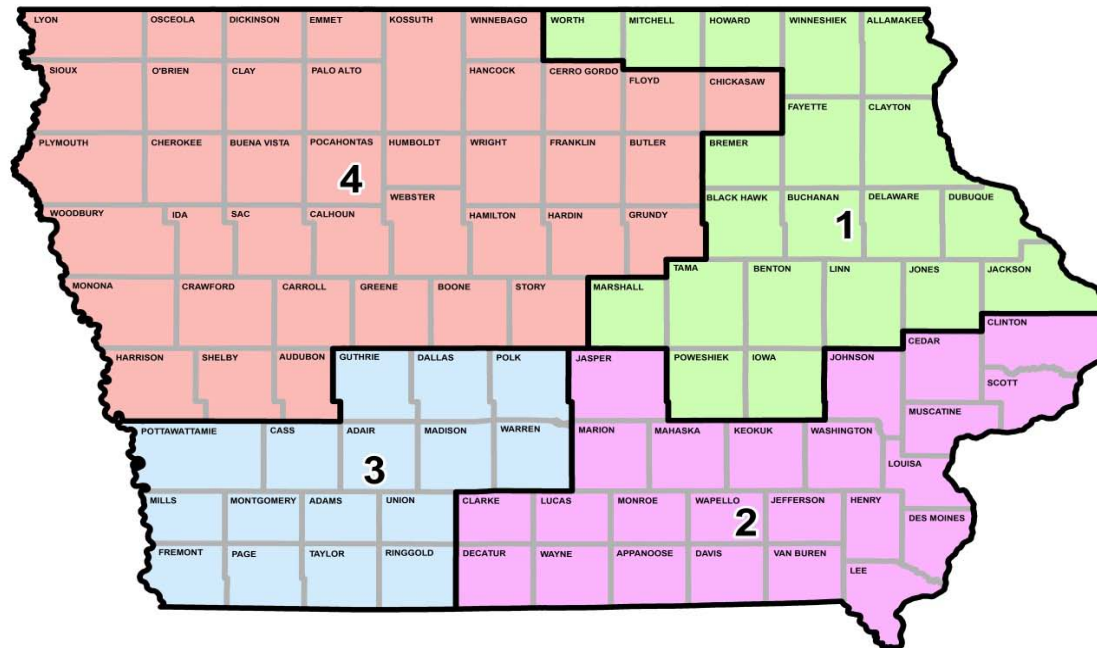


Proposed Redistricting Plan

March 31, 2011



Legislative Services Agency

Presentation Overview

- Legislative Services Agency fulfilled statutory duty
- Comments confined to plan presented
- Plan enactment subject to legislative process

Redistricting Begins

- Delivery of PL 94-171 population data by the Census Bureau to Iowa on February 10, 2011, started the process of redistricting in Iowa.
- Iowa Code § 42.2(3) directs the LSA to “use that data” to assign a population figure to each geographic or political unit used for redistricting and to then begin the preparation of congressional and legislative districting plans.
- February 10 receipt of Census Bureau population data required delivery of first proposed congressional and legislative redistricting plan to the General Assembly by April 1.

Population Analysis

Resident Population: 3,046,355 persons

Ideal district population size:

- Congressional: 761,589 persons
- Senate: 60,927 persons
- House: 30,464 persons

Voting Rights Act analysis

- Legal analysis: Can a majority/minority district be created?
- African-American population
 - 7 precincts with over 40% of voting age population, only 2 over 50%
- Hispanic population
 - 3 precincts or townships with over 40% of voting age population, none over 50%
- No combination of precincts and townships could create a majority/minority district

Congressional Redistricting

- Iowa Code § 42.4(6) provides that so far as possible each House and Senate district be included in a single Congressional district.
- Requires selection of Congressional plan prior to development of legislative plan.

Congressional Redistricting Standards

- Population equality
- Respect for political subdivisions
- Convenient contiguous territory
- Reasonably compact in form
- Prohibited political factors

Congressional Plan 1 statistics

**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		

Legislative Redistricting Standards

- Population equality
- Respect for political subdivisions
- Convenient contiguous territory
- Reasonably compact in form
- Legislative and congressional nesting of districts
- Numbering of Senate districts
- Prohibited political factors

Nesting standard

- Iowa Code § 42.4(6) provides that so far as possible each House and Senate district be included in a single Congressional district.
- 12 Senate and 25 House districts per Congressional district, minimum 2 Senate districts cross Congressional district boundaries.

