

REPORT OF THE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE
TO THE SERVICE COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Redistricting Committee of the Legislative Council, consisting of Senators JoAnn Johnson, Jeff Angelo, and John Kibbie, and Representatives Bob Brunkhorst, Steve Falck, and Janet Metcalf, met on June 26, 2000, in the Reagen Conference Room in the State Capitol. Senators Johnson, Angelo, and Kibbie, and Representative Metcalf were present. Representative Brunkhorst was present by conference telephone call. The Committee makes the following report and recommendations to the Service Committee:

1. That the Redistricting Committee received the following redistricting information:
 - Redistricting Quick Takes describing Iowa's unique statutory redistricting process
 - Summary of 1989-1991 preparations for redistricting
 - Redistricting Phase 3 budget authorization request
 - Iowa Code chapter 42 governing Iowa's redistricting process
 - 2000-2001 redistricting timetable
 - 1981 and 1991 newspaper clippings regarding Iowa's redistricting process
 - Redistricting issues for consideration by the Redistricting Committee

2. That the Legislative Service Bureau, in cooperation with the four caucus staffs, respond to the United States Bureau of the Census' solicitation of requests for receipt of Census 2000 Data and Geographic Products to be provided to the Iowa General Assembly, at no cost, pursuant to federal statute.

3. That the Service Committee recommend to the Legislative Council the approval of the negotiation and entering into of a contract between the Legislative Council and a vendor for Phase 3 of redistricting (the proposal and enactment of congressional and legislative redistricting plans), and that the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Legislative Council, in consultation with the Minority Leaders, be authorized to approve the final contract, after continuing consultation with the members of the Redistricting Committee.

4. That the Service Committee recommend to the Legislative Council the approval of the hiring of one additional redistricting staff person for the Legislative Service Bureau (LSB) for the 2000-2001 budget year (LSB budget modification), the hiring of a temporary drafter/staffer for the 2001 legislative session to replace Ed Cook who has been reassigned to the redistricting project (no LSB budget modification contemplated), and the purchase of any additional hardware necessary for the Iowa General Assembly to complete redistricting (joint expense authorization).

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REDISTRICTING QUICK TAKES:

I. Independent, not collaborative

- LSB unique role - we don't "work" with the legislature in formulating redistricting plans - we draw plans independently for legislative consideration using only the applicable statutory and constitutional guidelines.
- Caucus staff expertise is needed in reviewing and drafting plans (policy on 3rd plan amendments has been that LSB does not develop them - only a technical review)

II. One and done, not multiple choice

- If a redistricting plan is rejected by the General Assembly, subsequent plans are drawn to more exacting population measurements, making acceptance of the rejected plan as a 3rd plan amendment a legal risk.

III. Tunnel Vision

- The only factors the LSB considers in drawing redistricting plans are those authorized by statute and the constitution. In addition, the LSB is prohibited from considering other factors, such as incumbent addresses and other political and demographic data. It is, in effect, a "blind" process from a partisan perspective. We will have no idea what the partisan effect of a plan will be nor can we ever take it into account.
- Current congressional and legislative district boundaries are not considered in drawing the new boundaries.
- The process of drawing new districts starts from a blank slate - the LSB does not take existing district boundaries and adjust them based on population shifts.
- Legislators need to know that they do not "own" their district and that several will likely be paired in a new district with another legislator - while the district may go north now, it may go east, west, or south in the new plan.

IV. No magic button

- While the technology to assist the LSB in drafting plans has greatly improved from 1990, we do not push a computer button to generate plans - redistricting drafters are the ones who combine the various redistricting geography units (i.e. counties, cities, precincts, townships) to form new congressional and legislative boundaries. Several plans are drawn and examined to try and select the "best" plan based upon the applicable statutory and constitutional guidelines.

1989-1991 Preparations for Redistricting

1. Completed Phase 1 of the Census 1990 Redistricting Data Program, where census block boundary names were verified.
2. Completed Phase 2 of the Census 1990 Redistricting Data Program, where city and county precinct boundary information was sent to the Census Bureau for input into their TIGER geographic data base system as *Voting Tabulation Districts* (i.e., VTDs). This program was completed by LSB with paper maps and without the aid of computers.
3. A redistricting vendor (Election Data Services, Inc.) was chosen to provide a computerized redistricting system to the state. EDS successfully performed various system tests and installed the system in the Senate, House and LSB in 1990.
4. LSB recombined some VTDs, submitted earlier to the Census Bureau, into *Redistricting Data Units* (i.e., RDUs) that were then used for purposes of building new legislative districts in 1991. A "true precinct-to-RDU" equivalency list was created by LSB in conjunction with all caucus staff offices, and sent to EDS. This information helped EDS determine if election results information corresponded to the true precincts as well as the RDUs used for redistricting.
5. LSB created "Do-It-Yourself" redistricting maps for distribution to the general public. Computer mapping software was used, in conjunction with manual cartographic practices. Once the 1990 block-level census data became available, this information was included on the maps, and publishing commenced.
6. The Senate, House and LSB set up redistricting offices or areas, including furnishings, computers, and printing devices.
7. A new LSB staff person was hired to assist with redistricting duties.
8. LSB publishes a redistricting newsletter.
9. LSB gives speeches on redistricting topics to various organizations.
10. In late 1990, all VTD and RDU boundary data inputted into the EDS redistricting system was checked by LSB for accuracy.
11. On 1/25/91, county population totals were received. This data was plugged into the redistricting systems, and LSB began congressional plan development immediately. Census Bureau has informed us that county and block data from Census 2000 will arrive at the same time, probably in March 2001.
12. On 2/14/91, block-level population totals were received. This data was provided to EDS, who inputted it into the redistricting systems. The final redistricting software including all block-level and RDU population data was provided to the state at the end of March 1991.
13. While EDS was working on the block-level data (see item 9 above), LSB added the RDU population data to the Do-It-Yourself redistricting maps. The maps were printed and ready for distribution to the public in early April 1991.
14. In February 1991, the Legislative Council set a policy of availability, pricing and distribution of the redistricting computer files and paper maps to the public.
15. Once the date for Plan 1 submission to the legislature was determined (by statute), the Temporary Redistricting Advisory Commission set up three public hearings. LSB arranged the venues for the hearings and provided staff to answer questions at the hearings.

DATE**REDISTRICTING ACTIVITY**

June 2000	Phase 2 of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program completed
June 2000	Select Vendor for Phase 3 and provide technical resources for Senate, House, and LSB, and staff for LSB
June – December 2000	Special Redistricting Committee of Legislative Council meets to consider resource, education, redistricting criteria and processes, and public access issues
Summer/Fall 2000	Redistricting Data Units (used to build new legislative districts) created with ArcView redistricting software
Summer/Fall 2000	Election precinct boundaries updated in ArcView to reflect new annexations, etc.
Summer/Fall 2000	Base maps created in ArcView for <i>Do-It-Yourself</i> and new legislative/congressional district paper maps
Fall 2000	Set up redistricting offices for LSB
Fall 2000	Election return data provided to caucuses by vendor and incorporated into redistricting system
Fall 2000	Computer hardware/software for redistricting purchased, installed, and tested
January 2001	Redistricting computer system training completed
February 2001	Temporary Redistricting Advisory Commission established
Feb.-March 2001	Census Bureau releases TIGER files containing geographic data to correspond with 2000 census data
March 2001	2000 census population data released by Census Bureau and loaded into redistricting database
May 2001	LSB submits 1st redistricting plan to General Assembly 2 months after receiving 2000 census data
May 2001	Temporary Redistricting Advisory Commission holds 3 public hearings throughout the state
May-June 2001	1st redistricting plan enacted
Summer/Fall 2001	Reprecincting performed by city and county jurisdictions after redistricting plan enacted
Summer/Fall 2001	LSB and Secretary of State verify all new precinct, supervisor district, and school director district plans

LEGAL COUNSELS

Douglas L. Adkisson
 Edwin G. Cook
 Susan E. Crowley
 Patricia A. Funaro
 Michael J. Goedert
 Cole R. Haatvedt
 Janet S. Johnson
 Mark W. Johnson
 Timothy C. McDermott
 Joseph E. McEniry
 Richard S. Nelson

RESEARCH ANALYSTS

Kathleen B. Hanlon
 Thane R. Johnson

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA**LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU**

STATE CAPITOL
 DES MOINES, IOWA 50319
 (515) 281-3566
 FAX (515) 281-8027

DIANE E. BOLENDER

DIRECTOR

RICHARD L. JOHNSON

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

JOHN C. POLLAK

COMMITTEE SERVICES ADMINISTRATOR

LESLIE E. W. HICKEY

IOWA CODE EDITOR

KATHLEEN K. BATES

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE EDITOR

JULIE E. LIVERS

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE DIRECTOR

June 23, 2000

MEMORANDUM

TO: Co-chairpersons Johnson and Brunkhorst and Members of the Redistricting Committee

FROM: Diane Bolender *JB*

RE: REDISTRICTING PHASE 3 BUDGET AUTHORIZATION FOR FY2001

I request that the Redistricting Committee recommend to the Service Committee that the Legislative Council approve the negotiation and entering into of a contract between the Legislative Council and Election Data Services, Inc. (EDS) for Phase 3 of redistricting, with the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Legislative Council authorized to approve the final contract. Phase 3 is the final phase in which congressional and legislative districts are proposed initially by the Legislative Service Bureau and enacted into law by the General Assembly.

I also request that the Redistricting Committee recommend to the Service Committee that the Legislative Council approve the hiring of one additional redistricting staff person for the Legislative Service Bureau (LSB) for this budget year (LSB budget modification), the hiring of a temporary drafter/staffer for the 2001 session to replace Ed Cook (LSB budget), and the purchase of any additional hardware necessary for the Iowa General Assembly to complete redistricting (joint expense authorization).

The Legislative Council contracted with EDS for technical assistance for both Phase 1 and Phase 2. Phase 1 was titled the Census Bureau's Block Boundary Suggestion Project. Under that project the Legislative Service Bureau and the Census Bureau, with input from local political subdivisions, agreed upon the designation of all census block boundary lines, mainly using political subdivision boundary lines and visible physical features of geography such as streets, roads, rivers, and lakes. In this phase EDS also assisted the LSB by

digitizing all of the Iowa election precinct boundaries so that the official designation of all census block boundary lines could be completed electronically rather than on paper maps.

Phase 2 was titled the Voting District Project. In this phase EDS provided software and other technical assistance to the LSB to electronically link the officially designated census block boundary lines from Phase 1 with current election precinct boundaries. This phase is almost complete with only the final boundary verifications and most recent annexation changes to be entered into the database.

Phase 3 is usually described as actual redistricting. For Iowa, this phase consists of final preparation and verification of Census Bureau geography (the TIGER 2000 base map), preparing the final voter tabulation districts (VTDs), loading that geographical database into a software system capable of redrawing congressional and legislative district boundaries using VTDs combined into redistricting data units (RDUs)(mostly election precincts), preparing the final population database received from the Census Bureau for loading into our system, preparing the associated voter registration and election return data for use by the four caucuses, and associating both the historical election precincts and the newly created RDUs with the corresponding population and other demographic data. Because of EDS's extensive work in this area of geographic information systems and election data, and because of EDS's working knowledge of Iowa redistricting system, it is proposed that the Legislative Council approve entering into a software and technical consulting contract with EDS to provide needed services to allow the LSB to prepare the redistricting plans and to allow the Senate and House to analyze the plans prior to enactment. The following itemization presents approximate costs for the different components of Phase III attributable to the LSB and to the Senate and the House (including public access):

**IOWA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
REDISTRICTING EXPENSES**

FY 2001

I. Legislative Service Bureau

A. Geographic Data Preparation

1. Create TIGER 2000 base map - \$1,360
2. Receive and import census block-to-precinct equivalencies to redistricting database (create VTDs and RDUs) - \$3,122 (split 65% Senate/House and 35% LSB)(billed per hour)
3. Verify and document geographic database and maps - \$4,847 (split 65% Senate/House and 35% LSB)(billed per hour)
4. ArcView license for GIS Tools software - \$250
5. Electronic backup and storage media - \$100

Total (1-5) - \$9,679

B. Population Data Preparation

1. Prepare 2000 population data for REMAP 2000 - \$10,210
2. Verify and document population database - \$10,440
3. Electronic backup and storage media - \$100

Total (1-3) - \$20,750

C. Hardware and Workstations

1. Three computers with 850 processors (\$7,500) and three 21" monitors (\$3,000) - \$10,500
2. Two printers - \$1,000
3. Workstation work surfaces and dividers - \$ __, __

Total (1-2) - \$11,500

D. Software

1. Compile technical documentation for REMAP 2000 - \$6,250
2. REMAP 2000 software license (first copy) - \$25,000
3. REMAP 2000 software licenses (two additional copies) - \$20,000
4. Install REMAP 2000 - \$1,120 (split with Senate/House) (see Training and Travel also)

5. Electronic backup and storage media - \$125 (split with Senate/House)
6. Hard copy media for user guide - \$125 (split with Senate/House)
7. Software programming for Iowa compact measures - \$12,600 (billed per hour)

Total (1-7) - \$65,220 (maximum)

E. Software Support

1. Technical support @ \$500 per month for approximately six months beginning upon receipt of REMAP 2000 software (split with Senate/House) - \$3,000
2. Telephone technical support charges for approximately six months beginning upon receipt of REMAP 2000 software (split with Senate/House) - \$1,250

Total (1-2) - \$4,250 (maximum)

F. Training and Travel

1. Two trainers, one day @ \$1,000 per day - \$2,000
2. Travel for training and REMAP 2000 install (split with Senate/House) - \$1,987 (billed per trip)

Total (1-2) - \$3,987 (maximum)

G. One LSB Professional Employee

1. Salary - \$40,000
2. Support and Benefits - \$10,000

Total (1-2) - \$50,000

Total A1-5(\$9,679), B1-3(\$20,750), D1-7(\$65,220), E1-2(\$4,250), F1-2(\$3,987) = \$103,876 (essential software and support, consulting, data preparation, and training)

Total C1-2 = \$11,500 (hardware)

Total C3 = \$__,__ (workstations)

Total G1-2 = \$50,000 (essential LSB employee)

II. Senate and House of Representatives (including public access)

A. Geographic Data Preparation

1. Receive and import census block-to-precinct equivalencies to redistricting database (create VTDs and RDUs) - \$5,798 (split 65% Senate/House and 35% LSB)(billed per hour)

2. Verify and document geographic database and maps - \$9,003 (split 65% Senate/House and 35% LSB)(billed per hour)

Total (1-2) - \$14,801

B. Population Data Preparation

1. Prepare 1999 population estimates for REMAP 2000 - \$2,430 (optional)

2. File of 1999 population estimates - \$2,000 (optional)

3. Multi-race and sampling population data analyses - \$25,000 (optional)

Total (1-3) - \$29,430

C. Election and Registration Data Preparation

1. Prepare voter registration database for data disaggregation - \$3,740

2. Disaggregate precinct-level election data and link to TIGER 2000 - \$20,830

3. Verify and document election database - \$11,230

4. Telephone expense for data verification - \$100

5. Electronic backup and storage media - \$100

6. Geocode voter registration database (1,769,827 voter records @ \$0.025 per record) - \$44,245.68 (disaggregates election results by voting age population) (optional)

Total (1-5) - \$36,000

Total (6) - \$44,245.68

D. Hardware

1. Four computers for caucuses with 850 processors (\$10,000) and four 21" monitors (\$4,000) - \$14,000

2. One computer for public access with an 850 processor (\$2,500) and one 21" monitor (\$1,000) - \$3,500

3. Five printers - \$2,500

Total (1-3) - \$20,000

E. Software

1. REMAP 2000 software licenses (four copies for caucuses) - \$40,000

2. REMAP 2000 software license for public access terminal - \$10,000

3. Install REMAP 2000 - \$1,120 (split with LSB) (see Training and Travel also)

4. Electronic backup and storage media - \$125 (split with LSB)
5. Hard copy media for user guide - \$125 (split with LSB)
6. REMAP "Lite" development for Internet Map Server for public access - \$24,360
7. Install REMAP "Lite" for Internet public access - \$2,240
8. REMAP "Lite" software license for Internet @ \$5,000 per license - \$5,000
9. ArcView Internet Deployment License and Internet Map Server Extension Software - \$5,500

Total (1-5) - \$51,370 (maximum)

Total (6-9) - \$37,100

F. Software Support

1. Technical support @ \$500 per month for approximately six months beginning upon receipt of REMAP 2000 software (split with LSB) - \$3,000
2. Telephone technical support charges for approximately six months beginning upon receipt of REMAP 2000 software (split with LSB) - \$1,250

Total (1-2) - \$4,250 (maximum)

G. Training and Travel

1. Two trainers, three days @ \$1,000 per day - \$6,000
2. Travel for training and REMAP 2000 install (split with LSB) - \$1,987

Total (1-2) - \$7,987

H. On-Site Technical Support (optional)

1. Personnel services @ \$12,500 per month for four months - \$50,000
2. Personnel travel and expenses for four months - \$13,074

Total (1-2) - \$63,074

Total A1-2(\$14,801), C1-5(\$36,000), E1-5(\$51,370), F1-2(\$4,250), G1-2(\$7,987) = \$114,408 (essential software and support, consulting, data preparation, and training)

Total D1-3 = \$20,000 (hardware)

Total E6-9 = \$37,100 (Internet public access)

Total B1-3(\$29,430), C6(\$44,245.68), H1-2(\$63,074) = \$136,749.68 (1999 population data preparation and multi-race and sampling population data analyses, geocoding voter registration data, and on-site technical support)

REDISTRICTING ISSUES:

The following list presents several issues concerning the redistricting process in Iowa that will need to be resolved, or at least considered in some manner, before the redistricting process moves to completion next year.

1. A redistricting budget needs to be finalized. Budget decisions need to account for resources needed by the caucus staffs and LSB to complete redistricting.

2. Public access issues. What information and data will be made available to the public and in what form? Should most information be transmitted electronically with limited paper distribution? A policy concerning any costs or charges to be assessed for release of information needs to be established. Possible internet access by the public to redistricting information and tools needs discussion.

