

March 31, 2011

FIRST REDISTRICTING PLAN

**TO: SECRETARY OF THE IOWA SENATE
CHIEF CLERK OF THE IOWA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MEMBERS OF THE IOWA GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**FROM: GLEN DICKINSON, DIRECTOR
ED COOK, SENIOR LEGAL COUNSEL
IOWA LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY**

I. INTRODUCTION.

Pursuant to Chapter 42 of the 2011 Code of Iowa, the Legislative Services Agency delivers to the Iowa General Assembly identical bills embodying a plan of legislative and Congressional districting prepared in accordance with the U.S. Constitution, the Iowa Constitution, and Iowa Code section 42.4. In addition to the identical bills, this memorandum and the accompanying attachments include maps illustrating the plan, a summary of the standards prescribed by law for redistricting, a listing of the population for each district created, a statistical analysis of the plan, and listings of the political subdivisions undivided under the plan. This memorandum, the identical bills, as well as maps illustrating the plan, are also available through the internet on the Iowa Redistricting link on the Iowa General Assembly's website (<http://www.legis.iowa.gov>).

II. GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

To assist in the understanding of this report and the attached statistical data, the following terms were used to describe various aspects of measuring compactness, convenient contiguous territory, and the population equality between districts:

Absolute deviation: The difference, expressed as a positive number, between the actual population in a district and the ideal population for that district.

Absolute mean deviation: The sum of the absolute deviations of all districts in a plan divided by the number of districts.

Average length-width compactness: The total length-width compactness for all districts in a redistricting plan, divided by the number of districts to be created.

Ideal population: The total population of the state as reported in the federal decennial census divided by the number of districts to be created.

Length-width compactness: The absolute difference in miles between the width (east-west) and the height (north-south) of a district. A lower number indicates better length-width compactness.

Mean deviation percentage variance: The absolute mean deviation of a plan divided by the ideal population for districts in that plan, and expressed as a percentage.

Overall range: The difference between the most populous and least populous districts in a proposed redistricting plan.

Overall range percentage variance: The absolute overall range for a plan, divided by the ideal population for a district, and expressed as a percentage.

Overall range ratio: The ratio calculated by dividing the population of the most populous district by the least populous district.

Perimeter compactness: The distance, in miles, needed to traverse the perimeter of a district in a redistricting plan. A lower number indicates better perimeter compactness.

Total perimeter compactness: The distance, in miles, needed to traverse the perimeters of all districts in a redistricting plan.

III. STANDARDS FOR REDISTRICTING.

Iowa Code section 42.4 prescribes, in subsections 1 through 8, that the following redistricting standards be used in the preparation of redistricting plans:

1. Districts shall be established on the basis of population. The districts shall each have a population as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal population. A Congressional district shall not vary from the ideal population by more than 1 percent. Districts shall not vary in population from the ideal population for a State Senatorial or State Representative district by an average of more than 1 percent. A Senate or House district shall not have a population which exceeds that of any other Senate or House district by more than 5 percent. The burden of proof rests with the General Assembly to justify the selection of any district in a plan which deviates from the ideal population for that district by more than 1 percent.
2. Within the population variance limitations of the first standard, and to the extent possible, the number of counties and cities divided among more than one district shall be as small as possible. When there is a choice between dividing local political subdivisions, the more populous subdivisions shall be divided before the less populous, except when a county line divides a city.
3. Districts shall be composed of convenient contiguous territory.
4. Districts shall be reasonably compact in form, to the extent consistent with the first three standards. In general, reasonably compact districts are those which are square, rectangular, or hexagonal in shape, and not irregularly shaped, to the extent permitted

by natural or political boundaries. Methods for determining compactness are provided by law and include a length-width compactness test and a perimeter compactness test.

5. A district shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring a political party, incumbent legislator or member of Congress, or other person or group, or for the purpose of augmenting or diluting the voting strength of a language or racial minority group. In establishing districts, no use shall be made of any of the following data:
 - a. Addresses of incumbent legislators or members of Congress.
 - b. Political affiliations of registered voters.
 - c. Previous election results.
 - d. Demographic information, other than population head counts, except as required by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.
6. Each Representative district shall be wholly included within a single Senatorial district and, so far as possible, each Representative and each Senatorial district shall be included within a single Congressional district. However, the standards described above shall take precedence where a conflict arises between those standards and the requirement, so far as possible, of including a Senatorial or Representative district within a single Congressional district.
7. The new districting plan shall not be used prior to the primary election of 2012. If a vacancy in a district occurs at a time where a special election is required to fill a term prior to January 2013, the present Congressional, Senatorial, and House district plans as described in the 2011 Iowa Code shall be used.
8. Each bill embodying a plan shall include provisions for election of senators to the general assemblies which take office in 2013 and 2015, which shall be in conformity with Article III, section 6, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

IV. PREPARATION PROCESS BY THE LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY.

In December 2010, the United States Census Bureau apportioned the United States House of Representatives based upon the 2010 census data and reported to the United States Congress that Iowa would be apportioned four Congressional districts beginning with the Congress convening in 2013. On February 10, 2011, the United States Census Bureau reported to Iowa the population data needed for congressional and legislative districting which the census bureau is required to provide this state under United States Public Law 94-171. That data indicated that the resident population of Iowa on April 1, 2010, was 3,046,355. Based on this total population figure, the ideal population for each of Iowa's four Congressional districts is 761,589 persons. For the Iowa General Assembly, the ideal population size for each of Iowa's 50 Senate districts is 60,927 persons, and the ideal population size for each of Iowa's 100 House districts is 30,464 persons.

