Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cancer and the second most common cause of cancer-related deaths in the U.S. Persons who have a first-degree relative (FDR) with CRC have a risk of developing CRC that is two- to three-fold greater when compared with the general population. Although CRC screening is cost-effective, participation rates are suboptimal across all populations. Hispanics comprise the largest U.S. ethnic minority; however, little is known regarding Hispanics’ knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs regarding CRC and CRC screening. To address this knowledge gap, we conducted a qualitative study utilizing semi-structured interviews with Hispanic CRC patients and their FDRs. We assessed CRC knowledge, CRC screening behavior, communication with family and physicians regarding CRC, and attitudes toward genetic testing for CRC. We interviewed 16 Hispanic CRC patients and 7 FDRs of these patients. Participants generally perceived few barriers to discussing CRC or CRC screening with members of their immediate family, and CRC patients often initiated such family discussions. Nearly all FDRs underwent CRC screening, most in response to recommendations from family or physicians after their relative’s diagnosis, which suggests that a family member’s diagnosis may motivate discussion and adoption of screening. While these results are encouraging, we also found knowledge deficits regarding CRC risk and screening. Specifically, most could not identify important risk factors for CRC (including colorectal polyps) or appropriate screening intervals for individuals with a family history of CRC. FDRs rarely mentioned barriers to discussing family history of CRC or CRC screening with their physicians. However, FDRs generally had not initiated such discussion about familial CRC risk and relied on physician’s prompts to undergo screening. Despite lacking knowledge about genetic testing for hereditary CRC, most participants had positive attitudes and expressed an interest in having testing for themselves or their family members. Findings from this pilot study can inform future research on Hispanics’ CRC screening behaviors, and may facilitate the development of interventions to increase CRC screening in this population.