3. Should the LSB accept and consider redistricting plans developed and submitted by third parties? What procedure or limits should be placed on this if allowed?

4. Should census population data which is adjusted based upon sampling be used or should unadjusted population data be used?

5. Should the redistricting plan submitted to the legislature combine the congressional and legislative plan in a single bill? A plan combining both should probably be used if the legislature wants legislative districts to generally be contained within congressional boundaries.

6. How should the new legislative districts be described in the bill provided the legislature? Should the current method of using a metes and bounds description be used, or should LSB use the redistricting unit classifier (e.g. precinct name) with a subsequent metes and bounds description to be adopted as a "code editor" type bill later?

7. How should each redistricting plan and report developed by the LSB be distributed to members of the legislature and the public?

8. What procedures should be followed if the Legislature goes to a third redistricting plan?

9. What educational assistance concerning the redistricting process does the legislature need from LSB?

10. What assistance should be provided for local redistricting efforts?



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-0001

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

MAR 01 2000

The Honorable Thomas J. Vilsack
Governor of Iowa
State Capitol
1007 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50319-0001

Dear Governor Vilsack:

This is in regard to the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program.

Next year we will provide the governor and the majority and minority legislative leaders in each state with population data and associated geographic products from Census 2000. To satisfy the requirements of Public Law 94-171 (copy enclosed), we will furnish you a copy of the Census 2000 Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Redistricting Data file on CD-ROM(s) by April 1, 2001. Barring unanticipated operational difficulties, these P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data will reflect corrections for overcounts and undercounts as measured by the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation.

In addition, we can also provide you with single copies of several other products if you wish. Please review the enclosed list and return to us an annotated copy on which you have indicated the specific items you wish to receive next year. This will assist us in planning timely and cost-effective production of the selected products.

When you send us your completed list, please include a covering letter that designates an individual on your staff with whom we can work on the technical issues of delivering these selected materials. In addition, please review the enclosed excerpt from *State Redistricting Profiles* (National Conference of State Legislatures, Denver, October 1999) and confirm your state's redistricting deadlines shown in item 6. While we cannot begin to deliver the population data earlier than March 2001, we will do all that is possible to consider your redistricting deadlines (if any) as we plan our processing.

The "Distribution List" below specifies the elected officials in your state to whom we are writing. If there are other elected officials who have a formal role in the redistricting process in your state, please let us know. We look forward to hearing from you, but in the meantime, if you have questions, please contact me or Ms. Cathy McCully of our Redistricting Data Office on 301.457.4039.

Thank you.

(Signed) Marshall L. Turner, Jr.

Marshall L. Turner, Jr., Chief
Census 2000 Redistricting Data Office

Enclosures

Distribution List

The Honorable Thomas J. Vilsack, Governor of Iowa
The Honorable Mary Kramer, President of the Senate
The Honorable Stewart E. Iverson, Jr., Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Michael E. Gronstal, Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Brent Siegrist, Speaker of the House
The Honorable Christopher Rants, House Majority Leader
The Honorable David Schrader, House Minority Leader

Information List

Gary Rudicil, Legislative Service Bureau
Diane Bolander, Director Legislative Services

CENSUS 2000 DATA AND GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

(1) **Census Block Maps**--These maps will be available for each county and they will show the boundaries and unique identification codes for each census block for which Census 2000 population data are tabulated. If a state provided boundaries for its voting districts (e.g., election precincts) under the provisions of Public Law 94-171, these maps also will include boundaries and other identifiers for these areas. These map sheets will be approximately 36" by 33" and the number of sheets will vary depending on the number of blocks in a state, population density, etc. NOTE: This product will be available in paper, and also in electronic format as HPGL (Hewlett Packard Graphics Language) files, only on DVD because of file size (for your plotter), and PDF files on CD-ROM (for viewing on your PC). The number of map sheets may range from several hundred to several thousand per state. This is the first available geographic product that will show the Census 2000 geographic boundaries. Paper maps will be delivered to state officials on a flow basis by county.

MEDIUM		TIMING
Paper Maps		January to the end of February 2001.
DVD only	HPGL	April 2001
CD-ROM only	PDF	May 2001

You may request one copy of any or all of these formats:

Do you wish to receive: paper Yes No
 Do you wish to receive: HPGL (DVD only) Yes No
 Do you wish to receive: PDF (CD-ROM only) Yes No

(2) **Census 2000 TIGER/Line File**--This product will identify final census 2000 tabulation boundaries, names and codes for census blocks, census tracts, places, counties, and so forth. If a state submitted boundaries for its voting districts and/or state legislative districts under the provisions of Public Law 94-171, these TIGER/Line files also will include boundaries and other identifiers for these areas. This product will be delivered for your entire state on one CD-ROM.. NOTE: This file is intended to be used with redistricting software you develop or purchase from a vendor. Desktop mapping and GIS software may require the use of additional software to translate the TIGER/Line file into the internal format used by your software.

CD-ROM only **TIMING:** January to the end of February 2001.

Do you wish to receive a copy of this file for your state? Yes No.

(3) **Unadjusted Block Data from Census 2000**--In compliance with a 1997 law (Public Law 105-119; section 209j), the Census Bureau is required to make publically available, at the same time as the PL 94-171 Redistricting Data, a file that contains the same data items for the same geographic areas but which does not reflect any of the corrections from the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation for undercounts or overcounts of the population. These data will be delivered on CD-ROM.*

CD-ROM only **TIMING:** March to April 1, 2001

Do you wish to receive a copy of these unadjusted block population data? Yes No

(4) Voting District Outline Maps--These paper maps (36" by 33") will show the county and an outline of any state legislative districts (e.g., state house or senate) and any voting districts (e.g., election precincts, wards) that the state submitted under the provisions of the Census 2000 PL 94-171 Redistricting Data Program. NOTE: We expect that the number of maps sheets generally will range from a few to 20 sheets per county, and will be delivered on a flow basis by county. This product will be available in paper, and also in electronic format as HPGL files (for your plotter) and PDF files (for viewing on your PC).

MEDIUM		TIMING
Paper Maps		January to the end of February 2001.
CD-ROM or DVD	HPGL	April 2001.
CD-ROM only	PDF	May 2001

You may request one copy of any or all of these formats:

Do you wish to receive:	paper		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you wish to receive :	HPGL	(CD-ROM <input type="checkbox"/> or DVD <input type="checkbox"/>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you wish to receive :	PDF	(CD-ROM only)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

(5) Census Tract Outline Maps--These paper maps (36" by 33") will show the boundaries of each census tract. NOTE: We expect that the number of maps sheets generally will range from a few to 20 sheets per county, and will be delivered on a flow basis by county. This product will be available in paper, and also in electronic format as HPGL files (for your plotter) and PDF files (for viewing on your PC).

MEDIUM		TIMING
Paper Maps		January to the end of February 2001.
CD-ROM or DVD	HPGL	April 2001.
CD-ROM only	PDF	May 2001

You may request one copy of any or all of these formats:

Do you wish to receive:	paper		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you wish to receive :	HPGL	(CD-ROM <input type="checkbox"/> or DVD <input type="checkbox"/>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you wish to receive :	PDF	(CD-ROM only)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

INSTRUCTIONS: Please mark which of these items you wish to receive and return this annotated list with a signed letter which indicates with whom on your staff you wish us to work concerning the technical details for delivery of these products to you or your designated recipient in 2001. Send your letter and list to:

Ms. Catherine McCully
Assistant Chief
Census 2000 Redistricting Data Office
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, D.C. 20233

If you have questions, please contact Marshall Turner, Chief, Census 2000 Redistricting Data Office or Cathy McCully, Assistant Chief, at 301.457.4039, fax 301.457.4348.

CHAPTER 42
REDISTRICTING GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

42.1 Definitions.

42.2 Preparations for redistricting.

42.3 Timetable for preparation of plan.

42.4 Redistricting standards.

42.5 Temporary redistricting advisory commission.

42.6 Duties of commission.

42.7 Special arrangements for 1980–1981. Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1021, § 7.

42.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

1. "*Chief election officer*" means the state commissioner of elections as defined by section 47.1.
2. "*Commission*" means the temporary redistricting advisory commission established pursuant to this chapter.
3. "*Federal census*" means the decennial census required by federal law to be conducted by the United States bureau of the census in every year ending in zero.
4. "*Four selecting authorities*" means:
 - a. The majority floor leader of the state senate.
 - b. The minority floor leader of the state senate.
 - c. The majority floor leader of the state house of representatives.
 - d. The minority floor leader of the state house of representatives.
5. "*Partisan public office*" means:
 - a. An elective or appointive office in the executive or legislative branch or in an independent establishment of the federal government.
 - b. An elective office in the executive or legislative branch of the government of this state, or an office which is filled by appointment and is exempt from the merit system under section 19A.3.
 - c. An office of a county, city or other political subdivision of this state which is filled by an election process involving nomination and election of candidates on a partisan basis.
6. "*Plan*" means a plan for legislative and congressional reapportionment drawn up pursuant to

the requirements of this chapter.

7. "*Political party office*" means an elective office in the national or state organization of a political party, as defined by section 43.2.

8. "*Relative*" means an individual who is related to the person in question as father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, grandfather, grandmother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother or half sister.

[C81, § 42.1]

42.2 Preparations for redistricting.

1. The legislative service bureau shall acquire appropriate information, review and evaluate available facilities, and develop programs and procedures in preparation for drawing congressional and legislative redistricting plans on the basis of each federal census. Funds shall be expended for the purchase or lease of equipment and materials only with prior approval of the legislative council.

2. By December 31 of each year ending in zero, the legislative service bureau shall obtain from the United States bureau of the census information regarding geographic and political units in this state for which federal census population data has been gathered and will be tabulated. The legislative service bureau shall use the data so obtained to:

a. Prepare necessary descriptions of geographic and political units for which census data will be reported, and which are suitable for use as components of legislative districts.

b. Prepare maps of counties, cities and other geographic units within the state, which may be used to illustrate the locations of legislative district boundaries proposed in plans drawn in accordance with section 42.4.

3. As soon as possible after January 1 of each year ending in one, the legislative service bureau shall obtain from the United States bureau of the census the population data needed for legislative districting which the census bureau is required to provide this state under United States Pub. L. 94-171, and shall use that data to assign a population figure based upon certified federal census data to each geographic or political unit described pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "a". Upon completing that task, the legislative service bureau shall begin the preparation of congressional and legislative districting plans as required by section 42.3.

[C81, § 42.2]

42.3 Timetable for preparation of plan.

1. Not later than April 1 of each year ending in one, the legislative service bureau shall deliver to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives identical bills

embodying a plan of legislative and congressional districting prepared in accordance with section 42.4. It is the intent of this chapter that the general assembly shall bring the bill to a vote in either the senate or the house of representatives expeditiously, but not less than seven days after the report of the commission required by section 42.6 is received and made available to the members of the general assembly, under a procedure or rule permitting no amendments except those of a purely corrective nature. It is further the intent of this chapter that if the bill is approved by the first house in which it is considered, it shall expeditiously be brought to a vote in the second house under a similar procedure or rule.

2. If the bill embodying the plan submitted by the legislative service bureau under subsection 1 fails to be approved by a constitutional majority in either the senate or the house of representatives, the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the house, as the case may be, shall at once transmit to the legislative service bureau information which the senate or house may direct regarding reasons why the plan was not approved. The legislative service bureau shall prepare a bill embodying a second plan of legislative and congressional districting prepared in accordance with section 42.4, and taking into account the reasons cited by the senate or house of representatives for its failure to approve the plan insofar as it is possible to do so within the requirements of section 42.4. If a second plan is required under this subsection, the bill embodying it shall be delivered to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives not later than May 1 of the year ending in one, or twenty-one days after the date of the vote by which the senate or the house of representatives fails to approve the bill submitted under subsection 1, whichever date is later. It is the intent of this chapter that, if it is necessary to submit a bill under this subsection, the bill be brought to a vote not less than seven days after the bill is printed and made available to the members of the general assembly, in the same manner as prescribed for the bill required under subsection 1.

3. If the bill embodying the plan submitted by the legislative service bureau under subsection 2 fails to be approved by a constitutional majority in either the senate or the house of representatives, the same procedure as prescribed by subsection 2 shall be followed. If a third plan is required under this subsection, the bill embodying it shall be delivered to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives not later than June 1 of the year ending in one, or twenty-one days after the date of the vote by which the senate or the house of representatives fails to approve the bill submitted under subsection 2, whichever date is later. It is the intent of this chapter that, if it is necessary to submit a bill under this subsection, the bill be brought to a vote within the same time period after its delivery to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives as is prescribed for the bill submitted under subsection 2, but shall be subject to amendment in the same manner as other bills.

4. Notwithstanding subsections 1, 2 and 3 of this section:

a. If population data from the federal census which is sufficient to permit preparation of a congressional districting plan complying with article III, section 37 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa becomes available at an earlier time than the population data needed to permit preparation of a legislative districting plan in accordance with section 42.4, the legislative service bureau shall so inform the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives. If the presiding officers so direct, the legislative service bureau shall prepare a separate bill establishing congressional districts and submit it separately from the bill establishing legislative districts. It is the intent of this chapter that the general assembly shall proceed to consider the congressional districting bill in substantially the manner prescribed by subsections 1, 2 and 3 of this section.

b. If the population data for legislative districting which the United States census bureau is required to provide this state under United States Pub. L. 94-171 and, if used by the legislative service bureau, the corresponding topologically integrated geographic encoding and referencing data file for that population data, is not available to the legislative service bureau on or before February 1 of the year ending in one, the dates set forth in this section shall be extended by a number of days equal to the number of days after February 1 of the year ending in one that the federal census population data and the topologically integrated geographic encoding and referencing data file for legislative districting becomes available.

[C81, § 42.3]

94 Acts, ch 1179, §1, 2

42.4 Redistricting standards.

1. Legislative and congressional districts shall be established on the basis of population.

a. Senatorial and representative districts, respectively, shall each have a population as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal population for such districts, determined by dividing the number of districts to be established into the population of the state reported in the federal decennial census. Senatorial districts and representative districts shall not vary in population from the respective ideal district populations except as necessary to comply with one of the other standards enumerated in this section. In no case shall the quotient, obtained by dividing the total of the absolute values of the deviations of all district populations from the applicable ideal district population by the number of districts established, exceed one percent of the applicable ideal district population. No senatorial district shall have a population which exceeds that of any other senatorial district by more than five percent, and no representative district shall have a population which exceeds that of any other representative district by more than five percent.

b. Congressional districts shall each have a population as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal district population, derived as prescribed in paragraph "a" of this subsection. No congressional district shall have a population which varies by more than one percent from the applicable ideal district population, except as necessary to comply with article III, section 37 of

the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

c. If a challenge is filed with the supreme court alleging excessive population variance among districts established in a plan adopted by the general assembly, the general assembly has the burden of justifying any variance in excess of one percent between the population of a district and the applicable ideal district population.

2. To the extent consistent with subsection 1, district boundaries shall coincide with the boundaries of political subdivisions of the state. 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, but this statement does not apply to a legislative district boundary drawn along a county line which passes through a city that lies in more than one county.

3. Districts shall be composed of convenient contiguous territory. Areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous.

4. It is preferable that districts be compact in form, but the standards established by subsections 1, 2 and 3 take precedence over compactness where a conflict arises between compactness and these standards. In general, compact districts are those which are square, rectangular or hexagonal in shape to the extent permitted by natural or political boundaries. When it is necessary to compare the relative compactness of two or more districts, or of two or more alternative districting plans, the tests prescribed by paragraphs "b" and "c" of this subsection shall be used. Should the results of these two tests be contradictory, the standard referred to in paragraph "b" of this subsection shall be given greater weight than the standard referred to in paragraph "c" of this subsection.

a. As used in this subsection:

(1) "*Population data unit*" means a civil township, election precinct, census enumeration district, census city block group, or other unit of territory having clearly identified geographic boundaries and for which a total population figure is included in or can be derived directly from certified federal census data.

(2) The "*geographic unit center*" of a population data unit is that point approximately equidistant from the northern and southern extremities, and also approximately equidistant from the eastern and western extremities, of a population data unit. This point shall be determined by visual observation of a map of the population data unit, unless it is otherwise determined within the context of an appropriate coordinate system developed by the federal government or another qualified and objective source and obtained for use in this state with prior approval of the legislative council.

(3) The "*x*" co-ordinate of a point in this state refers to the relative location of that point along the east-west axis of the state. Unless otherwise measured within the context of an appropriate

co-ordinate system obtained for use as permitted by subparagraph 2 of this paragraph, the "x" co-ordinate shall be measured along a line drawn due east from a due north and south line running through the point which is the northwestern extremity of the state of Iowa, to the point to be located.

(4) The "y" co-ordinate of a point in this state refers to the relative location of that point along the north-south axis of the state. Unless otherwise measured within the context of an appropriate co-ordinate system obtained for use as permitted by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, the "y" co-ordinate shall be measured along a line drawn due south from the northern boundary of the state or the eastward extension of that boundary, to the point to be located.

b. The compactness of a district is greatest when the length of the district and the width of the district are equal. The measure of a district's compactness is the absolute value of the difference between the length and the width of the district.

(1) In measuring the length and the width of a district by means of electronic data processing, the difference between the "x" co-ordinates of the easternmost and the westernmost geographic unit centers included in the district shall be compared to the difference between the "y" co-ordinates of the northernmost and southernmost geographic unit centers included in the district.

(2) To determine the length and width of a district by manual measurement, the distance from the northernmost point or portion of the boundary of a district to the southernmost point or portion of the boundary of the same district and the distance from the westernmost point or portion of the boundary of the district to the easternmost point or portion of the boundary of the same district shall each be measured. If the northernmost or southernmost portion of the boundary, or each of these points, is a part of the boundary running due east and west, the line used to make the measurement required by this paragraph shall either be drawn due north and south or as nearly so as the configuration of the district permits. If the easternmost or westernmost portion of the boundary, or each of these points, is a part of the boundary running due north and south, a similar procedure shall be followed. The lines to be measured for the purpose of this paragraph shall each be drawn as required by this paragraph, even if some part of either or both lines lies outside the boundaries of the district which is being tested for compactness.