Upon receipt of the population data, the Legislative Services Agency began the process of developing a proposed plan of Congressional and legislative redistricting for delivery to the General Assembly. Because Iowa Code section 42.4, subsection 6, provides that so far as possible each

House and Senate district be included in a single Congressional district, the Legislative Services Agency first developed plans, and selected a plan, for Congressional districts.

Once the proposed Congressional district plan was selected, legislative redistricting plans were drawn within each of the four proposed Congressional districts. In developing the legislative redistricting plan, the Legislative Services Agency examined the boundaries between each Congressional district to determine where the boundary should be crossed for purposes of creating Senate districts and whether crossing the boundary for House districts or for more than two Senate districts would significantly improve the other standards for redistricting. The Legislative Services Agency determined that exchanging additional territory between Congressional districts would not significantly improve the districts so the proposed legislative redistricting plan contains 12 Senate and 25 House districts within each Congressional district, and two Senate districts, districts 15 and 26, contained within two Congressional districts.

In the development of Congressional, Senatorial, and Representative districts, at no time did any member of the Legislative Services Agency redistricting team consider the addresses of incumbents, the political affiliations of registered voters, previous election results, or demographic information other than population headcounts. Plan selection was based solely upon population, the numbers of counties and cities kept whole for legislative districts, the presence of conveniently contiguous territory within each district, and the compactness of each district.

V. SELECTION STANDARDS FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

POPULATION EQUALITY. Iowa law provides that a Congressional district shall have a population as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal population and it cannot have a population which varies by more than 1 percent from the ideal district population. Based upon the population data reported by the Census Bureau, the ideal population for each of Iowa's four Congressional districts is 761,589 persons and the maximum allowable absolute deviation for any district is 7,615 persons. However, the U.S. Supreme Court has determined that, pursuant to the U.S. Constitution, the "as nearly equal as practicable" standard means that the difference between the ideal population and the actual population of a proposed Congressional district should be as close to zero as practicable.

RESPECT FOR POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS. Article III, section 37, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa, provides that, "... no county shall be divided in forming a congressional district." Pursuant to this constitutional directive, no county was divided in the Congressional plan selected.

VI. SELECTION STANDARDS FOR SENATE AND HOUSE DISTRICTS.

POPULATION EQUALITY. Based on Iowa law, proposed legislative districts shall not vary in population from the ideal population for a State Senatorial or State Representative district by an average of more than 1 percent. In addition, Iowa law provides that a Senate or House district shall not have a population which exceeds that of any other Senate or House district by more than 5 percent. Based upon the population of Iowa as reported by the Census Bureau, the ideal population for each of the 50 Senatorial districts in Iowa is 60,927 persons, and the ideal population for each of the 100 Representative districts is 30,464. Based on these population totals, the largest absolute mean deviation permitted for a Senatorial redistricting plan is 609 persons and 304 persons for a Representative redistricting plan. In addition, the largest overall range permitted for a Senatorial redistricting plan is 3,046 persons and 1,523 persons for a Representative redistricting plan. However, because Iowa law also provides that the General Assembly has the burden of proof to

justify any Senate or House district that deviates from the ideal population by more than 1 percent, the largest allowable absolute deviation for any proposed Senate district is 609 persons, and the largest allowable absolute deviation for any proposed House district is 304 persons, making the largest allowable overall range of 1,218 persons for a proposed Senate redistricting plan and 608 persons for a proposed House redistricting plan. As a result of these population equality requirements, each Senate district in the plan has a population of between 60,318 and 61,536 persons, and each House district in the plan has a population of between 30,160 and 30,768 persons.

RESPECT FOR POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS. Iowa Code section 42.4, subsection 2, provides that the number of counties and cities divided among more than one Senate or House district shall be as small as possible. When there is a choice between dividing local political subdivisions, the more populous subdivisions shall be divided before the less populous, except when a county line divides a city. Based upon this statutory directive and population equality requirements, the maximum number of counties that can remain undivided in a Senate plan is 89 and, for a House plan, 77. Contiguous cities wholly contained in a county with a population of less than 20,000 persons were not divided for either the House or Senate plan. Table 5 indicates the number of cities with a population of greater than 20,000 persons that were kept whole in a Senate or House district. For cities located in more than one county, that city was generally kept whole in a Senate or House district, consistent with population equality requirements, if that Senate or House district already included territory from each of the counties that city is located in. Table 6 identifies the cities located in more than one county that were kept whole in Senate or House districts.

VII. NUMBERING OF SENATE DISTRICTS AND INCUMBENT SENATORS.

After the entire Congressional and legislative redistricting plan was selected, the Legislative Services Agency proceeded to number the districts created. Article III, section 6, of the Iowa Constitution provides that “as nearly as possible, one-half of the members of the Senate shall be elected every two years.” In addition, based on Iowa law, if an incumbent Senator was elected from an odd-numbered district and resides in a newly created odd-numbered district with no other incumbent Senator residing in that district, that incumbent Senator can serve until January 2015 without an election in 2012. In order to meet this constitutional and statutory directive, the Legislative Services Agency obtained information about where incumbent Senators resided and whether they were elected in 2008 (from an even-numbered district) or in 2010 (from an odd-numbered district). If an incumbent Senator resided in a new district without another incumbent Senator, that new Senate district was given an odd or even number based upon whether that Senator’s current district was an odd or even number.

VIII. ATTACHMENTS.

Attached to this Report are the following:

MAPS

Map 1 — Map of proposed Congressional districts.