Legislative Plan 1 statistics

Population and Compactness

SENATE

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		

Population and Compactness

HOUSE

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		

Respect for Political Subdivisions

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

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

DIVIDABLE PRECINCTED CITIES ABOVE 20,000 PERSONS LOCATED WITHIN 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	

Respect for Political Subdivisions

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	

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

(63 possible cities)

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	

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 HOUSE DISTRICTS

Burlington
 Clinton
 Fort Dodge
 Marshalltown
 Mason City
 Muscatine
 Ottumwa

Iowa Code § 42.4(8)

Senate Elections - Numbering

Each bill embodying a plan drawn under this section shall include provisions for election of senators to the general assemblies which take office in the years ending in three and five, which shall be in conformity with Article III, section 6, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

Senate Numbering

- Article III, section 6 provides that Senate districts shall be classified so as to keep, as nearly as possible, the number of Senate elections for a two-year term in the year ending in 2 to a minimum.
- Requires numbering of newly created Senate districts to try and create as many “holdover” senatorial districts as possible. (For 2011, focus on odd numbered districts, those with 2010 elections)
- Numbering only done after district boundaries established – political considerations not allowed in drawing of proposed districts.

How does it compare to past plans?

Congressional districts and Population - historical review

- 1981 Plan overview
 - Iowa total population: 2,913,387
 - Congressional districts (6):
 - Ideal district population: 485,564
 - Absolute overall range: 217 (+144, -73)
 - Overall range percentage variance: .045%
- 1991 Plan overview
 - Iowa total population: 2,776,755
 - Congressional districts (5):
 - Ideal district population: 555,351
 - Absolute overall range: 265 (+143, -122)
 - Overall range percentage variance: .05%
- 2001 Plan overview
 - Iowa total population: 2,926,324
 - Congressional districts (5):
 - Ideal district population: 585,265
 - Absolute overall range: 134 (+40, -94)
 - Overall range percentage variance: .023%

Legislative districts and Population - historical review

- 1981 Plan characteristics
 - Senate districts
 - Ideal district population: 58,268
 - Absolute overall range: 412 (+226, -186)
 - Overall range percentage variance: .71%
 - House districts:
 - Ideal district population: 29,134
 - Absolute overall range: 520 (+289, -231)
 - Overall range percentage variance: 1.78%
- 1991 Plan characteristics
 - Senate districts
 - Ideal district population: 55,535
 - Absolute overall range: 804 (+457, -347)
 - Overall range percentage variance: 1.45%
 - House districts:
 - Ideal district population: 27,768
 - Absolute overall range: 548 (+272, -276)
 - Overall range percentage variance: 1.97%
- 2001 Plan characteristics
 - Senate districts
 - Ideal district population: 58,526
 - Absolute overall range: 855 (+439, -416)
 - Overall range percentage variance: 1.46%
 - House districts:
 - Ideal district population: 29,263
 - Absolute overall range: 552 (+281, -271)
 - Overall range percentage variance: 1.886%

Historical review – Paired Incumbents

- 1981 Plan overview
 - Congressional districts (6):
 - Paired incumbents: 2
 - Senate districts
 - Paired incumbents: 14
 - House districts:
 - Paired incumbents: 36
- 1991 Plan overview
 - Congressional districts (5):
 - Paired incumbents: 2
 - Senate districts
 - Paired incumbents: 20
 - House districts:
 - Paired incumbents: 40
- 2001 Plan overview
 - Congressional districts (5):
 - Paired incumbents: 2
 - Senate districts
 - Paired incumbents: 25
 - House districts:
 - Paired incumbents: 39

What's Next?

- TRAC: Conduct 4 public hearings and submit a report to the General Assembly on the first proposed redistricting plan.
- Consideration of bill:
 - Legislature may not consider until at least 3 days after TRAC report released.
 - Bill must be brought to a vote expeditiously (continues through process until rejected by vote of **entire House or Senate** – can't be rejected in committee).
 - Only corrective amendments allowed.