(3) The absolute values computed for individual districts under this paragraph may be cumulated for all districts in a plan in order to compare the overall compactness of two or more alternative districting plans for the state, or for a portion of the state. However, it is not valid to cumulate or compare absolute values computed under subparagraph (1) with those computed under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

c. The compactness of a district is greatest when the ratio of the dispersion of population about

the population center of the district to the dispersion of population about the geographic center of the district is one to one, the nature of this ratio being such that it is always greater than zero and can never be greater than one to one.

(1) The population dispersion about the population center of a district, and about the geographic center of a district, is computed as the sum of the products of the population of each population data unit included in the district multiplied by the square of the distance from that geographic unit center to the population center or the geographic center of the district, as the case may be. The geographic center of the district is defined by averaging the locations of all geographic unit centers which are included in the district. The population center of the district is defined by computing the population-weighted average of the "x" co-ordinates and "y" co-ordinates of each geographic unit center assigned to the district, it being assumed for the purpose of this calculation that each population data unit possesses uniform density of population.

(2) The ratios computed for individual districts under this paragraph may be averaged for all districts in a plan in order to compare the overall compactness of two or more alternative districting plans for the state, or for a portion of the state.

5. No district shall 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. In order to minimize electoral confusion and to facilitate communication within state legislative districts, each plan drawn under this section shall provide that each representative district is wholly included within a single senatorial district and that, so far as possible, each representative and each senatorial district shall be included within a single congressional district. However, the standards established by subsections 1 through 5 shall take precedence where a conflict arises between these standards and the requirement, so far as possible, of including a senatorial or representative district within a single congressional district.

7. Each bill embodying a plan drawn under this section shall provide that any vacancy in the general assembly which takes office in the year ending in one, occurring at a time which makes it necessary to fill the vacancy at a special election held pursuant to section 69.14, shall be filled from the same district which elected the senator or representative whose seat is vacant.

8. 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. With respect to any plan drawn for consideration in the year 2001, those provisions shall be substantially as follows:

a. Each odd-numbered senatorial district shall elect a senator in 2002 for a four-year term commencing in January 2003. If an incumbent senator who was elected to a four-year term which commenced in January 2001, or was subsequently elected to fill a vacancy in such a term, is residing in an odd-numbered senatorial district on February 1, 2002, that senator's term of office shall be terminated on January 1, 2003.

b. Each even-numbered senatorial district shall elect a senator in 2004 for a four-year term commencing in January 2005.

(1) If one and only one incumbent state senator is residing in an even-numbered senatorial district on February 1, 2002, and that senator meets all of the following requirements, the senator shall represent the district in the senate for the Eightieth General Assembly:

(a) The senator was elected to a four-year term which commenced in January 2001 or was subsequently elected to fill a vacancy in such a term.

(b) The senatorial district in the plan which includes the place of residence of the state senator on the date of the senator's last election to the senate is the same as the even-numbered senatorial district in which the senator resides on February 1, 2002, or is contiguous to such even-numbered senatorial district and the senator's declared residence as of February 1, 2002, was within the district from which the senator was last elected. Areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous.

The secretary of state shall prescribe a form to be completed by all senators to declare their residences as of February 1, 2002. The form shall be filed with the secretary of state no later than five p.m. on February 1, 2002.

(2) Each even-numbered senatorial district to which subparagraph (1) of this paragraph is not applicable shall elect a senator in 2002 for a two-year term commencing in January 2003. However, if more than one incumbent state senator is residing in an even-numbered senatorial district on February 1, 2002, and, on or before February 15, 2002, all but one of the incumbent senators resigns from office effective no later than January 1, 2003, the remaining incumbent senator shall represent the district in the senate for the Eightieth General Assembly. A copy of the resignation must be filed in the office of the secretary of state no later than five p.m. on February 15, 2002.

[C81, § 42.4]

90 Acts, ch 1244, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1042, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §3

42.5 Temporary redistricting advisory commission.

1. Not later than February 15 of each year ending in one, a five member temporary redistricting advisory commission shall be established as provided by this section. The commission's only functions shall be those prescribed by section 42.6.

a. Each of the four selecting authorities shall certify to the chief election officer the authority's appointment of a person to serve on the commission. The certifications may be made at any time after the majority and minority floor leaders have been selected for the general assembly which takes office in the year ending in one, even though that general assembly's term of office has not actually begun.

b. Within thirty days after the four selecting authorities have certified their respective appointments to the commission, but in no event later than February 15 of the year ending in one, the four commission members so appointed shall select, by a vote of at least three members, and certify to the chief election officer the fifth commission member, who shall serve as chairperson.

c. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the initial selecting authority within fifteen days after the vacancy occurs.

d. Members of the commission shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6, travel expenses at the rate provided by section 70A.9, and reimbursement for other necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties under this section and section 42.6. The per diem and expenses shall be paid from funds appropriated by section 2.12.

2. No person shall be appointed to the commission who:

a. Is not an eligible elector of the state at the time of selection.

b. Holds partisan public office or political party office.

c. Is a relative of or is employed by a member of the general assembly or of the United States Congress, or is employed directly by the general assembly or by the United States Congress.

[C81, § 42.5]

90 Acts, ch 1256, §23

42.6 Duties of commission.

The functions of the commission shall be as follows:

1. If, in preparation of plans as required by this chapter, the legislative service bureau is confronted with the necessity to make any decision for which no clearly applicable guideline is provided by section 42.4, the bureau may submit a written request for direction to the commission.

2. Prior to delivering any plan and the bill embodying that plan to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives in accordance with section 42.3, the legislative service bureau shall provide to persons outside the bureau staff only such information regarding

the plan as may be required by policies agreed upon by the commission. This subsection does not apply to population data furnished to the legislative service bureau by the United States bureau of the census.

3. Upon each delivery by the legislative service bureau to the general assembly of a bill embodying a plan, pursuant to section 42.3, the commission shall at the earliest feasible time make available to the public the following information:

- a.* Copies of the bill delivered by the legislative service bureau to the general assembly.
- b.* Maps illustrating the plan.
- c.* A summary of the standards prescribed by section 42.4 for development of the plan.
- d.* A statement of the population of each district included in the plan, and the relative deviation of each district population from the ideal district population.

4. Upon the delivery by the legislative service bureau to the general assembly of a bill embodying an initial plan, as required by section 42.3, subsection 1, the commission shall:

a. As expeditiously as reasonably possible, schedule and conduct at least three public hearings, in different geographic regions of the state, on the plan embodied in the bill delivered by the legislative service bureau to the general assembly.

b. Following the hearings, promptly prepare and submit to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house a report summarizing information and testimony received by the commission in the course of the hearings. The commission's report shall include any comments and conclusions which its members deem appropriate on the information and testimony received at the hearings, or otherwise presented to the commission.

[C81, § 42.6]

42.7 Special arrangements for 1980--1981. Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1021, §

1981

Plan I

Redistrict plan lumps Leach, Tauke together

By Tom Witosky and Evan Roth

Republican Congressmen Tom Tauke and James Leach would have to run against each other in the 1982 election under a reapportionment plan submitted to state lawmakers Wednesday.

The two Republicans, Tauke of Dubuque and Leach of Davenport, would be pitted against each other in a primary election because the reapportionment plan substantially redraws the boundaries of the existing 1st and 2nd Congressional Districts.

The plan, prepared and submitted to legislators by the Legislative Service Bureau, would place Scott County, Leach's home county, within the 2nd District, now represented by Tauke.

In an apparent exchange, Linn County, now part of the 2nd District, would be placed in the 1st District.

Under the plan, there would be no



JAMES LEACH

TOM TAUKE

incumbent member of Congress living within the boundaries of the new 1st District.

While aides to both Tauke and Leach said both incumbents were studying the plan Wednesday, it was quickly denounced by some Republicans, whose party controls the Legislature.

"It's dead as far as I am concerned," veteran Richard Drake of Muscatine told his fellow Senate Republicans. "There's no reason to put Scott County in the 2nd District

and put Linn County in the 1st District when there is only a 8,000 population difference."

Other eastern Iowa Republicans also questioned the plan. Said Senator Edgar Holden (Rep., Davenport): "The people of Scott County have come to think of Jim Leach as one of their own. They won't want to lose him."

The districts of Iowa's four other U.S. House members apparently would remain substantially the same under the proposal. Polk County, now part of the 4th District, would remain in its current place, as would Story County in the 5th District.

Congressman Neal Smith of Altoona would lose only traditionally Republican Lucas County from the 4th District to the proposed 5th District. The 4th District would gain

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Poweshiek County, a stronghold of Democratic voters, under the plan.

Fifth District Congressman Tom Harkin of Ames, who has represented the traditionally Republican southwest Iowa district for four terms, would lose two generally Democratic counties — Carroll and Greene — in return for Crawford County, now in the 6th District.

Carroll and Greene counties would be included in the 6th District under the reapportionment plan. That district is represented by Congressman Berkley Bedell of Spirit Lake, a Democrat. In addition, Hamilton County, now part of the 3rd Congressional

District represented by Congressman Cooper Evans of Grundy Center, would be placed in the 6th District.

Under the plan, the proposed 3rd Congressional District would include Winnebago and Benton counties, but would exclude Howard County, which would go into the 2nd District.

The reapportionment plan could dictate congressional and legislative boundaries for the next 10 years, beginning with the 1982 election.

Also questioning the plan announced Wednesday was Republican Senator Jack Nystrom of Boone, chairman of the Senate State Government Committee.

Nystrom said there is a "strong

possibility" that the proposed congressional plan won't be implemented.

But Lt. Governor Terry Branstad, also a Republican, warned lawmakers not to be too hasty in judging the plan.

"We all have to sit down and analyze this. It could be better than we think," he said.

If the congressional plan would be rejected, Branstad said, it appears that the Legislature would have to reject the entire redistricting package submitted Wednesday.

If that would occur, lawmakers would have to wait until June — and return in a special session — to consider the second plan.

Incumbents seen battling

By Tom Witosky
and Evan Roth

State legislators were sent scrambling Wednesday as a reapportionment plan that could dictate their political futures was given them to consider.

The plan, prepared by the Legislative Service Bureau, calls for a massive reorganization of the 50 Senate and 100 House districts.

But the greatest controversy results because the plan set up potential confrontations between 50 lawmakers — one out of every three who will serve until the 1982 elections — by placing them in the same district.

As usual, some lawmakers liked the plan, while others, confronted with the possibility of facing a colleague or running in a potentially unfriendly district sourly indicated that they would have trouble voting for it.

"There is about a block between me and loving this plan," said Senator Gary Baugher (Rep., Ankeny), who learned that he would probably have to run against veteran Senator

William Palmer (Dem., Des Moines) to stay in the Senate after the 1982 election.

The proposed district lines for that Senate district narrowly include Palmer's residence at 1340 East 33rd St.

"He just lives on the wrong side of the block," Baugher said.

"It looks like the right side of the block to me," Palmer said. "It looks fair to me," he added, partly because the new district has some strong Democratic precincts.

In all, four Senate Republican could be pitted against each in the next election, while three Democratic senators and three Republicans would have to run against each other.

In addition, the map-preparers drew boundaries for four Senate districts where no current member resides.

The possible confrontation between Baugher and Palmer is the only one in the immediate Des Moines area that appeared from the redistricting plan.

Other Senate members combined into one district are:

• Senators Jack Nystrom (Rep., Boone) and C.W. "Bill" Hutchins (Dem., Guthrie Center).

• Senators Emil Husak (Dem., Toledo) and Mick Lura (Rep., Marshalltown).

• Senators Richard Drake (Rep., Muscatine) and Merlin Hulse (Rep., Clarence).

In the House, 24 Republicans were thrown against each other in new districts, while six Democrat incumbents would be forced to vie for seats they now hold. Eight Democrats and Republicans were thrown together and could face each other next year.

House Majority Leader Lawrence Pope (Rep., Des Moines) did not comment directly on the plan, saying his party will have to review it over the next couple of weeks.

"Reapportionment is not my biggest problem now," said Pope.

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who sets the House's debate calendar. "I'm not going to let the House be distracted" from other issues.

Several Des Moines-area house districts would be changed significantly if the plan is approved.

Republican Representatives Douglas Smalley and JoAnn Trucano would be thrown into a new District 52 in northwest Des Moines.

Smalley said he hadn't time to fully consider the plan or its impact on his political career, but he said, "I started out in a four-way primary."

Representative Ned Chiodo, a southside Democrat, also would face some political difficulties from the plan.

Chiodo's home is in one of the city's most Democratic areas now, but the new proposal places it in one of the proposal's heavier Republican areas in the state, the southwest portion of Des Moines.

"The odds are very strongly against me winning re-election," said Chiodo, a three-term representative.

Several legislative sources said Pope could be in serious trouble since

his new district would lose some westside Republican precincts and would pick up several heavy Democratic precincts on Des Moines' east side.

One legislator suggested that Pope would move to the new southwest Des Moines district. "Larry lives in an apartment, so he could move easily," one lawmaker said.

The plan includes one new district in northcentral Des Moines in which an incumbent does not live. That area is now represented by Trucano and Democrat John Connors, who would represent a new south-eastside district.

Republican Dorothy Carpenter of West Des Moines, a first-term representative, would be placed in a new but heavily Republican district encompassing part of West Des Moines and all of Clive and Windsor Heights.

And Republican Lyle Krewson would remain in a safe Republican district, including Urbandale and Johnston.

Immediate reaction by House members was negative. Representative Darrell Hanson (Rep., Manchester), said: "This plan is not dead, but it is coughing up blood."

Plan I

GOP is cool to plan for redistricting

Tauke, Leach placed in same Iowa district

Republican U.S. Representatives Tom Tauke and James Leach were tossed into the same Iowa district Wednesday under a reapportionment plan that some GOP leaders said will never be approved.

"This makes a radical change in Iowa's congressional districts — too radical," said Ben Webster, state GOP chairman.

The major shift in eastern Iowa congressional districts was the focal point of a redistricting plan that brought legislative activity to a crawl Wednesday. The proposal would redraw boundary lines for Iowa's six congressional districts, 50 state Senate districts and 100 state House seats.

Reapportionment — required every 10 years by the Iowa Constitution to balance population shifts —

Public hearings

Before lawmakers vote on the reapportionment plan, state law requires that Iowans have three opportunities to comment on it. Public hearings on the plan are scheduled for April 29 in the Exposition Room of the City Auditorium in Sioux City; April 30 in the Shambaugh Auditorium of the Main Library at the University of Iowa in Iowa City; and May 1 at the State Capitol. All hearings are scheduled for 4 p.m.

has enormous impact on the careers of elected officials. And the proposed revisions of Iowa's congressional district boundaries are a case in point.

The plan would take Scott County, where Leach lives, out of the First Congressional District and put it in Tauke's Second District. Linn County, the state's second largest county, would be shifted from the Second District to the First District. Those changes alone, some said Wednesday, are enough to doom the plan with Republicans, who control the Legislature.

In addition to throwing two Republicans together, GOP staff members said the new First District would be a Democratic one.

That combination surprised some politicians, who thought that Democratic U.S. Representatives Neal Smith of Altoona and Tom Harkin of Ames might be the ones lumped together. They weren't.

Leach was furious. In a prepared statement, he called it "particularly odd" that Scott and Linn counties would be traded.

"A fair question to ask is what is the compelling reason for this change, especially because there appears to be no geographic logic to the proposal," Leach said, calling the plan "a geographic contortion."

But a memo from the Legislative Service Bureau said Wednesday's plan was "in strict adherence to the requirements of law."

Would Hurt GOP

The proposal also would toss 40 members of the 100-member Iowa House and 12 members of the 50-member Senate into the same districts. Both moves would hurt Republicans more than Democrats, in part because there are more Republicans than Democrats in the Legislature.

In the House, the plan would pair 22 GOP members in 11 districts, while only 10 Democrats would be joined. In four districts, an incumbent Republican and an incumbent Democrat would be lumped into one district.

The GOP took a similar hit in the Senate, where the proposal dumps four Republicans into two districts. Four other districts would have one Democratic and one Republican incumbent senator.

It adds up to a plan many Republi-

This story was written by Register Staff Writer David Yepsen from reports by Staff Writers James Flansburg, Charles Bullard and Diane Graham.

cans said will be impossible for them to approve.

"It looks like a Democratic computer wrote it," said Wythe Willey, an aide to Republican Gov. Robert Ray.

"There are so many Republicans thrown together, it's unbelievable," said Representative Marvin Diemer, a Cedar Falls Republican. "On to another plan."

Ray said in an interview that the plan favors Democrats more than Republicans. He also said he was also concerned about putting Tauke and Leach in the same district, since Scott County residents think of themselves as southeast Iowans and Linn County residents think of themselves as northeast Iowans.

The governor also repeated his view that the Legislature should have followed his suggestion that a commission with representatives from each political party be appointed to redraw the lines.

Reject Both

Even if lawmakers wanted to keep Tauke and Leach in separate districts, they would have to reject both the congressional and the legislative reapportionment to do it since they are contained in one bill. "Right now, there are enough problems with both of the plans," said Senate Majority Leader Calvin Hultman (Rep., Red Oak).

Even minority Democrats conceded the plan is unlikely to become law. House Democratic leader Donald Avenson of Oelwein said GOP leaders will "wire their troops down" against the proposal.

Throwing incumbents into the same districts wasn't the only gripe lawmakers had Wednesday. Many also said their new districts looked all wrong.

"I used to be about 29 percent Republican," said State Senator Richard Comito, a Waterloo Republican who was given a new district number, 13. "Now I'm down to about 10 percent. I don't even like the number they gave me. I'm superstitious."

State law requires lawmakers to vote on this plan without making any changes in it. Leaders said they wouldn't be able to vote on Wednesday's plan before May 11. If they defeat it, they will have to return in June to vote on a second plan.

The second plan also is an "up or down" proposition; lawmakers can make no changes in it. If legislators reject a second plan, legislative staff members will draw a third one that may be amended.

While all that is important to the politicians, reapportionment eventually will mean important changes to all Iowans.