Map 2 — Map of proposed plan for Senate and House of Representative districts, including detailed maps of metropolitan areas. (Large map: 34 by 22 inches)

Map 3 — Map of proposed Senate districts.

Map 4 — Map of proposed House districts.

TABLES

Table 1 — Populations, population variance, and compactness statistics for each Congressional district.

Table 2 — Populations, population variance, and compactness statistics for each Senate district.

Table 3 — Populations, population variance, and compactness statistics for each House district.

Table 4 — Counties kept whole in Senate and House districts.

Table 5 — Dividable precincted cities over 20,000 persons located within a single county kept whole in Senate and House districts.

Table 6 — Cities located in more than one county kept whole in Senate and House districts.

Table 7 — Number of Senate and House districts contained wholly or partially within each county.

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MAPS

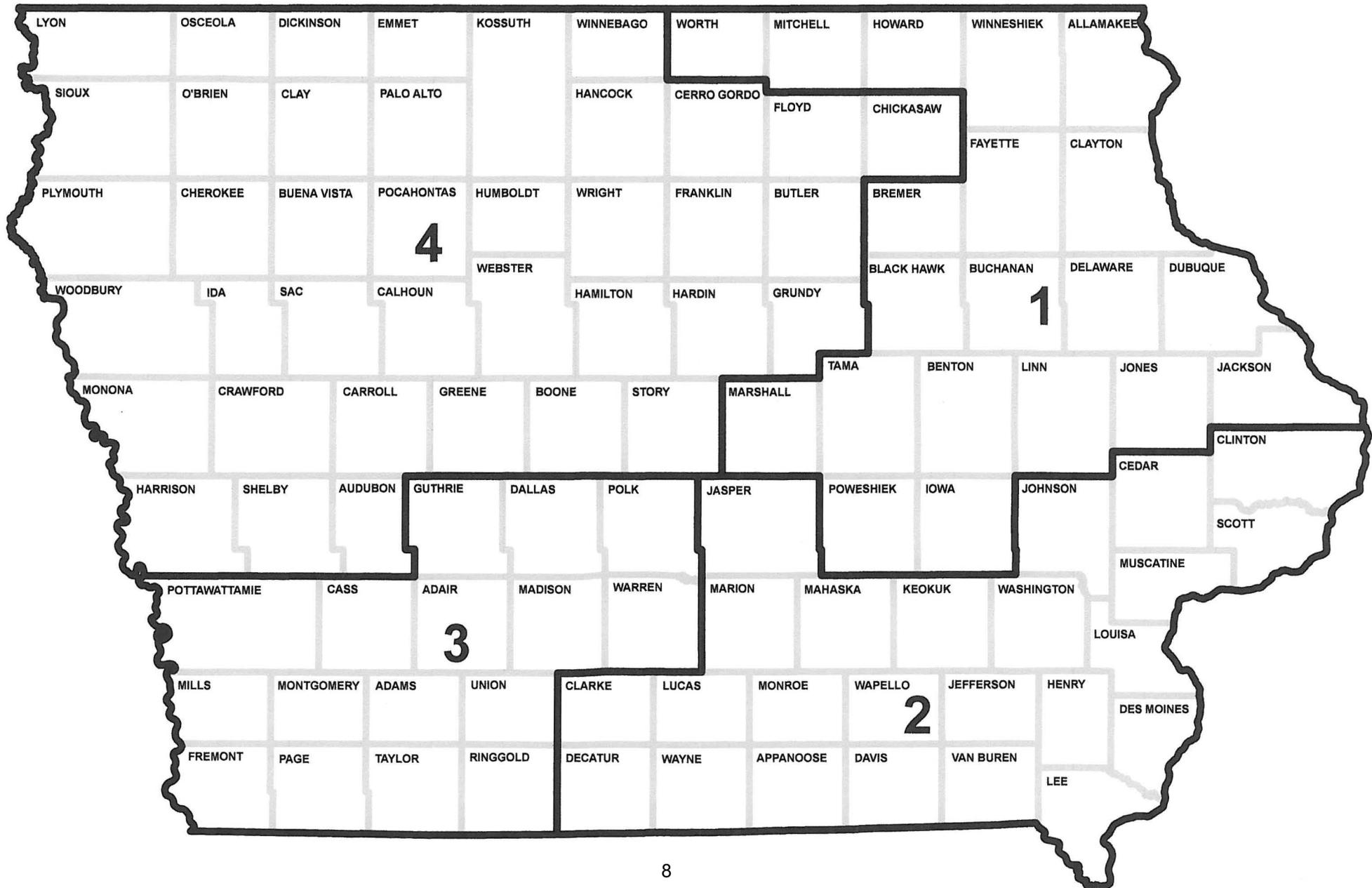
FIRST REDISTRICTING PLAN

Legislative Services Agency

March 31, 2011

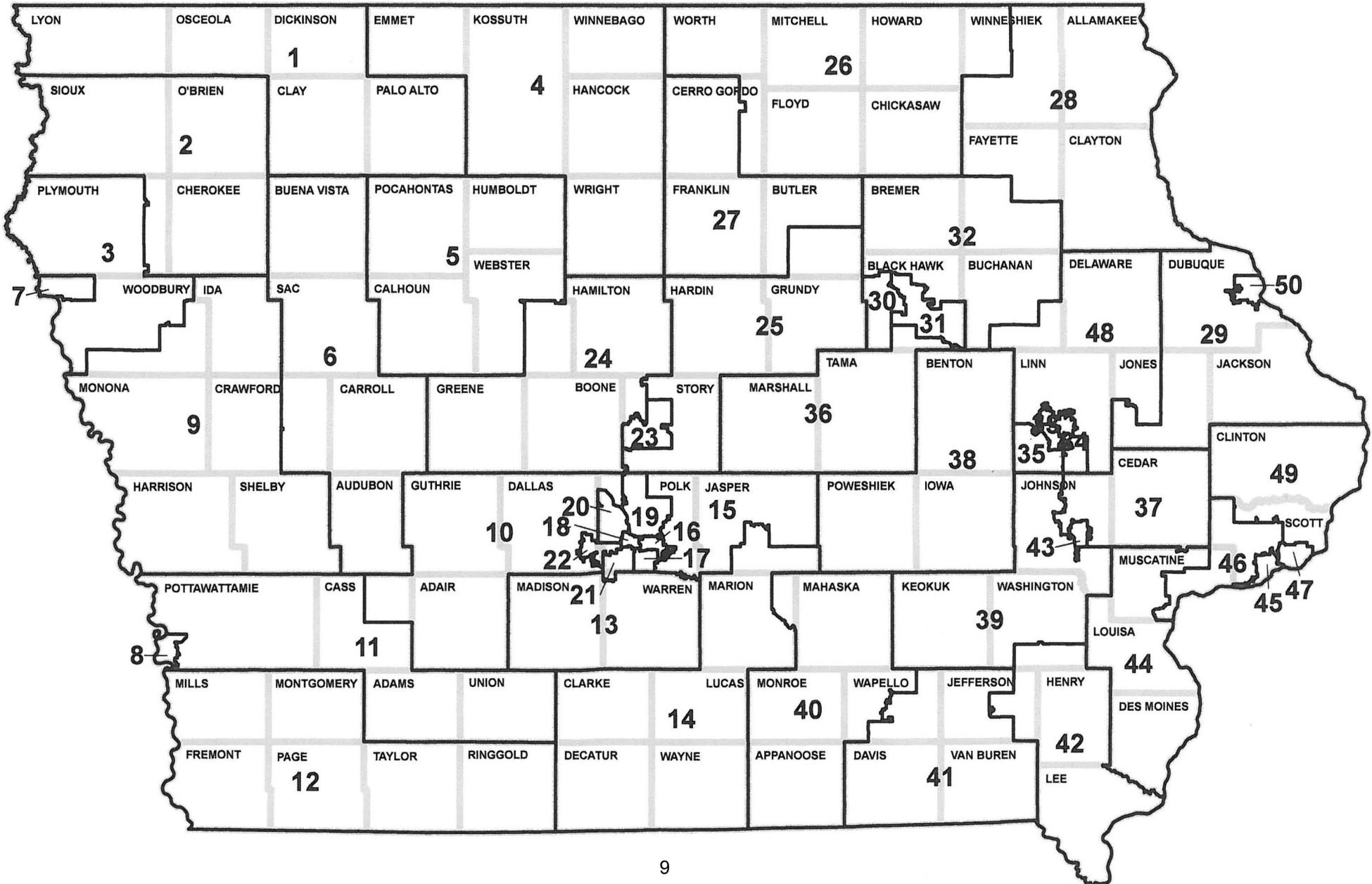
PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

