosaur - Rangely
9. Cortez
10. Del Norte – Monte Vista
11. Burlington
12. Holyoke
13. Springfield

We used the US Census (2010) data to estimate reservation populations

Navajo Nation	12,191
Southern Ute – Archuleta County	4,796
Southern Ute – La Plata County	695
Southern Ute – Montezuma County	4,101
Ute Mountain	1,687

We have no appreciation of what interest there might be in our curriculum, and we have no information about population densities on tribal lands and reservations. The SAITO results are



The two major determinants for whether a school could or should be built at a smaller town like Cortez, Springfield or Burlington (all the purple boxes) is whether the tuition can cover rent, utilities and a teacher's salary. If not, it is possible for students to follow an internet broadcast from home, school or day care and send video recordings in to be graded. We would recommend daily filming and grading. Note that if the internet connection for the broadcast is interrupted the student can obtain the class video from the archives. Likewise, winter weather might delay the uploading of daily student videos so some tolerance and patience may be needed.