Veteran lawmakers could be ousted and new people, often with different ideas, could be elected. The plan would throw House Majority Leader Lawrence Pope, a Des Moines Republican, into a new and largely Democratic district.

Plan I

Plan F

State Representative Ned F. Chiodo, a Des Moines Democrat who is ranking minority member of the House Commerce Committee, would be ejected from his south-side Democratic district and put into a heavily Republican one carved out of southwest Des Moines and West Des Moines.

"Ned and I are going to split the cost of a U-Haul," quipped Pope. "He's moving into mine and I'm moving into his," he joked. Other lawmakers were thinking seriously

Wednesday of moving their homes to safer and more familiar districts.

Another pair of legislative heavies thrown together by Wednesday's plan were House Speaker Delwyn Stromer, a Garner Republican, and Representative Clifford Branstad, a Thompson Republican who is a leader of House conservatives.

General Effects

The proposal also would have these general effects: Western Iowa would lose representation to eastern Iowa; rural areas would lose representation to urban and suburban areas. That's because of population shifts that have boosted the size of eastern Iowa and urban areas.

The Legislature elected next year "certainly is going to be more urban," said State Representative Reid Crawford of Ames. "There is no doubt in my mind that there will be more urban lawmakers. The population has obviously shifted to the urban and suburban areas of the state."

The law requires legislative districts to have populations "as nearly equal as practicable," to be compact, to respect city and county lines and fall within congressional district boundaries.

According to last year's census, there are 2,913,387 Iowans. That means that under ideal conditions, there should be 58,268 Iowans in each of the 50 state Senate districts. The largest district in Wednesday's plan had 58,400; the smallest contained 58,131.

Each of the 100 House districts

ideally should have 29,134 persons in it. The largest House district unveiled Wednesday contained 29,290; the smallest had 29,022.

State Representative Darrell Hanson, a Manchester Republican, said the GOP can get a better plan the second time around by telling staffers to avoid the requirement that state legislative districts fall within congressional districts. That was done primarily to help politicians campaign for office.

He said the staff could prepare a plan that contained greater population variances among the districts but that stayed within the letter of the law. That could separate Leach and Tauke, reduce the number of incumbents who are lumped together and make the districts more compact.

The day's events prompted some gallows humor from the politicians, including this line from Tauke: "I'm going to invite Jim Leach to be chairman of the Tauke for Congress Committee in 1982. And I'll be chairman of the Leach for Governor Committee."

Legislators whose districts would be joined

Following is a list of state representatives and senators whose legislative districts would be combined starting with the 1982 elections.

HOUSE

- Ingwer Hansen (Rep., Hartley) and Lee Holt (Rep., Spencer).
- Lester Menck (Rep., Calumet) and Wayne Bennett (Rep., Galva).
- Clifford Branstad (Rep., Thompson) and Delwyn

- Stromer (Rep., Garner).
- James Johnson (Rep., Elma) and Semor Tofte (Rep., Decorah).
- Marvin Diemer (Rep., Cedar Falls) and Robert Renken (Rep., Aplington).
- Lisle Cook (Rep., Hubbard) and Sonja Egenes (Rep., Story City).
- Dale Cochran (Dem., Eagle Grove) and Rod N. Halvorson (Dem., Fort Dodge).
- Laverne Schroeder (Rep., McClelland) and Arlyn Danker (Rep., Minden).
- James Anderson (Rep., Brayton) and Virginia Poffenberger (Rep., Perry).
- Jo Ann Trucano (Rep., Des Moines) and Douglas Smalley (Rep., Des Moines).
- Reid Crawford (Rep., Ames) and Charles Bruner (Dem., Ames).
- Robert Anderson (Dem., Newton) and William Dieleman (Dem., Pella).
- Richard Running (Dem., Cedar Rapids) and Wally Horn (Dem., Cedar Rapids).
- Hurley Hall (Dem., Marion) and Myron Oxley (Dem., Marion).
- Robert Arnould (Dem., Davenport) and James Clements (Rep., Davenport).
- Walter Conlon (Rep., Muscatine) and Betty Hoffmann (Rep., Muscatine).
- Larry Kirkenslager (Rep., Burlington) and Clay Spear (Dem., Burlington).
- John Clark (Rep., Keokuk) and William Sullivan (Dem., Cantril).
- Phillip Tyrrell (Rep., North English) and George Swearingen (Rep., Sigourney).
- Charles Poncy (Dem., Ottumwa) and Don Gettings (Dem., Ottumwa).

SENATE

Four-Year Term

- Arne Waldstein (Rep., Storm Lake) and Elvie Dreeszen* (Rep., Cushing).
- C. W. Hutchins* (Dem., Guthrie Center) and John Nystrom* (Rep., Boone).
- Bob Rush (Dem., Cedar Rapids) and A. R. "Bud" Kudart (Rep., Cedar Rapids).
- Richard Drake* (Rep., Muscatine) and Merlin Hulse* (Rep., Clarence).

Two-Year Term

- William Palmer* (Dem., Des Moines) and Gary Baugher (Rep., Ankeny).
- Mick Lura* (Rep., Marshalltown) and Emil

Husak* (Dem., Toledo). Asterisk (*) indicates senator's term would end in 1982, two years earlier than now scheduled.

Other Senate Effects

The redistricting plan also would mean that five senators, whose terms expire next year, would have to run for a two-year term if they sought re-election in 1982. (Senate terms normally are for four years.) They are: Ray Taylor (Rep., Steamboat Rock), Clarence Carney (Rep., Sioux City), Joe Brown (Dem., Montezuma), Norman Goodwin (Rep., DeWitt) and Norman Rodgers (Dem., Adel). The redistricting plan also would end the term of Senator Donald Doyle (Dem., Sioux City) in 1982, two years earlier than scheduled.

Remap plan gains some GOP support

Plan II

New proposal is called 'better than the first'

By DAVID YEPSEN
and DIANE GRAHAM
Register Staff Writers

A second plan for redrawing Iowa's legislative and congressional district boundaries was unveiled Wednesday, and it met with a mixed reaction from the state's politicians.

Republicans, who control the Iowa Legislature, generally said they like it better than one they rejected earlier this spring. But they indicated that even this one might not pass muster. Democrats uniformly urged passage of the plan.

Unlike the initial version, which put Republican U.S. Representatives Tom Tauke and James Leach in the same district, this proposal keeps all six Iowa representatives in their own districts. But it makes several changes that would harm some of the incumbents.

The proposal also would force seven state senators into early elections in 1982 and pits 42 House members against each other. That's more than were affected by the first plan, and some lawmakers said Wednesday the plan will draw heavy GOP criticism starting June 24, when legislators convene to debate it.

Wednesday's proposal is important to Iowa's 2.9 million-plus residents because it goes a long way toward deciding who will represent them in the U.S. House and in the Iowa Legislature.

The Iowa Constitution directs the lawmakers to redraw the boundary lines of the districts every 10 years to reflect population changes. An ideal congressional district would have 485,564 residents; an ideal state Senate district would have 58,268 residents, and the perfect House district would have 29,134.

The new plan would move Iowa's U.S. House districts closer to the ideal than the first. The opposite is true for legislative districts. However, authors of the second plan say it meets equal population standards set by the U.S. Constitution.

New Directions

Although detailed analysis is still to come, lawmakers and statehouse political operatives made these initial assessments of the plan:

- It would be a political boost to Republican Congressmen Leach and Cooper Evans and Democrat Tom Harkin, but a liability to Republican

REMAP

REMAP

Continued from Page One

Tom Tauke and Democrats Berkley Bedell and Neal Smith.

Republicans said Tauke would be hurt the most by the plan, losing three Republican counties — Clinton, Winnebago and Fayette — and inheriting a strong Democratic county, Johnson. Tauke agreed that was so and said there was no reason to make such a radical change in his Second District.

Leach said the new plan was better than the first. But others said the First District Republican would be harmed by the addition of three Democratic counties — Wapello, Keokuk and Davis.

- Legislators would become distinctly more "urban" or "rural" in their orientation because the plan reduces the number of mixed districts that include both urban and rural residents.

For example, communities like Mason City, Clinton and Fort Dodge now must share representation in the Iowa House with adjoining rural areas. Under the new plan, they each would be represented by a single House district. That reflects the growth of urban and suburban areas in Iowa at the expense of rural areas.

In addition, the plan orders that districts be "compact" and closely follow city and county lines. So city boundaries have taken on more importance to the drafters of this plan, compared with the 1970 redistricting effort.

- The plan's changes would diminish the power of the conservatives in the Iowa House. Many conservatives, who call themselves the "Dirty Thirty," are thrown into the same districts. That could thin their ranks and cause a loss of leadership.

- Among lawmakers tossed together are several influential ones like Senate Minority Leader Lowell Junkins, a Montrose Democrat, and House Majority Leader Lawrence Pope, a Des Moines Republican, both

of whom would share districts with other incumbents. Assistant House Majority Leader Ingwer Hansen of Hartley and House Speaker Pro Tempore Lester Menke of Calumet also would land in the same district.

Warming To Plan

Despite that, Republican leaders warmed to Wednesday's plan, saying it was better for their party than the first one handed down last April.

"I'd say now it has a 50-50 chance of passing," said Senate Majority Leader Calvin Hultman of Red Oak. Despite the damage done to Tauke, "I would assume he'd be happier than running against Leach. I don't have that many qualms with the congressional plan," Hultman said.

Other Republicans said that despite Tauke's objections, he can win Johnson County. They figure that as a young (age 30), progressive Republican, he will be as attractive as any GOP candidate can be to voters in Johnson County.

"This plan has some merit to it," said Republican State Chairman Bennett Webster of Des Moines.

Like others Wednesday, Webster had not made a detailed study of the plan. But he said "any congressional district in this plan can be won or lost by either the Republicans or the Democrats."

Uncertainty Remains

Webster said the plan to reapportion the legislative districts "looks a little better than the first one."

But Webster still wasn't certain the plan would be approved. He noted that in addition to reapportionment, the lawmakers will be returning to Des Moines to debate controversial proposals to increase the gasoline tax and to enable the state to borrow money to buy and repair abandoned railroad tracks.

"Things may get a little mixed up. You can never tell what's going to happen up there. A lot of individual considerations will be made and you can't tell what will happen once the logrolling starts," Webster said.

According to Iowa law, lawmakers can't amend this plan. The plan will be voted up or down. If rejected, a

third plan will be submitted and that one can be amended.

Aides to Republican Gov. Robert Ray were saying privately Wednesday their boss generally liked the plan but was still evaluating it. One aide warned that "if they reject this one, we'll have a real political mess on our hands" as lawmakers begin drawing lines to help themselves win elections and cheat the minority party Democrats.

Ready for Approval

Pope said many lawmakers want to approve this plan because they don't want to return to Des Moines for another time-consuming and costly session. And, he noted, most successful legislative campaigns are won today by the candidate who works hardest, not by the one with a gerrymandered district.

This view was echoed by State Senator Richard Comito, a Waterloo Republican: "You just can't have a perfect plan. Somebody's going to get gored."

Some won't. One of those is Senator Richard Drake, a Muscatine Republican who was given a GOP district, and remarked, "I'd have to rob all the banks in three counties to lose this one."

Despite his affection for Wednesday's plan, Drake predicted "plan two will go down" to defeat because it hurts too many incumbent Republicans.

No GOP leaders would predict passage. Pope came the closest when he said "at first glance it looks like it meets the objective criteria" set forth in the law.

Analysis Begins

Political staff members, technicians and strategists, who will have a great deal to say about the plan once their computer evaluations of it are completed, were hinting Wednesday that the plan favors Democrats and harms Republicans.

Timothy Hyde, executive director of the Iowa Republican Party, quipped to a television crew at the Statehouse, "Off the record, I'd say it stinks."

Following is a list of state representatives and senators who would be thrown in the same districts for the 1982 elections.

HOUSE

Warren Johnson (Rep., Sloan) and Donald Binneboese (Dem., Hinton).
Ingwer Hansen (Rep., Hartley) and Lester Menke (Rep., Calumet).
Clifford Bramstad (Rep., Thompson) and Sue Mullins (Rep., Corwith).
James Johnson (Rep., Elma) and Semor C. Toft (Rep., Decorah).
Raymond Lageschulte (Rep., Waverly), Robert Renken (Rep., Adel) and Rollin Howell (Dem., Marble Rock).
Nancy Shimanek (Rep., Monticello), Hurley Hall (Dem., Marlon) and Mike Oxley (Dem., Marlon).
Wally Horn (Dem., Cedar Rapids) and Richard Running (Dem., Cedar Rapids).
George Sweering (Rep., Spurgeon) and Phillip Tyrrell (Rep., North English).
Lisle Cook (Rep., Hubbard) and Richard Walden (Rep., Iowa Falls).
Karen Mann (Rep., Scranton) and Ruhi Mausby (Rep., Rockwell City).
Douglas Smalley (Rep., Des Moines) and Larry Pope (Rep., Des Moines).
Virginia Pottenberger (Rep., Perry) and Joyce Lonerson (Dem., Boone).
Arlyn Danker (Rep., Minden) and Laverne Schroeder (Rep., McClelland).
James Anderson (Rep., Bravton) and Wendell Pettit (Rep., Atlantic).
Donald Gettings (Dem., Ottumwa) and Charles Pency (Dem., Ottumwa).
Walter Conlon (Rep., Muscatine) and Betty Hoffman (Rep., Muscatine).
Larry Kirkensteper (Rep., Burlington) and Clay Soer (Dem., Burlington).
Minnette Doderer (Dem., Iowa City) and Jean Lloyd-Jones (Dem., Iowa City).
John Pelton (Rep., Clinton) and Victor Stueland (Rep., Grand Mound).
Robert Arnold (Dem., Davenport) and Gregory Cusack (Dem., Davenport).

SENATE

Running for Four-Year Term
Elvie Dresszen* (Rep., Cushing) and Arne Waldstein (Rep., Storm Lake).
David Readinger* (Rep., Urbandale) and Gary Baugher (Rep., Ankeny).
John Nystrom* (Rep., Boone) and Norman Rodgers (Dem., Adel).
Forrest Schwengel* (Rep., Fairfield) and Lowell Jenkins (Dem., Montrose).
Bob Rush (Dem., Cedar Rapids) and A.R. "Bud" Kuderl (Rep., Cedar Rapids).
Running for Two-Year Term
Richard Comito (Rep., Waterloo) and Ted Anderson* (Dem., Waterloo).
Mick Lura* (Rep., Marshalltown) and Emil Husak* (Dem., Toledo).
Asterisk (*) indicates the senator's current term would end in 1982, two years earlier than now scheduled. Senators normally serve four-year terms.

Iowa remapping plan: Who benefits?

By DAVID YEPSEN

Register Staff Writer

For three days last week, Tim Hyde and John Law hunkered in dingy little Des Moines offices, dissecting a map that will shape Iowa's political future for the next decade.

Closeted with computer printouts, election records and pocket calculators, and living off cigarettes and had coffee, these two men analyzed what last week's reapportionment plan means to Iowa politicians.

Hyde, the executive director of the Republican Party in Iowa, and Law, his Democratic counterpart, are among the invisible people of Iowa politics. But they, and the staffs they run, became important last week. They were the experts looked to by elected officials of both parties for answers to the only important question: Who benefits?

Both men, operating separately, reached the same conclusion. The plan gives a slight edge to the Republicans in the Iowa Legislature and appears to benefit the Democrats in the redraft of Iowa's congressional boundaries.

Both men also say it is a tentative conclusion that could change as more information is collected.

But their parties' initial studies show remarkably similar findings. A Democratic analysis indicates Republicans would gain three seats in the House and one in the Senate. The GOP study suggests the plan would produce four new Republican seats in the House and two in the Senate.

Iowa lawmakers are required to redraw political district boundaries every 10 years to reflect changes in population. The result is important because it helps determine who wins elections in Iowa.

The first redistricting draft was rejected last month by the Republican-controlled Iowa Senate. This plan threw two U.S. representatives, Republicans Jim Leach of Davenport and Tom Tauke of Dubuque, into the same district. A second proposal was released Wednesday.

It really contains two plans. One redraws the districts of Iowa's six U.S. House districts. The second changes the boundaries of the 100 Iowa House districts and the 50 Iowa Senate districts.

Leaders of both parties warmed last week to the plan to redraw the legislative districts. But they offered differing reasons for their affections.

"Our preliminary analysis of it

suggests a modest improvement over the current law for the Republican party in the Iowa House and Senate," said Hyde, adding, "It's my personal opinion that we could accept the legislative plan."

Law declined comment and referred inquiries to his boss, state Democratic Chairman Edward Campbell, who said, "I endorse this plan."

"If we go to a third plan, we're going to get into gerrymandering and I don't think that's what people want," he said. The plan for the legislative districts "is probably as good a plan as we can get," Campbell said.

Some Republicans like the plan because they do not believe there is any long-term mileage to be gained by going to a third version. The party staff members were saying that the Iowa GOP would be sharply criticized for trying to give themselves a campaign advantage. Modern campaigns are won by hard work and not gerrymandering for partisan advantage, they said.

They also said that rejection of the latest plan would mean a another special session this summer — a session they fear could anger voters since it costs \$30,000 a day for the Legislature to meet.

Finally, they said a backroom plan could harm party unity since leaders would be unable to give safe districts to all incumbents, a fact that would anger the members who had to be placed in marginal districts.

The plan is for the 1982 elections and it is likely to result in the election of many new people to the Legislature. There are now 58 Republicans and 42 Democrats in the House and 29 Republicans and 21 Democrats in the Senate.

Last week's proposal would leave 21 seats in the Iowa House and seven in the Senate without incumbents. Many incumbents have had completely new districts drawn around them and it is expected that some would be defeated. Such changes can be expected after a reapportionment. They bring new faces to the next Legislature and give political jitters to this one.

A Democratic analysis of the 21 open seats in the House gives an edge to the Democrats in 10 of them and to the Republicans in 11. Of the seven open Senate seats, Democrats say they've got the edge in three and the

Republicans have it in four.

Both parties base their estimates on the voting patterns of Iowa's 2,500 precincts.