March 31, 2011



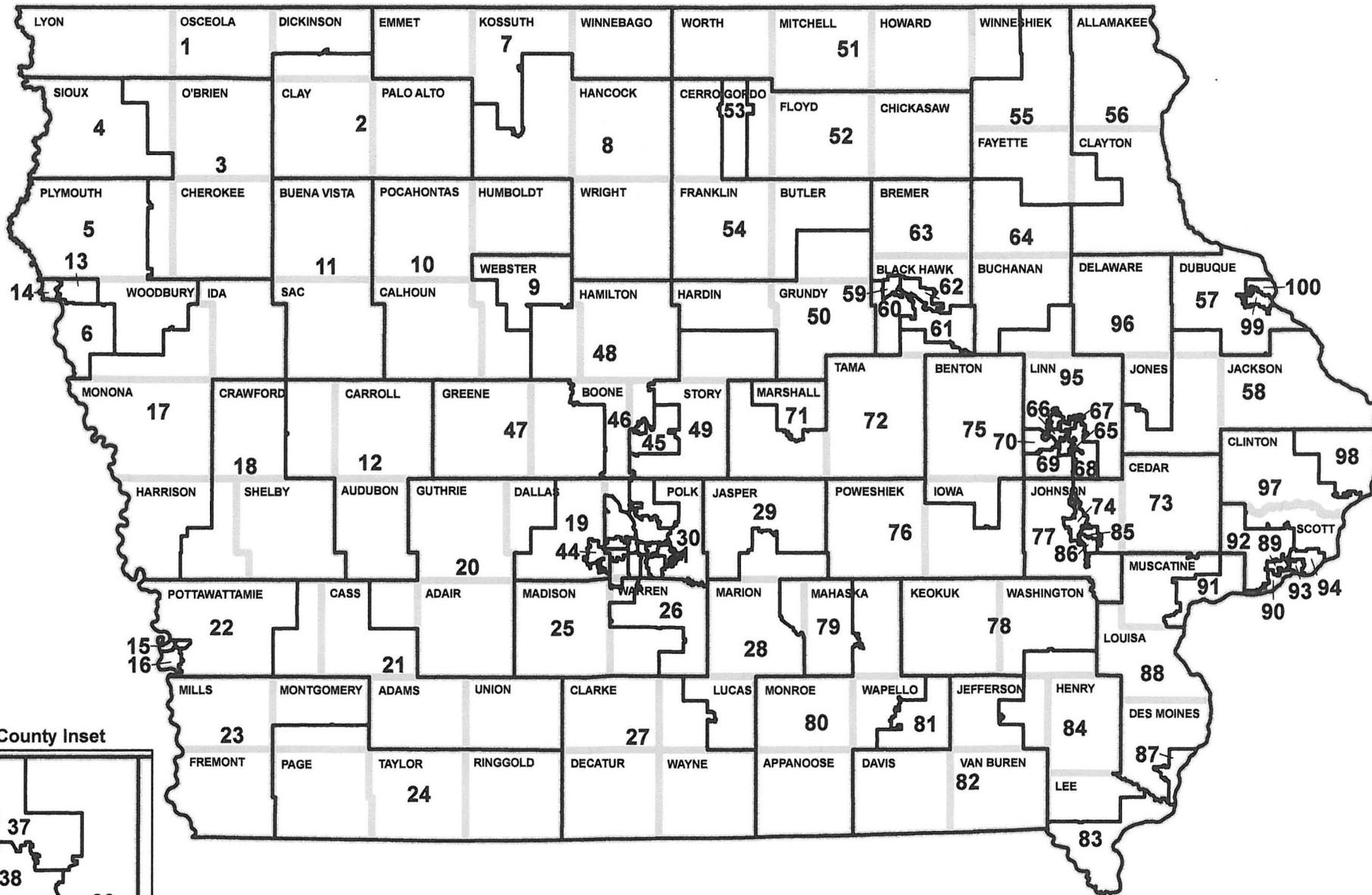
PROPOSED SENATE DISTRICTS

March 31, 2011

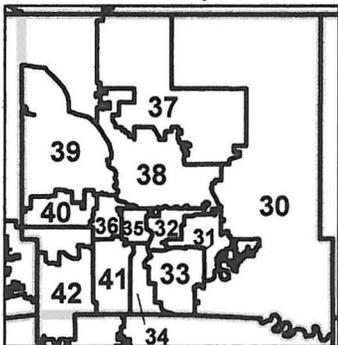


PROPOSED HOUSE DISTRICTS

March 31, 2011



Polk County Inset



TABLES

FIRST REDISTRICTING PLAN

Legislative Services Agency

March 31, 2011

TABLE 1
CONGRESSIONAL PLAN SUMMARY

DISTRICT NUMBER	TOTAL POPULATION	% DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	PERIMETER DISTANCE IN MILES	LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS IN MILES
1	761,548	-0.005%	-41	721.55	33.24
2	761,624	0.005%	35	673.56	87.53
3	761,612	0.003%	23	478.81	51.02
4	761,571	-0.002%	-18	818.35	94.95

Ideal Congressional District Population: 761,589

Lowest Population: District 1 Highest Population: District 2

Absolute Mean Deviation: 29.25 persons

Mean Deviation Percentage Variance: 0.00384%

Total Perimeter Score: 2,692.27 miles

Average Length-Width Compactness: 66.68 miles

Overall Range

	LOWEST DISTRICT POP.	HIGHEST DISTRICT POP.	OVERALL
ABSOLUTE	-41	35	76
% VARIANCE	-0.005%	0.005%	0.01%
RATIO	1.0000997		

TABLE 2
SENATE PLAN SUMMARY

DISTRICT NUMBER	TOTAL POPULATION	% DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	PERIMETER DISTANCE IN MILES	LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS IN MILES
1	60,798	-0.21%	-129	312.37	68.15
2	61,029	0.17%	102	238.16	11.79
3	60,797	-0.21%	-130	236.86	2.17
4	61,281	0.58%	354	273.20	6.64
5	60,648	-0.46%	-279	197.97	0.17
6	61,247	0.53%	320	277.49	58.07
7	61,359	0.71%	432	43.82	8.56
8	60,815	-0.18%	-112	40.44	0.67
9	60,968	0.07%	41	297.16	5.09
10	60,554	-0.61%	-373	282.99	16.05
11	61,021	0.15%	94	308.48	62.43
12	60,620	-0.50%	-307	279.22	57.46
13	61,449	0.86%	522	156.13	22.99
14	60,521	-0.67%	-406	299.97	11.22
15	60,713	-0.35%	-214	192.70	15.85
16	61,165	0.39%	238	53.70	2.79
17	61,126	0.33%	199	25.51	0.16
18	60,794	-0.22%	-133	22.41	1.27
19	60,883	-0.07%	-44	67.79	4.01
20	60,754	-0.28%	-173	42.15	5.26
21	61,292	0.60%	365	38.95	1.01
22	60,602	-0.53%	-325	61.86	2.45
23	60,914	-0.02%	-13	63.40	0.26
24	60,711	-0.35%	-216	238.69	11.88
25	60,637	-0.48%	-290	269.27	0.24
26	60,999	0.12%	72	252.08	42.54
27	60,665	-0.43%	-262	195.40	0.31
28	60,622	-0.50%	-305	239.16	0.79
29	60,748	-0.29%	-179	266.45	11.76
30	60,658	-0.44%	-269	63.45	8.51