But several Republicans, State Senator John Nystrom and Representatives Laverne Schroeder and William Harbor, said last week's plan may leave too many GOP members exposed to defeat.

It may be worth risking the temporary wrath of voters to secure advantages in a plan that will be around for ten years, they noted.

Party analysts note that despite party numbers, legislators will be influenced by what the plan does to their own districts.

There are 28 House Republicans thrown in with another legislator and nine Senate Republicans who have other members in their districts. A few Democrats might join in killing the plan since 12 House Democrats reside with other members in the proposed districts. Five Senate Democrats would be combined.

That means there are 40 of 100 House members who might be expected to oppose the plan and 14 of 50 Senators. That's a potentially large bloc of opposition.

But that also means that majorities in both houses have avoided being lumped with another member and that is an incentive for these people to support the plan.

While there seemed to be some agreement on the legislative plan, there was some disagreement on the congressional remapping.

Democrat Campbell endorsed it, but Hyde said he has "strong reservations about the congressional plan."

"From a purely partisan standpoint, and this is how I make my living, it is less than desirable," he said, because it takes several Republican counties away from Tauke and gives him heavily Democratic Johnson County.

Tauke predicted the plan would mean "the current district would lose a population of 100,000 that I carried by a margin of two to one. It would gain a population of 100,000 that has a Democratic registration edge of two to one. Just looking at those statistics you can see that it's not a good deal for the Republican candidate."

Leach said he is remaining neutral, but he acknowledged that changes in his district make the plan "probably very reasonable for me."

Plan II

Plan III

3RD REMAP PLAN EYED HOPEFULLY

By DAVID YEPSEN
and CHARLES BULLARD

Register Staff Writers

Two more designs for redrawing the boundaries of Iowa's legislative districts were unveiled Friday, and the Republicans who control the state Legislature said they weren't sure which one they like.

One plan, devised by the Legislature's nonpartisan staff, also included proposed new congressional districts that would put two Democratic congressmen, Neal Smith and Tom Harkin, in the same district. It also calls for placing 50 of Iowa's 150 state legislators in districts with other incumbents.

The second plan, a product of the Iowa Republican Party, contains only a proposal for new legislative districts. Its most noteworthy feature is that it would put only 16 incumbent lawmakers in the same districts.

No one would predict with confidence Friday which plan would be adopted by state lawmakers when they return to Des Moines for a special reapportionment session Aug. 17. But GOP leaders gave clear indications that they liked the nonpartisan plans and might accept them over the one drawn by their own party workers.

Decennial Task

The Iowa Constitution requires that the boundaries of the 100 Iowa House, 50 Iowa Senate and six U.S. House

districts be redrawn every 10 years to reflect population changes. The last reapportionment was in 1971, and lawmakers now represent districts drawn by the Iowa Supreme Court after the Legislature's plan that year was found to be unconstitutional.

The process is important to politicians because it often becomes a matter of political life or death.

The Republican-controlled Legislature rejected this year's first reapportionment proposal after it dumped two GOP congressmen, Tom Tauk and James Leach, into the same district. Lawmakers returned to Des Moines in June to consider a second plan and rejected it as well because it placed too many influential legislators in the same districts.

The Legislature's staff Friday presented its third and final plan which, unlike the first two, can't be amended by lawmakers.

"Looks Rather Good"

House Majority Leader Lawrence Pope (Rep., Des Moines) said the third plan "looks rather good," adding that "each plan we've seen has been better than the prior one. The statistics are better, it looks compact. In most cases, it looks like it keeps

REMA

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REMAP

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political subdivisions together very well."

Senate Majority Leader Calvin Hultman, a Red Oak Republican, said "this stands a good chance of passage."

And Republican Lt. Gov. Terry Branstad said the staff plan "has a better chance of passage than the first two.... I don't think it looks that bad. My personal opinion is that we ought to think twice before we reject it. Members should think carefully before rejecting it."

Even the author of the GOP plan said he liked the legislative staff proposal. Timothy Hyde, executive director of the Iowa Republican Party, chuckled when asked what he thought of the idea of putting two Democratic congressmen in one district. "I like that plan very much. I think the Republican Party has the potential to carry five congressional seats in 1982."

Democrats Endorse Plan

Minority party Democrats, fearful of Republican gerrymandering, promptly endorsed the bureau's plan even though it puts Smith and Harkin in a six-county Fourth District. "Any one of the first three plans is better" than the Republican plan, which is "biased and gerrymandered," said House Minority Leader Donald Avenson (Dem., Oelwein).

Legislators and political strategists in both camps spent the day sorting out the two plans and the effects they would have. Both parties concluded the bureau's congressional plan clearly favored Republicans. For openers, it would most likely force Harkin to move from his Story County home in Ames.

That problem could be overcome, however, since Harkin is a native of Warren County and probably could move there without earning a carpet-bagger label. Harkin's supporters also have spread the word that their man owns property somewhere else in the district, although Harkin once said during the 1980 campaign that he didn't.

His supporters weren't dismayed at the prospect of his moving. Dick Thomas, a long-time political worker for Harkin, said "they can't do three things in southwest Iowa. They can't give it to Nebraska. They can't give it to Missouri. And they can't beat Tom Harkin."

Focus on Harkin's Future

The Democratic consensus was that despite the forced move, southwest Iowa remains a "Harkin district."

Plan III

Republicans conceded Harkin's popularity in the area but said the Democrat is planning to run for governor in 1982 or for the U.S. Senate in 1984. Once Harkin runs for higher office, Republicans said, the normal Republican voting patterns of the district will re-emerge. That makes the third plan acceptable to many.

Sixth District Democratic Representative Berkley Bedell, however, would be wounded by Friday's plan. He would lose Democratic Webster County in favor of more Republican counties in the eastern end of the proposed district. His assistant, Mark Gearan, said Bedell wasn't happy about the changes but noted that he has been able to run strong races by campaigning hard in Republican areas.

Republicans noted that Bedell, like Harkin, won't want to stay in Congress forever, and once he moves out the district should revert to its normal GOP voting patterns. Both Harkin and Bedell are Democrats who won office in the 1974 Democratic sweep that most believe was the result of a Watergate backlash. Effective constituent service work

and ineffective opponents have kept them in office since then.

Neal Smith would be given a solidly Democratic district carved out of central Iowa. Smith, who was first elected to the U.S. House in 1958, said "I've represented all but one of these counties before -- all but Hamilton County and I went through there to get into Webster County."

Republicans had big hopes for beating Smith in 1982 after they ran a strong race against him in 1980. But the changes in the district would make that very difficult, GOP strategists conceded.

The strategists in both parties agreed that U.S. Representative Cooper Evans of the Third District would be the Republican most hurt by Friday's plan. And Evans was even talking of moving to his home at Clear Lake for a run against Bedell. But Republican staff members dismissed that. While Evans will no longer have a strong GOP district, "it will be the second most Republican district in the state," according to Hyde.

Most agreed that the addition of liberal, Democratic Johnson County would cause problems for Evans, but several said Evans could hold the district if he campaigned harder and more effectively.

Tauke said he would have few problems carrying his proposed district, and Leach said "politically speaking, the plan is probably good for me."

Despite the Republican flavor to the congressional plan, Democrats said they still liked it because they believe any Republican plan could be worse.

Party Labels

And, the Democrats noted, Iowans pay little attention to party labels. Tauke agreed, saying "this plan shows that any district in Iowa can, at any time, be won by either party."

The plan for redrawing the legislative boundaries puts several noteworthy incumbents in the same district. Among them are House members Pope and Representative Douglas Smalley, and Speaker Pro Tempore Lester Menke of Calumet and Assistant Majority Leader Ingwer Hansen of Hartley. Also combined were the hometowns of Senate members Rolf Craft of Decorah and Dale Tieden of Elkader, James Briles of Corning and Dick Ramsey of Osceola, and Forrest Schwengels of Fairfield and Bass Van Gilst of Oskaloosa.

But Republican leaders said the plan was an improvement since fewer incumbents would be placed together than under the bureau's first two plans. Many incumbent lawmakers are beginning to realize "not every incumbent can be saved," said Branstad.

State Senator Mick Lura, a Marshalltown Republican who helped devise the GOP's legislative plan, said Republican leaders who reviewed the plans Friday were leaning against his plan and toward the bureau's.

"I'd say it leans 60 percent against our plan," Lura said.

Pope, a Drake University law professor, said another reason for the Republicans to adopt the bureau's plan is that it would be easy to defend against a court challenge. Other Republicans argued the bureau's legislative plan should be adopted and the party's rejected because it would enable the Republicans to secure a "good government" image with the voters who may be growing tired of the GOP's inability to complete reapportionment.

Following is a list of state representatives and senators who would be

thrown into the same districts for the 1932 elections.

Nonpartisan Plan

HOUSE

Hurley Hall (Dem., Marion) and Myron Gutz (Dem., Marion). Warren Johnson (Rep., Sloan) and Wayne Bennett (Rep., Galva). Lester Morke (Rep., Calmar) and Ingram Hansen (Rep., Marley). Betty Jean Clark (Rep., Rockwell) and Rollin Howell (Dem., Marble Rock). John Fallon (Rep., Clinton) and Victor Shustand (Rep., Grand Mound). Robert Arnold (Dem., Davenport) and Gregory Cusack (Dem., Davenport). Nancy Shimanek (Rep., Monticello) and Andrew McKean (Rep., Morley). Wally Horn (Dem., Cedar Rapids) and Richard Runnie (Dem., Cedar Rapids). Janet Carl (Dem., Grinnell) and Philo Tyrrel (Rep., North English). Betty Hoffmann (Rep., Muscatine) and Walter Cones (Rep., Muscatine). Richard Welden (Rep., Iowa Falls) and Lisle Cook (Rep., Hubbard). William Sullivan (Dem., Cantril) and John Clark (Rep., Keokuk). Charles Poncy (Dem., Ottumwa) and Don Gettings (Dem., Ottumwa).

Douglas Shull (Rep., Indianola) and Philo Davitt (Dem., St. Charles). Douglas Smalley (Rep., Des Moines) and Lawrence Pope (Rep., Des Moines). Joyce Lonergan (Dem., Boone) and Sonie Egenes (Rep., Story City). Horace Desport (Rep., Lenox) and L.W. Gross (Rep., Mount Ayr). Arlyn Danker (Rep., Minden) and Wendell Pelet (Rep., Atlantic).

SENATE

Four-Year Terms

Gary Baucher (Rep., Ankeny) and William Palmer* (Dem., Des Moines). C.W. Hutchins* (Dem., Guthrie Center) and Norman Rodgers (Dem., Adel).

Two-Year Terms

Don Davis* (Dem., Sioux City) and Elvie Dranszer* (Rep., Cushing). Roll Craft* (Rep., Decorah) and Dale Tieden (Rep., Elkader). Bob Rush (Dem., Cedar Rapids) and James Wells* (Dem., Cedar Rapids). Forrest Schwepsh* (Rep., Fairfield) and Bess Van Gilt* (Dem., Oskaloosa). James Bries* (Rep., Corning) and Dick Remyer (Rep., Osceola).

Republican Plan

HOUSE

Walter Conlon (Rep., Muscatine) and Betty Hoffmann (Rep., Muscatine). Gregory Cusack (Dem., Davenport) and Robert Arnold (Dem., Davenport). Don Gettings (Dem., Ottumwa) and Charles Poncy (Dem., Ottumwa). Sonie Egenes (Rep., Story City) and Joyce Lonergan (Dem., Boone). Wally Horn (Dem., Cedar Rapids) and Richard Runnie (Dem., Cedar Rapids). James Johnson (Rep., Elma) and Senor Toft (Rep., Decorah). LaVerne Schroeder (Rep., McClelland) and Arlyn Danker (Rep., Minden).

SENATE (Four-Year Terms)

Bud Kudert (Rep., Cedar Rapids) and Bob Rush (Dem., Cedar Rapids).

Asterisk (*) indicates senator would have to stand for election two years earlier than now scheduled.

Plan III

1991

Redistricting plan: 'Maybe'

Legislators take guarded view of initial proposal

By John Kirschen
Iowa Gazette Staff Writer

DES MOINES — A redistricting plan that shrinks Iowa's congressional districts from six to five and redraws the boundaries of 10 legislative districts is receiving a guarded reaction from state lawmakers.

"I'd guess it would have a pretty good chance here," Senate Majority Leader Bill Hutchins, D-Audubon, said of the plan's chances in the Senate.

"You'd like to catch a 25-pound Northern and you catch a 22-pounder. Do you throw it back and try for the 25-pounder? I think we've got a 22-pounder on the hook."

House Speaker Bob Arnold, D-Davenport, said only, "We're looking at it."

Iowa Gov. Terry Branstad, reluctant Monday to reveal the fate of the plan.

"I don't think it would be wise to make any hasty decision based on just a quick look at the map," Branstad told reporters. "I think basically people are taking a wait-and-see attitude to see how it shakes out."

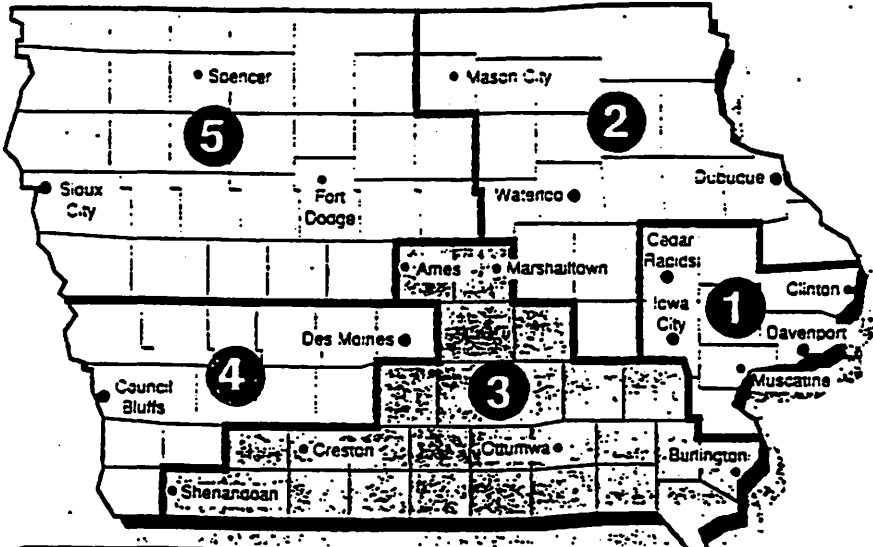
SOME LAWMAKERS predicted that the plan would be rejected.

"I don't think this is going to be the one that passes," Sen. Richard Drake, R-Muscatine, said of the plan, which puts him in a new Senate district with Senate Minority Leader Jack Rife, R-Moscow.

Said Sen. John Soorhoutz, R-Meibourne, "We have the right to reject it so I think we're going to exercise that." The first two redistricting plans cannot be amended while the third is subject to change.

Rep. Bob Dvorsky, D-Coralville, said there will be strong pressure to roll the dice again and see what a second or third

Proposed Iowa Congressional Districts



	Districts	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Republicans		85,178	94,597	96,539	95,035	107,095
Democrats		112,955	115,082	122,432	132,263	100,038

AP Graphics/Net

Incumbents could face each other

By John Kirschen
Iowa Gazette Staff Writer

DES MOINES — Several incumbent lawmakers in the Cedar Rapids-Iowa City area are paired together in new districts under a plan released Monday.

Democrat Kay Chapman and Republican Ron Corbett are placed in the same Cedar Rapids House district.

Democrats Richard Running and Wally Horn are paired in a new Cedar Rapids Senate district.

Democrats Robert Dvorsky, Coralville, and Mary Neuhouser, Iowa City, are placed together in a new House district.

And Democrats Richard Varn, Solon, and Jean Lloyd-Jones, Iowa City, find themselves together in a new Senate district.

Under the plan, Chapman and Corbett are placed in House District 32, which stretches east from Council Street and Oakland Road NE and north of Mount Vernon Road SE to the city limits.

Dvorsky and Neuhouser are in House District 49, which includes Coralville, North Liberty, Penn and Newport townships and a section of Iowa City, generally north and west of Newton Road and Bloomington, Dodge and Governor streets.

Running and Horn are in Senate District 27, which includes most of Cedar Rapids west side and the near east side.

Varn and Lloyd-Jones are in Senate District 25, which covers the northern half of Johnson County, including part of

Please turn to 'A' numbers

plan yields for lawmakers.

"I'm sure there's the feeling that you might want to look at another plan," Dvorsky said.

THE REDISTRICTING plan is the first of three that lawmakers may consider. The Legislature redraws political boundaries each decade in response to population changes found in the census.

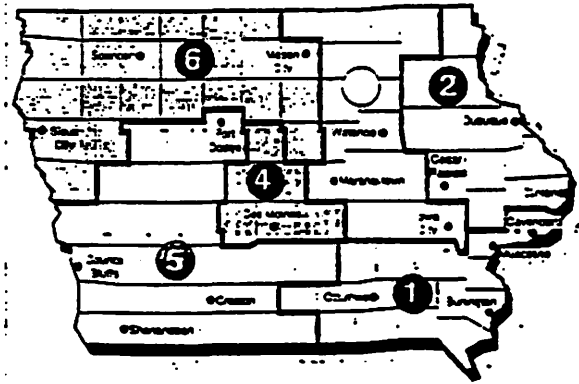
Caucus staffers and party workers plan to spend coming days examining the partisan impact of the plan.

"On first blush it seems to be a fair plan," said Joseph Shanahan, a spokesman for the Iowa Democratic Party.

Said Mike Conneil, executive

Please turn to 'A' Redistricting

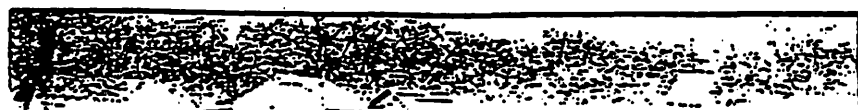
Current Iowa Congressional Districts



Church tax case rejected

by Dan ...

Little time, fast current



■ From page 1A

director of Iowans Against Gerrymandering Inc. "We basically are in the process of just analyzing it to death." The group, established by Republicans, is raising money for a possible court challenge of whatever plan the Democrat-controlled Legislature may approve.

Rep. Kay Chapman, D-Cedar Rapids, said the impact of the plan on Republican members of Iowa's congressional delegation would be a major factor in determining the fate of the plan.

Branstad said he would not be influenced by outside pressure.

"I'll make the decision based on what I think is fundamentally fair and right. No group is going to dictate to me what to do on reapportionment or any other

issue," Branstad said.

Lawmakers spent most of the morning poring over maps of the reapportionment scheme.

"If anybody said they weren't worried over the weekend, they were lying," said Rep. Mary Lundby, R-Marion.

THE PLAN puts two of Iowa's incumbent members of Congress — 2nd District Republican Jim Nussie of Manchester and 3rd District Democrat Dave Nagle of Waterloo — in a newly configured 2nd District, Linn County for the first time since 1931 is taken out of the 2nd District, under the plan, and placed in a new 1st District that includes Johnson and Scott counties.

The scheme also shifts the 4th District, represented by Altoona Democrat Neal Smith, west to include Council Bluffs. Smith and 5th District Republican Jim Lightfoot were nearly placed in the same district by the plan.

Legislative districts — 100 in the House and 50 in the Senate — also are redrawn under the plan.

Incumbent lawmakers are paired in 20 new House districts and 10 new Senate districts.

All but one legislative leader, House Minority Leader Harold Van Maanen, R-Oskaloosa, was paired with another lawmaker.

"It should be fairly obvious that the Senate leaders didn't have anything to do with affecting this plan," Hutchins said.

A VOTE on the plan is scheduled in early May. If the plan is rejected, legislative staffers would prepare a new plan, which would be considered in a special session.

The third plan would be open to amendment if lawmakers and Branstad cannot reach agreement by September. The Iowa Supreme Court would take over the redistricting process.

Incumbents: Linn, Johnson races

■ From page 1A

Iowa City and parts of southern Linn County.

House District 53 in Cedar Rapids is open under the plan. The district combines the near west and east sides.

Senate District 28 in northern Linn County is also open.

Open districts in the Johnson County area, under the plan, are House District 48 and Senate District 23. The districts are in southern Iowa City and Johnson County.

The lawmakers said they would take a wait-to-see attitude toward the redistricting plan, the first of three that legislators may consider this year.

"A lot of things can happen as fast as accepting or not accepting," said Running.

Said Chapman, "If that's the one that passes, that's the way it will be."

Legislators in both parties saw partisan advantages in the remapping plan.

Rep. Mary Lundby, R-Marion, said open districts in Linn County offer opportunities for Republicans to gain seats in the Legislature.

The redistricting plan moves Linn and Johnson counties into a new 1st Congressional District. Linn County has been part of the 2nd Congressional District since 1931.

"Having Linn and Johnson counties together, no matter which district, somehow seems to make sense," said Chapman.

Lawmakers are scheduled to vote on the plan early next month.

HERE IS a list of incumbent members of the Iowa Legislature placed in the same district under a proposed reapportionment plan:

HOUSE

District 8 — Dan Fogarty, D-Cylinder; Delores Metz, D-Ottumwa. District 17 — Stuart Iverson, R-Dows; Janet Adams, D-Webster City. District 20 — John Groniga, D-Mason City; Merlin Barz, R-Grafton. District 24 — Don Hansen, R-Waterloo; Jane Teaford, D-Cedar Falls. District 27 — Joe Kramer, R-Jesup; Darrell Hanson, R-Manchester. District 29 — Deo Koenigs, D-Osage; Scott Krebsbach, R-Osage.

District 38 — Art Ollie, D-Clinton; Bob Johnson, R-Andover. District 44 — Bob Arnold, D-Davenport; Matt Wisting, D-Davenport. District 48 — Dan Petersen, R-Muscatine; Jim Hahn, R-Muscatine. District 49 — Bob Dvorsky, D-Coralville; Mary Neuhauser, D-Iowa City. District 52 — Kay Chapman, D-Cedar Rapids; Ron Corbett, R-Cedar Rapids.

District 60 — Jane Svoboda, D-Clintier; Bill Brand, D-Vinton. District 63 — Bill Bernau, D-Nevada; Teresa Garman, R-Boone. District 71 — Jack Hatch, D-Des Moines; Tom Baker, D-Des Moines. District 77 — Dave Hilbard, D-Boonville; Wayne McKinney, D-Waukee. District 80 — Mike Peterson, D-Carroll; Gene Blanshan, D-Scranton. District 84 — Brent Siegrist, R-Council Bluffs; Emil Pavich, D-Council Bluffs. District 87 — Bill Royer, R-Essex; Horace Daggett, R-Kent. District 91 — Jack Beaman, R-Osceola; Joel Brown, D-Lucas. District 100 — Dennis Cohoon, D-Burlington; Clay Spear, D-Burlington.

SENATE

District 3 — Wilmer Renamk, R-Cloux Center; Richard Vande Hoef, R-Harris. District 19 — Sheldon Ritzner, R-De Witt; Maggie Tinsman, R-Bernard. District 24 — Jack Rife, R-Moscow; Richard Drake, R-Muscatine. District 25 — Richard Varn, D-Solon; Jean Lloyd-Jones, D-Iowa City. District 27 — Wally Hora, D-Cedar Rapids; Richard Running, D-Cedar Rapids. District 28 — Elaine Symoniak, D-Des Moines; Florence Suhr, D-Des Moines. District 37 — George Kinley, D-Des Moines; Mary Kramer, R-West Des Moines. District 41 — Bill Hutchins, D-Audubon; Jack Hester, R-Honey Creek. District 48 — Bill Dieleman, D-Pella; H. Kay Hedge, R-Fremont. District 50 — Gene Frause, D-Fort Madison; Mark Hagera, R-West Burlington.



REDISTRICTING

Iowa Remapping Goes Smoothly As Six Districts Become Five

*Nagle and Nussle would face each other for the 2nd;
Smith and Lightfoot may also suffer*

Redistricting battles are now in full swing in many parts of the country. But in Iowa the process is nearly complete, and hardly a drop of political blood has been spilled.

By overwhelming majorities, both houses of the Democratic-controlled Iowa legislature earlier this month approved a new congressional district map submitted by the state's nonpartisan Legislative Service Bureau that would reduce six House districts to five. Republican Gov. Terry E. Branstad has not objected to the plan and is expected to act on it before the end of the month.

Criticism of the map has come from Republican Rep. Jim Ross Lightfoot, whose southwest Iowa district would be relocated across the state's southern tier. It looks "like a camel with a cancer on its hump," he told the Omaha World-Herald in mid-April. "It would be a monster to try and service."

But Lightfoot has not asked Branstad to veto the plan and has already begun visiting the portion of southeastern Iowa that would be in his new district.

The legislature's decisive endorsement also puts pressure on Branstad to give his approval. The plan passed the state Senate by a vote of 39-10 on May 10 and the state House by a vote of 93-7 on May 11.

Several reasons are given for its quick approval by the legislature. With control of the state government split, neither party was in a position to dominate the redistricting process anyway. The legislature had already gone through a rancorous session of budget-cutting, and many state lawmakers seemed eager to embellish Iowa's "good government" reputation.

Iowans don't play politics "with a ball bat to the kidney as some

Once critical of the new map, Republican Jim Ross Lightfoot is getting to know voters in his reconfigured southern Iowa district.



states do," says Joe Pinder, press secretary for GOP Rep. Jim Leach.

Misery Gets Company

But the most compelling reason seems to be that the new map tends to spread the political suffering among Democrats and Republicans almost evenly. "You can do better. You can do worse," says Democratic Rep. Dave Nagle. But "it's a fair plan."

If any incumbent might be expected to complain, it would be Nagle. With a population loss in the 1980s second only to West Virginia, Iowa loses one of its House seats. As a result, the new map throws Nagle and Republican Rep. Jim Nussle together into a redrawn 2nd District that roughly covers Iowa's north-east quadrant.

But Democratic Rep. Neal Smith and Lightfoot are also significantly affected. Lightfoot's 5th District, which covers Iowa's southwest quadrant, would be gutted. His hometown of Shenandoah would lie just within a new 3rd District that would extend more than 200 miles eastward to the Mississippi River.

Meanwhile, Smith's Des Moines-based 4th District, which comprises a half-dozen counties in central Iowa, would head westward from the state capital more than 120 miles to the Missouri River.

Republican Reps. Leach and Fred Grandy would be less affected. Leach's 1st District, which covers most of southeast Iowa, would shrink to a more compact area around his home base of Davenport on the Mississippi River.

Grandy's district in the largely Republican northwest corner of Iowa would hardly change at all. Formerly Iowa's 6th District, it would become the 5th.

Competition Grows

The new map would almost certainly produce more competition for Iowa's House seats next year than existed in 1990. Then, Leach, Nagle and Smith were re-elected without opposition, while Lightfoot and Grandy rolled up more than two-thirds of the vote against little-known and under-financed challengers. Only Nussle had a close race, defeating Democrat Eric Tabor by less than 2,000 votes for the seat that was being vacated by GOP Senate aspirant Tom Tauke.

A Nussle-Nagle matchup would almost certainly be Iowa's premier House race next year. Nagle has not made a final decision to run but says it is likely that he will.

Nagle, 48, a third-term congressman and former Democratic state chairman, would have the edge in political experience over Nussle, 30, a House freshman.

And Nagle would bring a slightly larger share of his constituents into a new 2nd District than would Nussle. Nagle's home base, Black Hawk County (Waterloo, Cedar Falls), would anchor the new 2nd. The first- and third-largest counties in Nussle's old district, Linn (Cedar Rapids) and Clinton, would both be moved into Leach's district.

But Nussle should gain by subtraction. All four counties he would lose in redistricting voted for Tabor in 1990. Meanwhile, Nagle would lose three

By Rhodes Cook

counties — Johnson, Marshall and Poweshiek — that provided him with roughly 10,000 of his 14,000-vote margin of victory when he was first elected to Congress in 1986.

Johnson County would be Nagle's biggest loss. Home to the University of Iowa at Iowa City, it is the most liberal county in the state as well as one of the most Democratic, with more than two registered Democrats for every registered Republican. Johnson County would return to Leach, who represented it during his first three terms in Congress, from 1977 to 1983.

Democratic Dubuque County, represented by Nussle, would become part of a new 2nd District, but that would not necessarily be an asset for Nagle. The county is heavily Catholic, and Nussle was able to carry it narrowly in 1990 by emphasizing his opposition to legalized abortion.

The outcome of a Nagle-Nussle race could ultimately hinge on which candidate would run best in the one county that neither has run in before: Cerro Gordo (Mason City). It is in the district's northwest corner adjacent to territory that Nagle has represented, but its 27,000 registered voters are almost evenly divided between Democrats, Republicans and independents.

Lightfoot, Smith Vulnerable

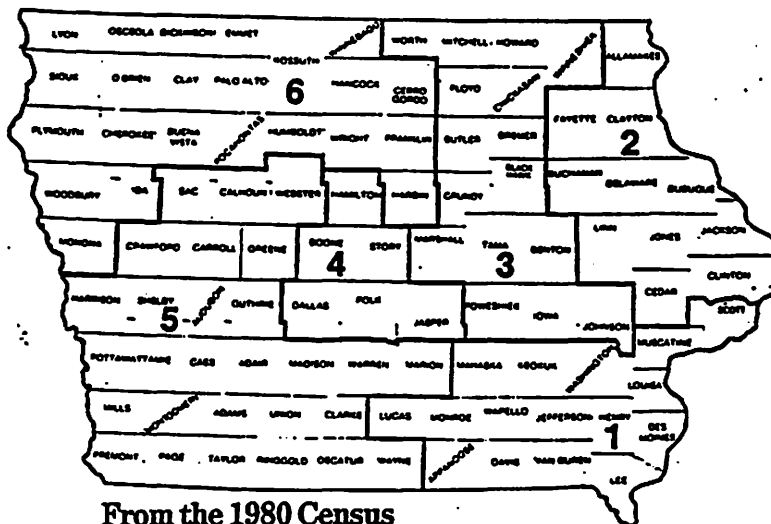
Neither Lightfoot nor Smith is paired with another incumbent, but each could be vulnerable to a serious challenge. Lightfoot's district would include only 10 counties from his present district, while picking up 17 new ones, most of them with a Democratic registration advantage.

In addition, Lightfoot would lose the largest population center in his current district, Republican-oriented Pottawattamie County (Council Bluffs), while adding three population centers where Democratic candidates usually run well — Lee (Fort Madison), Story (Ames) and Wapello (Otumwa) counties. All three counties voted for Democratic presidential candidate Michael S. Dukakis in 1988; Lee and Wapello also voted for Walter F. Mondale in 1984.

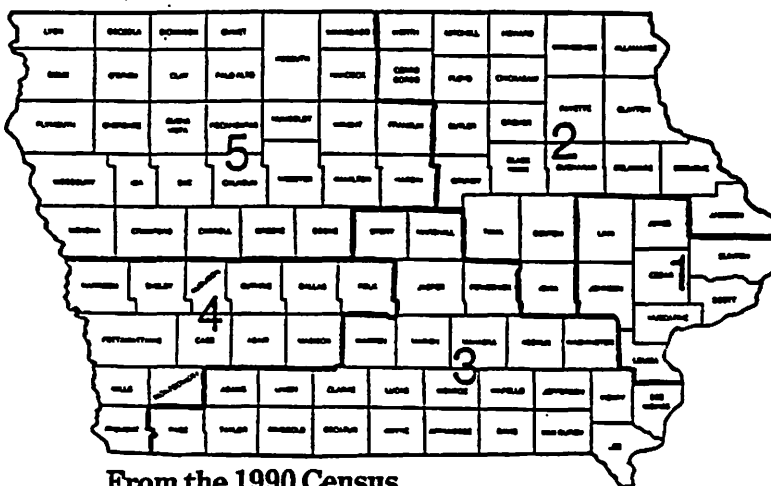
After his early criticism of the redrawn lines, Lightfoot seems ready to run in his new district, and his staff views it as winnable. Most of the counties that Lightfoot would pick up are used to voting Republican for Congress; more than a dozen were represented by Leach in the 1980s.

As well, Lightfoot's office sees the concerns of southeastern Iowa being

Iowa Districts: 1980s, 1990s (proposed)



From the 1980 Census



From the 1990 Census

With a population loss of nearly 5 percent in the 1980s, Iowa is losing one of its six House seats. The new map pairs Democrat Dave Nagle and Republican Jim Nussle in a redrawn 2nd District. Meanwhile, Republican Jim Ross Lightfoot's district in southwest Iowa would move east to cover the southern tier of the state; Democrat Neal Smith's Des Moines-based district would move west; Republican Jim Leach's district would become more compact and regain Johnson County (Iowa City). Republican Fred Grandy's district would still cover northwest Iowa.

similar to those of the southwest part of the state; both areas are concerned about water policy and economic development. And Lightfoot's new seat on the House Appropriations Committee, replacing the late Silvio O. Conte, R-Mass., should help him make plenty of friends among the new constituents.

Smith's district would not change

quite as dramatically. It is anchored by his home base, Democratic Polk County, which would comprise nearly 60 percent of the district's population. But Smith, 71, would pick up 10 counties in southwest Iowa, including Pottawattamie, that he has never represented before in 33 years in Congress.

If anti-incumbent sentiment is still



Nagle

Nussle

strong in 1992, Smith could be a prime target, especially with the large slice of new terrain that he would pick up. But as chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary, and as third in line to chair the full committee, he should have plenty to offer his new constituents.

Shifting Population

Major changes in Iowa's district lines were necessitated not only by the state's 4.7 percent population loss in the 1980s but by population shifts within the state. According to the 1990 census, the population of Iowa's six districts varied by nearly 60,000 — from a high of 507,199 in Smith's 4th (the only Iowa district to gain population in the 1980s) to a low of 447,544 in Lightfoot's 5th. Under the plan passed by the legislature, the five new districts would have a population variation of just 265 — from a high of 555,494 in the new 2nd to a low of 555,229 in the new 1st.

The Supreme Court has issued a number of decisions over the last 30 years mandating that states create districts as close to equal in population as practical.

The Iowa constitution also requires that congressional districts be drawn with whole counties, and a state statute requires that districts be composed of "convenient, contiguous territories."

According to Gary Kaufman, a senior legal counsel to the Iowa Legislative Service Bureau, 23 other plans were devised that were better mathematically but flunked the "convenient, contiguous" standard. They included districts, he said, that looked like a "giant noodle," a "giant amoeba," and in one case, "a giant swastika."

All of the maps, though, divided the state into five congressional districts — the smallest number of seats that Iowa has had since the 1850s, shortly after it achieved statehood. Iowa reached its peak of 11 seats in the 1890s and held that number through the 1920s. Its total has declined steadily since then. ■

CENSUS

California Districts Highest In Growth and Population

And the winner is: Al McCandless. The Census Bureau on May 15 released 1990 population data arranged by congressional district, showing that California Republican McCandless' 37th District had both the highest number of residents in 1990 and the highest rate of growth over the decade.

The 37th had 525,938 residents in 1980, according to the 1980 census. A decade later it had 979,966 residents, a growth rate of 86.3 percent. (*State-by-state, district-by-district list of 1990 and 1980 populations and the intervening growth rates, p. 1309*)

McCandless' domain contains nearly all of Riverside County, which stretches from metropolitan Los Angeles and the Santa Ana Mountains all the way to the Colorado River at the Arizona state line.

Second in growth and third in population was GOP Rep. Jerry Lewis' neighboring district. The 35th grew 70.1 percent to 894,538. Second in population was the Fort Worth, Texas, area of the 26th, the district of GOP Rep. Dick Army, which grew 69.9 percent to 894,930.

Of the 10 districts that recorded growth rates in excess of 50 percent, four were in Florida, three in Southern California, and one each in Texas, Arizona and Nevada.

The district population figures were based on the 1990 head count. They did not take into account any estimates of undercounting, including those from the Census Bureau's own post-census survey.