DISTRICT NUMBER	TOTAL POPULATION	% DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	PERIMETER DISTANCE IN MILES	LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS IN MILES
31	61,122	0.32%	195	97.72	0.14
32	61,062	0.22%	135	195.41	6.26
33	60,591	-0.55%	-336	68.15	1.24
34	60,876	-0.08%	-51	120.51	5.36
35	61,001	0.12%	74	53.95	0.77
36	61,435	0.83%	508	192.84	23.89
37	60,972	0.07%	45	159.56	13.33
38	61,345	0.69%	418	205.87	6.10
39	60,473	-0.75%	-454	231.27	5.89
40	60,755	-0.28%	-172	236.24	21.89
41	60,991	0.11%	64	207.27	8.79
42	60,798	-0.21%	-129	212.34	17.01
43	60,938	0.02%	11	44.55	4.45
44	60,919	-0.01%	-8	212.60	31.67
45	61,153	0.37%	226	49.14	2.53
46	61,234	0.50%	307	145.86	1.92
47	61,219	0.48%	292	31.27	2.53
48	60,869	-0.10%	-58	260.71	12.30
49	61,475	0.90%	548	144.72	7.08
50	60,737	-0.31%	-190	53.37	1.29

Ideal Senate District Population: 60,927

Lowest Population: District 39 Highest Population: District 49

Absolute Mean Deviation: 222.38 persons

Mean Deviation Percentage Variance: 0.36499%

Total Perimeter Score: 8,260.57 miles

Average Length-Width Compactness: 12.30 miles

Overall Range

	LOWEST DISTRICT POP.	HIGHEST DISTRICT POP.	OVERALL
ABSOLUTE	-454	548	1,002
% VARIANCE	-0.75%	0.90%	1.65%
RATIO	1.01657		

TABLE 3
HOUSE PLAN SUMMARY

DISTRICT NUMBER	TOTAL POPULATION	% DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	PERIMETER DISTANCE IN MILES	LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS IN MILES
1	30,394	-0.23%	-70	219.85	68.07
2	30,404	-0.20%	-60	158.45	16.84
3	30,434	-0.10%	-30	184.30	12.14
4	30,595	0.43%	131	137.77	11.78
5	30,308	-0.51%	-156	201.82	3.58
6	30,489	0.08%	25	68.65	4.51
7	30,660	0.64%	196	224.77	40.68
8	30,621	0.52%	157	228.31	6.24
9	30,411	-0.17%	-53	89.42	6.07
10	30,237	-0.75%	-227	221.30	0.18
11	30,610	0.48%	146	150.80	21.22
12	30,637	0.57%	173	174.48	12.85
13	30,697	0.76%	233	38.72	4.37
14	30,662	0.65%	198	25.91	0.65
15	30,580	0.38%	116	18.92	1.20
16	30,235	-0.75%	-229	37.58	0.02
17	30,209	-0.84%	-255	266.51	19.55
18	30,759	0.97%	295	179.04	8.40
19	30,295	-0.55%	-169	159.63	4.30
20	30,259	-0.67%	-205	193.09	3.12
21	30,479	0.05%	15	226.73	29.41
22	30,542	0.26%	78	141.78	15.08
23	30,350	-0.37%	-114	184.84	10.32
24	30,270	-0.64%	-194	200.81	42.92
25	30,737	0.90%	273	158.75	17.56
26	30,712	0.81%	248	120.42	0.18
27	30,191	-0.90%	-273	184.05	7.51
28	30,330	-0.44%	-134	203.70	18.88
29	30,176	-0.95%	-288	125.35	5.63
30	30,537	0.24%	73	118.49	13.26

DISTRICT NUMBER	TOTAL POPULATION	% DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	PERIMETER DISTANCE IN MILES	LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS IN MILES
31	30,631	0.55%	167	45.47	2.09
32	30,534	0.23%	70	21.12	1.05
33	30,671	0.68%	207	21.34	0.65
34	30,455	-0.03%	-9	19.15	2.30
35	30,256	-0.68%	-208	15.22	0.15
36	30,538	0.24%	74	15.31	0.30
37	30,394	-0.23%	-70	59.65	0.00
38	30,489	0.08%	25	59.75	0.05
39	30,349	-0.38%	-115	43.34	4.01
40	30,405	-0.19%	-59	21.24	3.04
41	30,560	0.32%	96	20.30	2.70
42	30,732	0.88%	268	30.71	3.32
43	30,359	-0.34%	-105	18.56	2.63
44	30,243	-0.73%	-221	49.95	2.05
45	30,465	0.00%	1	64.00	0.26
46	30,449	-0.05%	-15	17.66	0.56
47	30,446	-0.06%	-18	138.77	18.19
48	30,265	-0.65%	-199	197.96	10.77
49	30,324	-0.46%	-140	169.83	0.18
50	30,313	-0.50%	-151	170.64	13.38
51	30,482	0.06%	18	206.63	63.44
52	30,517	0.17%	53	158.45	29.67
53	30,444	-0.07%	-20	64.94	15.50
54	30,221	-0.80%	-243	194.50	0.31
55	30,410	-0.18%	-54	167.22	11.14
56	30,212	-0.83%	-252	215.01	23.02
57	30,324	-0.46%	-140	152.32	7.49
58	30,424	-0.13%	-40	207.12	32.08
59	30,315	-0.49%	-149	25.53	0.72
60	30,343	-0.40%	-121	65.25	7.24
61	30,484	0.07%	20	74.50	3.39