Census officials are still debating whether to adjust the 1990 head count to correct for apparent undercounting. The Commerce Department has until July 15 to decide whether the bureau should do so. (*Weekly report, p. 1005*)

The two least populous districts were the two districts of Montana, which also had been the two least populous in 1980. During the intervening decade, the 2nd District — the eastern two-thirds of the state, represented by Republican Ron Marlenee — lost 2.9 percent of its population, while the western 1st District, represented by Democrat

Pat Williams, grew by 6.1 percent.

Overall, the state's population growth lagged the nation's just enough that 1990 figures dictate the loss of one House seat. Williams and Marlenee have both announced that they will run for the one remaining seat. (*Weekly Report, p. 1219, 430*)

Most districts gained population over the decade, but 98 showed a net loss. Most of the shrinking districts were heavily concentrated in a ring running from New York City west around the Great Lakes and into the grain-growing states of the Great Plains.

The sharpest losses came in inner-city districts such as the Detroit-based 13th (represented by Barbara-Rose Collins), which dropped 23.2 percent, and the Chicago-based 1st (Charles A. Hayes), which lost 20.4 percent.

But much of the rural heartland lost population, too. Eight downstate Illinois districts — virtually all of the state outside the metropolitan Chicago area — lost population.

In Iowa, five of the six districts lost population. Kansas had two rural districts that shrank; Minnesota had three. North Dakota lost population as a state.

Population losses also turned up in scattered locations across the Sun Belt of the South and far West. Here again, the losses came from the most densely and most sparsely populated districts. In Alabama, the one losing district was the Birmingham-based 6th (3.1 percent). In Georgia, the one losing district was the Atlanta-based 5th (1.8 percent).

In Arkansas, the losing districts were the rural 1st and 6th (3.1 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively). In Kentucky, the losing districts were the Louisville-based 3rd and rural 7th (6.3 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively).

Louisiana saw population declines in both the New Orleans-based 2nd District (11.1 percent) and in the rural 5th and 8th (3.8 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively).

In the West, the Denver-based 1st District lost 5.9 percent of its population, and the wide-open spaces of Wyoming became lonelier by 3.4 percent. ■

By Ronald D. Elving

Minorities eye impact of district plan

By VICTORIA BENNING

Register Staff Writer

A plan for redrawing Iowa's voting district lines now under consideration by the Legislature won't necessarily mean there will be more minority faces in elected office, according to state minority leaders.

Instead, they said they intend to focus on education and voter registration so they have the power to influence elections.

"Our chances of getting a minority" in the Legislature "are slim to none under any plan — the numbers just aren't there — but we can still have an impact," said Rochelle Perkins of Davenport, president of the Metro-Comm NAACP.

Legislators will vote on the plan next month. The lines are redrawn every 10 years. The 1990 census figures show Iowa lost population, so the state's six congressional districts will shrink to five.

The proposal also makes significant changes in legislative districts. In Polk County, for example, the state's only black legislator, freshman Rep. Tom Baker, would be in the same district with his fellow Democrat, Jack Hatch, a veteran member of the House.

"I don't like the idea that the only minority in the House is being pitted against an incumbent, but aside from that, it's probably not a bad plan," said Larry Carter, president of the Des Moines chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Continuing Study

Carter and other black leaders from around the state said they are continuing to study what impact the recently released plan will have on their communities, but their initial response is mostly favorable.

Carter said the plan leaves Des Moines' predominantly black north side fairly intact, while expanding the district into predominantly white neighborhoods that have historically been sympathetic to black issues.

"From what has been said so far, I'd say it sounds somewhat encouraging, but we don't want to bystep the hearing process," said Gary Lawson, administrator for the Iowa Commission on the Status of Blacks.

Black Iowans identified fairness in the reapportionment process as priority during a series of public forums held by the commission around the state last year. As a result, the commission appointed a reapportionment advisory task force to study the effect the process would have on the black community.

"Race Sensitive"

Iowa law says that district lines must be drawn without regard to race, but some blacks believe map makers should be "race sensitive" when redrawing the boundaries. Jonathan Narcisse of Des Moines said this "sensitivity" is missing from the current plan.

Unlike Carter, Narcisse believes the plan splinters Des Moines' black community. "But I think they did the best of what they were capable of doing," he said.

But Narcisse said black leaders will use the opportunity to educate blacks about the political process, increase voter registration and work to get more blacks appointed to boards and commissions — a "feeder system" that grooms potential candidates for state and local office.

The first public hearing on the plan will be at 7 tonight at the 205 Main St. fire station in Council Bluffs.

Legislators see good prospects for reapportionment proposal

By DAVID YEPSEN

Register Staff Writer

Support for a proposed reapportionment plan began to build Tuesday in the Iowa Legislature.

"On the surface, it looks reasonable," said Senate Minority Leader Jack Rife. "The (Legislative) Service Bureau did a fair job."

Politicians in both parties said they saw several favorable signs that the plan had wings, despite some of the major changes it made in Iowa's political landscape.

Reapportionment, the drawing of new legislative and congressional districts based on new census data, is done once a decade to ensure that people are represented equally in government.

"No one wants to take credit for killing it," Rife said. "It would be kind of difficult for them to say they want to kill a fair plan."

26 Predicted in Favor

Said Assistant Senate Majority Leader Emil Husak, D-Toledo, "If it went up for a vote right now, it would have 26 votes," enough to pass the 50-member Senate.

Assistant Senate Majority Leader Larry Murphy, D-Oelwein, said, "There's not as much pessimism as I thought there would be. There's a real inclination to take this one and get away from the fighting and rancor

going to a second one would mean.

"There's not overwhelming resistance, but a general sense of support," he said. Even members who would be in politically disadvantaged districts weren't that concerned, he said. Many of them have won difficult campaigns before.

Support for the plan was building because:

- Rejecting this plan and going to a second one may be more trouble than it is worth. Serious legal questions could be raised in court if subsequent plans have greater population variances than the ones in the first.

- Any reapportionment plan will reflect the dramatic population change that's occurred in Iowa in the past decade. Members who got good districts in the plan were of no mind to try their luck again.

"I like playing the cards I see," said Sen. Paul Pate, R-Marion. "I don't like dealing up new ones."

- Both parties would like to get campaigns up and running. Protracted fights mean candidate recruitment can't begin and incumbents are uncertain of their district. Rife said, "The sooner we get to a plan, the quicker we can go to a recruiting game."

- Staffers for the respective political parties said they were not hearing

strong objections from local party members about the plan. "We're not getting a lot of calls," said J.P. Steffen, the executive director of the Iowa Democratic Party.

- A quick and tidy handling of the reapportionment process would help the Legislature's image. Democratic lawmakers said coming back for one or two special sessions during the summer — at a cost of \$40,000 a day — would reflect poorly on the Legislature and the governor if it appears they are squabbling for partisan advantage.

- The large number of open seats holds hope of an advantage to both Republicans and Democrats. GOP strategists believe 1992 will be a good year for Republicans with President Bush and Sen. Charles Grassley, R-Ia., at the top of the ticket. They believe that could sweep GOP legislative candidates into the open seats.

"Open seats are the key to our taking control of the Legislature," said Rep. Mary Lundby, R-Marion, one of those organizing the GOP legislative campaigns.

But Democratic analysts said the distributions of registered Democratic voters in the districts showed they still could control the Iowa House by 55-45 after the 1992 election.

Sun. Apr. 21 1991

Waterloo Courier

reapportionment plan almost everyone can live with

DES MOINES — You won't hear from Rep. Jim Ross Lightfoot, Diane Bolender and her team in Legislative Service Bureau have together one heck of a reapportionment plan.

Considering the General Assembly Gov. Terry Branstad have the notion of looking at three maps before turning over the whole project to the Iowa Supreme Court, Bolender appears to have saved us from a number of partisan whining and biting.

Everyone seems reasonably happy, signed, except for J.R. Lightfoot, is. And as far as most pols are concerned: Better him than us. Momentum has been building on an hourly basis to take this plan at the earliest possible date — May 7 and go home. That's the general mood, too, among Northeast Iowa legislators.

For instance, it's going to be difficult for state Sen. John Jensen of field to vote against a plan that uses his entire Republican base of county, Butler and Bremer counties adds only a couple of hundred Democrats in a few Black Hawk county townships.

Of course, the plan isn't conflict-

Eric Woolson

Courier political writer



free.

Republican state Reps: Joseph Kremer of Jesup and Darrell Hanson of Manchester are tossed into the same district. So, too, are Cedar Falls Democrat Jane Teaford and Waterloo Republican Don Hanson; Osage Democrat Deb Koenigs and Osage Republican Scott Krebsbach; and Vinton Democrat William Brand and Clutier Democrat Jane Svoboda.

But there's an encouraging trend in that list: Republican-Republican, Democrat-Republican, Democrat-Democrat.

Legislators know it's inevitable that some of them will end up running against colleagues. As long as one party doesn't have an automatic advantage that would be gained by say 40 Republicans being forced to

square off, then everyone is a lot more willing to give it a green light.

It's going to be a while before everything settles down.

Some incumbents will move so they can have an open district without competition. A few, perhaps Koenigs, will retire; others will do battle with old friends or foes.

The Kremer-Hanson district is a perfect illustration of that state of flux.

One moment last week, there was talk that Hanson will challenge state Sen. Larry Murphy, D-Oelwein. "He's always wanted to be in the Senate," one colleague said of Hanson.

The next moment, Hanson was telling people he's ignored two opportunities to run for the Senate and Murphy's seat would make three.

Hanson probably will run for another term because scuttlebutt has it that he sees himself as leadership material, as in minority leader, or, if Republicans get a few breaks, majority leader or Speaker of the House.

Despite seven terms, Hanson is considered too civil, too intelligent and too young (36) to lead a caucus that, despite the infusion of new blood in 1990, still has an average

age just slightly younger than brontosaurus bones.

By his own criteria that no two GOP congressmen should end up in the same district, Branstad will have a tough time laying no.

What the plan does is pit Cedar Falls Democrat Dave Nagle against Manchester Republican Jim Nussle.

It was logical for several reasons: ■ They live within 50 miles of each other, closer by far than any other congressmen.

■ As the member with the least seniority and clout, Nussle is required to defend himself.

■ Both parties put something on the line and do so in a district that's as fair as Nussle could expect and still end up with Nagle's Black Hawk County base in his district.

What the plan appears to do better than anything is put to rest the Grand Old Party's paranoia that the non-partisan LSB was going to draw lines to ensure a millennium of Democratic dominance.

The Republicans had even set up a not-so-secret secret arm called Iowa's Against Gerrymandering, Inc. to solicit anonymous corporate contributions to fight any plan that didn't suit their sensibilities.

The best we can hope for now is that IAG will unceremoniously close its doors and slink back into the darkness, leaving behind only a few fuzballs in the corner of the office.

If that happens, the LSB has done more than its fair share for good government.

What's the problem?

Iowa Democratic Party leaders called a press conference Thursday to announce the formation of a commission to study why they haven't won a gubernatorial contest since Robert Ray defeated then-Lt. Gov. Bob Fulton of Waterloo in 1968.

Some people are questioning the wisdom of going public with the panel, claiming it only reinforces the party's gubernatorial-loser image.

"It's like putting out a press release to say you're going into detox," one colleague observed.

It was that same guy who suggested the Statehouse press corps should try to get the commission into our softball schedule.

"With their record, I'm sure we could beat them," he said.

I concur with the first point. On the second, well ...

Redistricting plan given 'fair chance' by Arnould

By JONATHAN ROOS

Register Staff Writer

Barring unforeseen problems, a proposed reapportionment plan stands a reasonable chance of being approved. House Speaker Bob Arnould said Wednesday.

"I think we just have to let this process play itself out over the next couple of weeks. Unless some problems are uncovered in that process I assume it has a fair chance." Arnould said of a legislative and congressional redistricting plan that the Iowa House and Senate are to vote on in early May.

Arnould said the plan, developed by non-partisan legislative staff members, appears to be fair. Reaction from Gov. Terry Branstad, Senate leaders and other politicians has been cautiously favorable, despite major changes that the plan would make in Iowa's political landscape.



BOB
ARNOULD

"Some would say it's even fairer than we expected, seeing as four of the five top leaders in the Legislature get thrown into districts with other members," said Arnould, who is paired with Rep. Matthew Wissing, a fellow Davenport Democrat.

Arnould also noted that in the re-drawing of congressional districts from six to five, it is Democrat Dave Nagle and Republican Jim Nussie who are paired, rather than two Democrats or two Republicans.

The plan adjusts legislative and congressional district boundaries based on new census data that measures population shifts of the past 10 years.

Lawmakers have plenty of time to mull the redistricting plan. Public hearings on the proposal have been scheduled for 7 p.m. April 23 at the 305 Main St. fire station in Council Bluffs; 4 p.m. April 24 at the Wallace State Office Building in Des Moines; and 7 p.m. April 25 at Kirkwood Community College in Cedar Rapids.

Iowa's remap process passes the test

By JACKIE MANATT



About this time each year we often marvel that the kids, either our own or those of friends, actually have turned out all right after all. We smile as we watch the former playground bully receive a long-stemmed flower along with his diploma or the once-shy child give the class speech. The rituals associated with graduation give us an opportunity to realize that

people do mature and there is hope for the future.

In Iowa this spring we have witnessed yet another kind of maturation — the reapportionment process. Who would have believed that the back-room bickering that used to be associated with redrawing the legislative and congressional district maps would turn into an open, civilized process in which even ordinary citizens could participate?

The goal of reapportionment after each decennial census used to remind us of Alice in her "Adventures in Wonderland" when she says, "They don't seem to have any rules in particular; at least, if there are, nobody attends to them — and you've no idea how confusing it is. . . ." The one rule everyone knew, when the legislators themselves used to draw the map, was that the senior members of the club bullied everyone else into making sure their own districts were safe. Government for the people apparently didn't apply to them.

As early as the 1950s the League of Women Voters of Iowa started studying the reapportionment problems and began advocating more equitable representation.

Change comes about slowly, however, because in the 1960s one plan proposed for the Iowa House provided for one representative from each county. Since the population of Iowa counties at that time varied from 6,300 to 296,000, it could hardly be considered representative.

Later in the 1960s the league pressed for the maps to be drawn by a bipartisan group rather than by the partisan legislators.

These suggestions still went unheeded. When the maps were drawn after the 1970 census, the districts were more equitable regarding representation, but so badly gerrymandered that they looked as bad as the original Massachusetts district that spawned the word "gerrymander" in 1812. In 1972, *The Register* featured several of the oddly shaped districts in a cartoon with such descriptive names as "the moose," "the flying wedge" and "the outboard motor."

After being approved by the Legislature, that 1972 plan was taken to the Iowa Supreme Court by five groups that challenged its constitutionality. Indeed, in a unanimous decision, it was declared unconstitutional. The Supreme Court then drew the map that was used for that decade.

Finally, the reapportionment process began to mature as meaningful changes were implemented. People began to realize that the purpose of political gerrymandering was to shut them out of the political process. And that's not how we do things in Iowa. In addition to the criterion requiring equitable representation, the idea of compactness was added. A non-partisan body, the Legislative Service Bureau, was given the authority to produce a plan that

could not be altered by the Legislature. Both chambers of the Legislature and the governor, however, needed to give final approval.

This new way of accomplishing the task of reapportionment was initiated in 1981. Unfortunately, some legislators felt threatened and convinced their respective bodies to vote down the plan. And they voted down the second plan. After spending thousands of dollars coming back for an unprecedented two special sessions in the summer of 1981, they finally agreed to the third plan.

Now it's the spring of 1991 and our elected officials have matured regarding reapportionment. Perhaps they finally realize that competition is vital for our political process to function and that new district lines provide an incentive for political parties and candidates to bring new ideas to new people.

Plan I made its debut on April 15 and just one month later, after openly going through all of its due process steps, including three public hearings, it has passed both houses of the Legislature and was signed by the governor on May 30.

Instead of bickering about the location of their new district lines, our elected officials have spent their time doing what we elected them to do: try to solve some of the serious problems facing our state.

Just as those graduating seniors hold their heads high, we, too, can feel proud about the development of our reapportionment process and its ultimate graduation. It finally passed the test.

Jackie Manatt is president of the League of Women Voters of Iowa.



CAPITOL FOCUS:

Smooth sailing to a new map in Iowa

By Michael H. McCabe

Midwestern legislators searching for alternatives to the usually painful process of redistricting need look no further than the state of Iowa. While their counterparts across the country gear up for another round of heated battles over reapportionment, lawmakers in the Hawkeye state can look forward to a relatively smooth session. That's because Iowa's remapping procedure leaves little room for legislative quibbling.

Like most states, Iowa used to struggle with redistricting. After the 1970 census, the General Assembly twice hashed out reapportionment plans of its own, only to have both thrown out by the state Supreme Court. Clearly it was time to revise the process.

Prior to the 1981 redistricting, lawmakers adopted a new procedure designed to minimize partisan bickering and ensure an equitable reapportionment. The plan called for the nonpartisan Legislative Service Bureau to submit a proposed set of district boundaries to the General Assembly early in the session. Lawmakers would then be permitted only to accept or reject the proposal as offered. If rejected, the plan would be replaced by a second LSB scheme, which once again could only be voted up or down by the legislature.

Only in the event that a third plan was required would lawmakers be permitted to offer amendments, but piece-

meal changes were prohibited. Any amendments would have to be comprehensive so that an entire plan would be voted on by the legislature.

The system worked. Although lawmakers initially rejected all three LSB schemes in 1981, they were unable to reach agreement on substitute plans of their own and eventually approved the Service Bureau's third map. The new boundaries became law and were never challenged in the courts.

The strength of the Iowa process lies in its strict statutory standards of population equality among legislative districts, said Gary Kaufman, who coordinates the LSB's redistricting efforts. In drawing up its proposals, the Bureau is prohibited from considering many of the factors that plague redistricting efforts in other states. Neither the addresses of incumbent lawmakers nor the political affiliation of registered voters may be taken into account, and the Bureau is prohibited from attempting either to augment or dilute the voting strength of racial or ethnic minority groups. In fact, it may not even consider any demographic data other than raw population numbers.