DISTRICT NUMBER	TOTAL POPULATION	% DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	PERIMETER DISTANCE IN MILES	LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS IN MILES
62	30,638	0.57%	174	49.99	2.84
63	30,566	0.33%	102	123.47	7.97
64	30,496	0.11%	32	132.55	17.81
65	30,283	-0.59%	-181	38.36	1.07
66	30,308	-0.51%	-156	40.73	0.75
67	30,571	0.35%	107	55.93	2.93
68	30,305	-0.52%	-159	75.43	6.48
69	30,606	0.47%	142	47.96	4.44
70	30,395	-0.23%	-69	30.86	2.21
71	30,672	0.68%	208	70.71	3.10
72	30,763	0.98%	299	227.59	23.89
73	30,368	-0.32%	-96	136.92	10.80
74	30,604	0.46%	140	51.24	5.92
75	30,632	0.55%	168	133.38	18.10
76	30,713	0.82%	249	170.91	24.18
77	30,268	-0.64%	-196	135.63	6.08
78	30,205	-0.85%	-259	147.52	24.11
79	30,518	0.18%	54	95.64	3.33
80	30,237	-0.75%	-227	237.59	21.89
81	30,606	0.47%	142	86.24	0.10
82	30,385	-0.26%	-79	193.54	8.79
83	30,335	-0.42%	-129	111.63	5.89
84	30,463	0.00%	-1	165.89	6.79
85	30,488	0.08%	24	21.17	1.88
86	30,450	-0.05%	-14	34.21	2.63
87	30,433	-0.10%	-31	48.50	3.34
88	30,486	0.07%	22	225.33	31.08
89	30,596	0.43%	132	26.43	0.93
90	30,557	0.31%	93	44.54	5.89
91	30,741	0.91%	277	77.02	1.83
92	30,493	0.10%	29	99.20	3.21

DISTRICT NUMBER	TOTAL POPULATION	% DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	DEVIATION FROM IDEAL DISTRICT POP.	PERIMETER DISTANCE IN MILES	LENGTH-WIDTH COMPACTNESS IN MILES
93	30,463	0.00%	-1	19.16	0.27
94	30,756	0.96%	292	32.70	2.49
95	30,451	-0.04%	-13	196.05	12.03
96	30,418	-0.15%	-46	137.70	17.73
97	30,713	0.82%	249	148.64	2.32
98	30,762	0.98%	298	84.97	3.77
99	30,384	-0.26%	-80	48.09	2.79
100	30,353	-0.36%	-111	26.86	2.74

Ideal House District Population: 30,464

Lowest Population: District 29 Highest Population: District 72

Absolute Mean Deviation: 132.23 persons

Mean Deviation Percentage Variance: 0.43405%

Total Perimeter Score: 11,205.95 miles

Average Length-Width Compactness: 9.73 miles

Overall Range

	LOWEST DISTRICT POP.	HIGHEST DISTRICT POP.	OVERALL
ABSOLUTE	-288	299	587
% VARIANCE	-0.95%	0.98%	1.93%
RATIO	1.0194525		

TABLE 4
COUNTIES KEPT WHOLE IN A SENATE DISTRICT

(Total: 72)

Adair	Davis	Humboldt	O'Brien
Adams	Decatur	Ida	Osceola
Allamakee	Delaware	Iowa	Page
Appanoose	Des Moines	Jackson	Palo Alto
Audubon	Dickinson	Keokuk	Pocahontas
Benton	Emmet	Kossuth	Poweshiek
Boone	Floyd	Lee	Ringgold
Bremer	Franklin	Louisa	Sac
Buena Vista	Fremont	Lucas	Shelby
Calhoun	Greene	Lyon	Sioux
Carroll	Grundy	Madison	Tama
Cedar	Guthrie	Mahaska	Taylor
Cherokee	Hamilton	Marshall	Union
Chickasaw	Hancock	Mills	Van Buren
Clarke	Hardin	Mitchell	Wayne
Clay	Harrison	Monona	Winnebago
Clayton	Henry	Monroe	Worth
Clinton	Howard	Montgomery	Wright

COUNTIES KEPT WHOLE IN A HOUSE DISTRICT

(Total: 57)

Adair	Davis	Ida	Poweshiek
Adams	Decatur	Jackson	Ringgold
Allamakee	Delaware	Keokuk	Sac
Appanoose	Emmet	Louisa	Shelby
Audubon	Floyd	Lyon	Tama
Benton	Franklin	Madison	Taylor
Bremer	Fremont	Mills	Union
Buena Vista	Greene	Mitchell	Van Buren
Calhoun	Grundy	Monona	Wayne
Carroll	Guthrie	Monroe	Winnebago
Cedar	Hamilton	O'Brien	Worth
Cherokee	Hancock	Osceola	Wright
Chickasaw	Henry	Page	
Clarke	Howard	Palo Alto	
Clay	Humboldt	Pocahontas	

TABLE 5
DIVIDABLE PRECINCTED CITIES ABOVE 20,000 PERSONS LOCATED WITHIN A
SINGLE COUNTY AND KEPT WHOLE IN SENATE AND HOUSE DISTRICTS
(18 possible cities)

CITIES KEPT WHOLE IN SENATE DISTRICTS

Ames	Fort Dodge
Ankeny	Marion
Bettendorf	Marshalltown
Burlington	Mason City
Cedar Falls	Muscatine
Clinton	Ottumwa
Dubuque	

CITIES KEPT WHOLE IN HOUSE DISTRICTS

Burlington
Clinton
Fort Dodge
Marshalltown
Mason City
Muscatine
Ottumwa

TABLE 6

CITIES LOCATED IN MORE THAN ONE COUNTY KEPT WHOLE IN SENATE AND HOUSE DISTRICTS

(63 possible cities)

CITIES KEPT WHOLE IN SENATE DISTRICTS

(Total: 36)

Adair	Forest City	Sheldon
Bevington	Gilmore City	Shenandoah
Blue Grass	Granger	Stanley
Cascade	Janesville	Stratford
Casey	Le Grand	Stuart
Clearfield	Mitchellville	Sumner
Clive	Moravia	Tabor
Coppock	Nashua	Victor
Dunlap	Nora Springs	Walcott
Eddyville	Postville	West Branch
Fairbank	Protivin	Wilton
Farnhamville	Riceville	Zwingle

CITIES KEPT WHOLE IN HOUSE DISTRICTS

(Total: 28)

Adair	Gilmore City	Stanley
Bevington	Granger	Stratford
Cascade	Janesville	Stuart
Casey	Le Grand	Tabor
Clearfield	Moravia	Victor
Coppock	Nashua	West Branch
Dunlap	Nora Springs	Wilton
Eddyville	Postville	Zwingle
Fairbank	Riceville	
Farnhamville	Sheldon	

TABLE 7

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS PER COUNTY

	4/1/2010	Senate	Senate	House	House
	Census	Districts	Districts in	Districts	Districts in
County	Population	Required	Plan 1	Required	Plan 1
Adair	7,682	1	1	1	1
Adams	4,029	1	1	1	1
Allamakee	14,330	1	1	1	1
Appanoose	12,887	1	1	1	1
Audubon	6,119	1	1	1	1
Benton	26,076	1	1	1	1
Black Hawk	131,090	3	4	5	6
Boone	26,306	1	1	1	2
Bremer	24,276	1	1	1	1
Buchanan	20,958	1	2	1	2
Buena Vista	20,260	1	1	1	1
Butler	14,867	1	2	1	2
Calhoun	9,670	1	1	1	1
Carroll	20,816	1	1	1	1
Cass	13,956	1	2	1	2
Cedar	18,499	1	1	1	1
Cerro Gordo	44,151	1	2	2	3
Cherokee	12,072	1	1	1	1
Chickasaw	12,439	1	1	1	1
Clarke	9,286	1	1	1	1
Clay	16,667	1	1	1	1
Clayton	18,129	1	1	1	2
Clinton	49,116	1	1	2	2
Crawford	17,096	1	2	1	2
Dallas	66,135	2	2	3	3
Davis	8,753	1	1	1	1
Decatur	8,457	1	1	1	1
Delaware	17,764	1	1	1	1
Des Moines	40,325	1	1	2	2
Dickinson	16,667	1	1	1	2
Dubuque	93,653	2	2	4	4
Emmet	10,302	1	1	1	1
Fayette	20,880	1	2	1	2
Floyd	16,303	1	1	1	1
Franklin	10,680	1	1	1	1
Fremont	7,441	1	1	1	1
Greene	9,336	1	1	1	1
Grundy	12,453	1	1	1	1

	4/1/2010	Senate	Senate	House	House
	Census	Districts	Districts in	Districts	Districts in
County	Population	Required	Plan 1	Required	Plan 1
Guthrie	10,954	1	1	1	1
Hamilton	15,673	1	1	1	1
Hancock	11,341	1	1	1	1
Hardin	17,534	1	1	1	2
Harrison	14,928	1	1	1	2
Henry	20,145	1	1	1	1
Howard	9,566	1	1	1	1
Humboldt	9,815	1	1	1	1
Ida	7,089	1	1	1	1
Iowa	16,355	1	1	1	2
Jackson	19,848	1	1	1	1
Jasper	36,842	1	2	2	2
Jefferson	16,843	1	2	1	2
Johnson	130,882	3	3	5	5
Jones	20,638	1	2	1	2
Keokuk	10,511	1	1	1	1
Kossuth	15,543	1	1	1	2
Lee	35,862	1	1	2	2
Linn	211,226	4	4	7	7
Louisa	11,387	1	1	1	1
Lucas	8,898	1	1	1	2
Lyon	11,581	1	1	1	1
Madison	15,679	1	1	1	1
Mahaska	22,381	1	1	1	2
Marion	33,309	1	2	2	2
Marshall	40,648	1	1	2	2
Mills	15,059	1	1	1	1
Mitchell	10,776	1	1	1	1
Monona	9,243	1	1	1	1
Monroe	7,970	1	1	1	1
Montgomery	10,740	1	1	1	2
Muscatine	42,745	1	3	2	3
O'Brien	14,398	1	1	1	1
Osceola	6,462	1	1	1	1
Page	15,932	1	1	1	1
Palo Alto	9,421	1	1	1	1
Plymouth	24,986	1	2	1	2
Pocahontas	7,310	1	1	1	1
Polk	430,640	8	9	15	15
Pottawattamie	93,158	2	2	4	4
Poweshiek	18,914	1	1	1	1
Ringgold	5,131	1	1	1	1

	4/1/2010	Senate	Senate	House	House
	Census	Districts	Districts in	Districts	Districts in
County	Population	Required	Plan 1	Required	Plan 1
Sac	10,350	1	1	1	1
Scott	165,224	3	4	6	6
Shelby	12,167	1	1	1	1
Sioux	33,704	1	1	2	2
Story	89,542	2	3	3	4
Tama	17,767	1	1	1	1
Taylor	6,317	1	1	1	1
Union	12,534	1	1	1	1
Van Buren	7,570	1	1	1	1
Wapello	35,625	1	2	2	2
Warren	46,225	1	2	2	3
Washington	21,704	1	2	1	2
Wayne	6,403	1	1	1	1
Webster	38,013	1	2	2	3
Winnebago	10,866	1	1	1	1
Winneshiek	21,056	1	2	1	2
Woodbury	102,172	2	3	4	5
Worth	7,598	1	1	1	1
Wright	13,229	1	1	1	1