Using this formula, the Service Bureau is able to draw maps with districts that vary from the ideal size by less than one percent. The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld variances in excess of 10 percent, so clearly Iowa is doing much

better than most states.

The Iowa process also features a five-member Temporary Redistricting Advisory Committee that answers LSB questions concerning matters not spelled out in the statutes, holds public hearings on the Service Bureau's proposals, and makes recommendations to the legislature. Four committee members, none of whom may be legislators, are appointed by the majority and minority leaders in the House and Senate. The fifth member, who serves as committee chair, is selected by the four legislative appointees.

These efforts to separate the redistricting process from partisan politics make for what Kaufman calls a "good government" approach to reapportionment. That approach will soon be put to the test once again. Assuming the necessary census data is released by February 1, the LSB's first remap plan will be due to the legislature on April 1. If needed, alternative plans will be submitted to lawmakers in May and June, but the process must be completed by mid-September or the Supreme Court will take over.

Kaufman says the process results in a lot of attention being paid to his work, but he relishes the opportunity and remains optimistic that the Iowa system — still unique in the nation — will work once again.

Legislators back troops with resolutions of support

When 1st Lt. Frederick E. Mildenburger wrote home for an Indiana state flag, he probably wasn't thinking that his display of Hoosier pride would be noted in a resolution passed by the state's General Assembly.

But Lt. Mildenburger's response to "an arrogant display of state pride from a fellow serviceman from the state of Texas" prompted one of the many resolutions of support from state legislators standing behind the troops stationed in the Gulf.

Most of the resolutions followed themes expressed in Kansas Senate Resolution No. 1809, which expressed "fervent hope for the rapid conclusion to "Operation Desert Storm" and the swift and safe return of the men and women in our armed forces to their homes and loved ones."

Legislatures also threw their support behind President Bush and the Congress in resolutions endorsing the armed enforcement of the United Nations resolutions calling for Iraq's unconditional

withdrawal from Kuwait.

Prior to the January 15 U.N. deadline, several states passed resolutions urging the President to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict.

The resolution honoring Lt. Mildenburger will find its way to the desk of Texas Gov. Ann Richards who may be surprised to find that "All things in Indiana being naturally larger than a similar Texan item, Lt. Mildenburger's flag was substantially larger than the Texas flag."

LEGISLATION

The NRA Has Lost Some Firepower

And a lot of the other mega-lobbies have too

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Staff Writer

The National Rifle Association's defeat in the battle over the "Brady bill" dramatizes a modest but significant decline in clout by some of Washington's most high-profile and influential single-interest groups.

After a generation of successfully blocking legislation, lobbyists for organized labor, tobacco, insurance and other powerful constituencies are grappling with their new status. Two years ago, for example, the American Medical Association (AMA), whose record of control over health care legislation is near-perfect, waged all-out war against a measure to revamp Medicaid—and lost.

Coupling large contributions to political candidates with clever public relations, the top lobbies have maintained effective bargaining power in Washington. However, a range of special-interest experts—from Daniel Pertschuk, co-director of the left-of-center Advocacy Institute, to Howard Marlowe, a guru of the corporate scene—say the power of big lobbies has been diminished.

Among other reasons, they cite the rising success of grass-roots groups, whose attacks are unrelenting, particularly on topics such as the environment, gun control and smoking.

"The public has stronger and stronger views on these kinds of issues," says Democratic Rep. Gerry Sikorski of Minnesota, who has shifted his alliances from the cigarette lobby to health care organizations. "Sometimes it takes a while for Congress to catch on, but now it's catching on."

For the Tobacco Institute, the preeminent lobby for cigarette companies, the trend dates back to 1983. In that year, over strong objections from the institute, Congress approved mandatory health warnings on cigarette labels.

Recently, the institute has lost more significant fights. In 1989, over its objections, Congress banned smoking on some domestic airline flights. And last year's tax bill ended up with an 8-cent increase per pack of cigarettes. Still, tobacco lobbyists on Capitol Hill have helped hold up a proposal to outlaw cigarette advertising.

Ranked among Washington's most formidable special interests, the life insurance lobby is known for using hardball tactics. In 1980, when the Federal Trade Commission attacked the high cost of policies, insurance agents responded by encouraging Congress to prohibit the agency from doing further economic analyses of the industry. Congress

the insurance industry's record of success returned in 1988, when Californians voted a mandatory 20 percent discount in the costs of automobile insurance. And last year, when the dust settled in the battle over the tax bill, the industry, faced with a major levy, ended up a big loser.



BY TIM CLARK FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

For the AFL-CIO, the battle over a special training wage marked an important new chapter. After two decades of staving off business's bid for legislation allowing trainees to be paid below minimum wage, the labor federation lost that fight last year.

This year's fight with the Bush administration over the "fast track" for a proposed U.S.-Mexico free-trade agreement, which labor opposes, is further straining its clout.

Although some lobby groups concede privately that they are no longer sure winners, they note a few exceptions to the trend, including the lobbies for real estate and Hollywood film interests.

Some big-name groups blame their troubles on the division of their empires into smaller and more specialized subdivisions.

Under the "boutique" of the lobbying industry, for instance, surgeons, orthodontists, pediatricians and other specialized medical professionals have established their own lobby groups, rather than relying solely on the AMA to represent them. The trend is a by-product of the mushrooming of Washington lobbying over the past decade, Pertschuk says.

"With so much clout to spread around," he says, "no single interest group can claim too much of it."

Another reason that big lobbies are hurting involves a change in political fashion. Under the old-style method of negotiating with Congress, a lobby group could collaborate with a small circle of congressional leaders to stop a bill cold. With the rise in importance of congressional subcommittees, caucuses and new regional power bases, however, even the most powerful lobby groups find it hard to cut a clean deal.

In its bid to stop the Brady bill, for example, the NRA initially gained the backing of House Speaker Thomas S. Foley of Washington and other congressional leaders only to lose by the time the roll-call vote was held.

Congressmen are much more pragmatic these days, says Marlowe, a former president of the League of Lobbyists. "The ones who you could count on before will have done, but less of it. A good lobbyist has to touch more bases now than ever before."

Legislation is becoming more and more complicated, too, says Phyllis Eisen, a lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), an influential business lobby. "It takes coalitions of strange, and sometimes competing, interests, to get things passed. Coalition lobbying is the thing of the 1990s. No single group can do it alone anymore."

REDISTRICTING

Doing It by The Numbers In Iowa

Blood was spilled but impartially

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Staff Writer

DES MOINES—Like an expectant father pacing the hospital corridor, Gary L. Kaufman was nervously awaiting a magic moment of birth inside the Iowa legislature.

Kaufman's baby is a 62-page document filled with arcane and technical language describing Iowa's property boundaries from the Mississippi River in the east to the Missouri River in the west. Within its pages are the precise lines that will form Iowa's new political subdivisions and govern state elections for the next decade—five new congressional districts (down from six in the 1980s because of a declining population), 50 new state Senate districts and 100 new state House districts.

Across the country this spring, state legislatures are grappling with the difficult job of designing new congressional and state legislative districts after the 1990 census. In many states, this supremely political process will be accompanied by cutthroat maneuvering for partisan and individual advantage. Here, however, the legislature's approval of Kaufman's document in votes of 10 and 11 makes Iowa one of the first states to complete the task a different way. Republican Gov. Terry E. Branstad said he will sign the measure.

In Iowa, redistricting is being done strictly by the numbers. The kingdom is not a cigar-chomping politician with favors to dispense but Kaufman, 42, the bespectacled senior legal counsel to the Iowa Legislative Service Bureau, a nonpartisan support agency of the state General Assembly.

As far as reaching the textbook goals of redistricting, this is the way to go, Kaufman says of the process. "But legislators from other states more or less are dumbfounded by it."

It is not difficult to understand why politicians from other states are bewildered and even appalled by the Iowa process. Working within detailed guidelines of state law and with sophisticated computer software, Kaufman and two assistants last month produced a plan almost technically perfect in terms of population balance but also pairing 20 state senators and 40 state House members in the same districts.

Not only little-known and junior members were adversely affected, incumbents thrown together into new districts included the House speaker and majority leader and the Senate majority and minority leaders.

"I couldn't have gotten anything much worse," says Senate Majority Leader Bill Hutchins, a Democrat whose new district includes the home of a veteran Republican senator.

"Our morale sunk incredibly," Kaufman says of the moment that he and his staff saw the full political implications of their work. One Des Moines television station declared the plan dead on arrival.

But Hutchins and other legislative leaders supported it, largely because they concluded that it hurts both parties about equally and because it seemed unlikely they could agree on anything better.

"If we roll the dice a second time, you've got a whole different set of winners and losers," says Democratic House Speaker Bob Arnold.

Iowa's system is rooted in the kind of political and legal infighting typically part of the redistricting process. In the 1960s and early 1970s, courts overturned several proposals and, in 1972, the Iowa Supreme Court imposed its own plan.

Rather than reive that experience, the legislature agreed in 1979 to the current system. Under the new approach, the Legislative Service Bureau is charged with creating districts of nearly equal population that also conform to other legal requirements such as that they be composed of "convenient contiguous territory."

Kaufman's task was to draft alternative redistricting plans that varied by no more

"If we roll the dice a second time, you've got a whole different set of winners and losers."

House Speaker Bob Arnold

than 1 percent from the "ideal" plan in which every district's population was the same. The final choice of congressional and legislative maps submitted to the General Assembly was made by Bureau Director Diane E. Bolender, who applied other legal requirements.

Kaufman drafted 106 plans to put the congressional delegation from six to five. Bolender chose the proposal only 24th best in terms of ideal population balance, deeming it the most balanced plan that also met other legal standards. One of the better balanced rejects, Kaufman says, included a proposed congressional district shaped like a swastika.

The congressional plan also is politically balanced in that the two incumbents squaring off in the same district in the 1992 election, David R. Nagle and freshman Republican Jim Nussle. The two lawmakers are expected to face each other in the 1992 election.

The system has not been completely divorced from politics. Kaufman's first draft in 1981 put GOP House members Jim Leach of Davenport and Thomas J. Tauke of Dubuque in the same district and was summarily rejected by the Republican-controlled legislature. "I thought Leach lived in Muscatine," says Kaufman, who by law may not consider incumbents' residence in drafting his plans.

Democrats now control both legislative chambers. When they hired Election Data Services, a Washington-based firm, with Democratic ties, as a consultant supplying software to draw the maps, Iowa Republicans sensed a plot. The GOP countered by forming a group called Iowa's Against Gerrymandering and began raising money to challenge whatever the Democrats produced.

That turned out to be unnecessary, in part because Republicans had another powerful deterrent in Branstad's veto power. The combination of divided state government and the bureau's nonpartisan work produced a plan that, in the words of a Senate aide, convinced most lawmakers that "we might as well get it over with" and accept what Kaufman had produced.

Reapportionment plan gains support

DES MOINES (AP) — A reapportionment plan released this week is gaining broad support in the Legislature, with leaders in both chambers saying there might not be a need to look at any alternatives.

"From our analysis the plan looks to be fair," Senate Minority Leader Jack Rife said Friday.

"My guess is that if we took it up for a vote in the Senate this morning it would probably pass," Senate Majority Leader Bill Hutchins said.

The non-partisan Legislative Service Bureau released its reapportionment map Monday. The plan, based on 1990 census figures, consolidates Iowa's six congressional districts into five.

After a wary reception in the Legislature, the plan gained supporters all week. Legislators cannot vote on the plan until at least May 7, and if they reject it, the LSB must

draft a new plan.

Friday afternoon, House Republicans met privately and then issued a statement calling the plan "potentially fair to both parties."

While they withheld a formal endorsement, the House GOP said standards in Iowa's redistricting law "appear to have been met."

The first two plans cannot be amended by the Legislature, but if they are rejected a third plan would be open to changes on the House and Senate floor. If there is still no agreement on a third plan, the Iowa Supreme Court would implement its own plan in the fall.

Entering this week, some legislators had anticipated the reapportionment landing in the court's lap. That now appears unlikely, even though several prominent politicians would suffer if the first plan becomes law.

U.S. Rep. Jim Ross Lightfoot has

complained about his proposed new district, which stretches across southern Iowa. He would lose some of his current district in southwest Iowa, where he has established a solid electoral base.

In northeast Iowa, Reps. David Nagle and Jim Nussle are thrown together in the same district. Nagle, a Democrat, and Nussle, a Republican, have not complained publicly about the plan.

In the Legislature, 40 of 100 House members and 20 of 50 senators would have to run against a fellow incumbent if they seek re-election under this week's reapportionment plan. Included are Rife, a Republican, and Hutchins, a Democrat.

The Senate leaders said they see no reason to oppose the plan.

"From my viewpoint personally, it looks like an equitable plan," Hutchins said.

All quiet on remapping front

Few comments at public meeting on redistricting plan

By John Kirsch
Gazette political writer

DES MOINES — A redistricting panel ended its round of hearings in Des Moines Wednesday after receiving positive comments on the plan from five speakers.

"This may be the shortest

IOWA TODAY

hearing on record," Joanne Grueskin of Sioux City, chairwoman of the Temporary Redistricting Advisory Commission, said after the first segment of the hearings.

"Silence gives consent," Commissioner William Scherle of Henderson said.

Comments on the plan were positive.

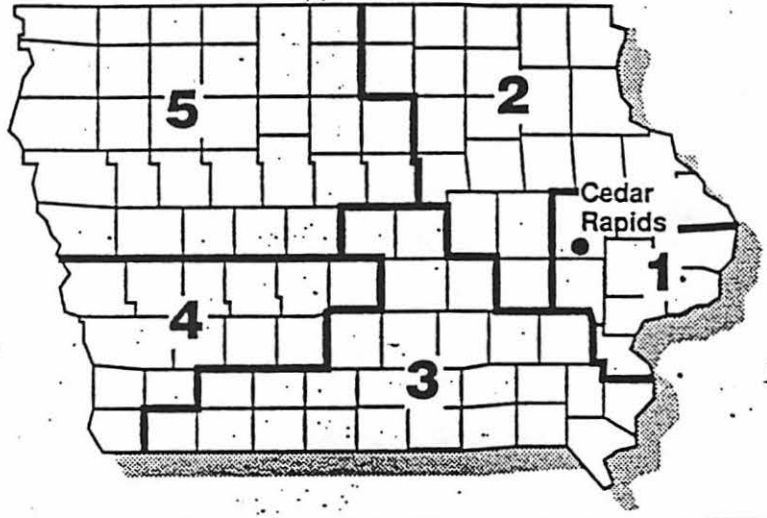
"This is a good one and we should stick with it," Geroge Welch, an Adel engineer told the panel.

Jacquelyn Elfman of the League of Women Voters of Iowa said the league views the proposed redistricting plan as fair and non-partisan.

The five-member commission was established to solicit public comment on the proposed redistricting plan.

The panel will submit its report Tuesday to the Legislature. Lawmakers are expected to vote on the plan early next month.

PROPOSED DISTRICTS



Gazette graphic

Few comments were heard Wednesday at a hearing on a plan to redraw Iowa's congressional and legislative districts. The congressional district plan above has received the most attention.

The commission's first hearing was Tuesday in Council Bluffs. Its final hearing will be from 7 to 10 tonight at Kirkwood Community College.

THE PLAN, released April 15, has drawn cautious support, with lawmakers in both parties and Gov. Terry Branstad saying it appears to be fair.

The plan shrinks Iowa's six-person congressional delegation to five and redraws the lines of 150 legislative districts.

It pairs Democratic Rep. David Nagle of Cedar Falls and freshman Republican Jim Nussle of Manchester in a new 2nd Con-

gressional District in northeast Iowa.

Democrat Neal Smith of Altoona would continue to represent Polk County, but his new 4th District would also stretch west to include Council Bluffs.

Republican Jim Ross Lightfoot of Shenandoah has criticized the plan, which gives him a sprawling district that runs nearly the width of the state to the Mississippi River while extending north to Ames.

The plan redraws Republican Jim Leach's 1st District and puts Republican Fred Grandy into a new 5th District.

State redistricting plan is fair, agree two experts in Legislature

By THOMAS A. FOGARTY

Register Staff Writer

Despite legitimate complaints from some politicians and from rural Iowans, the Legislature has no real option but to approve the reapportionment plan, two legislators considered experts on the issue said Wednesday.

Senate State Government Committee Chairman Jack Kibbie, D-Emmetsburg, and Sen. Derryl McLaren, R-Faragut, agreed that proposed legislative and congressional maps are fair, and that it would be hard to devise a plan that adhered any more closely to state and federal reapportionment laws.

Kibbie said rejection of the plan by the Legislature in the hope of gaining greater political advantage in a second reapportionment proposal would open the state to lawsuits. Changes of a successful legal challenge would be high, he said.

"It's clear in federal law that if we don't take this one, any other plan has to have better figures in it," Kibbie said, referring to population equality among districts. "I don't know what reasons they'd have for turning it down at this point."

Kibbie and McLaren, who have been involved on behalf of their political parties in preparation for the once-a-decade task of reapportionment, commented in an interview taped for broadcast by Heritage Cablevision.

McLaren, who lives in extreme southwest Iowa, said many of his constituents are "very upset" about being placed in a proposed congressional district that includes

the Des Moines area.

Residents of the area expressed that worry Tuesday night at a public hearing on the plan in Council Bluffs. A second public hearing Wednesday in Des Moines drew little comment, however.

"A lot of people in rural Iowa feel left out," McLaren said. "They have to understand when you lose a congressional district, and when you lose population in rural areas at the same time, the only place you can find" enough people for a district is in a metropolitan area.

Among the loudest complainers about the plan has been U.S. Rep. Jim Ross Lightfoot, a Shenandoah Republican who would lose about two-thirds of the counties he now represents if lawmakers approve the plan when they vote early next month.

McLaren said he understands complaints by Lightfoot, who would lose much of his political base and would be placed in a sprawling district that runs almost the length of southern Iowa. If lawmakers were to ask their non-partisan staff to draw a second plan, McLaren said, there's no guarantee that things would improve for Lightfoot or any other incumbent.

"We're dealing with what I would call a numeric Rubik's cube in that the population variance has to get smaller and smaller and smaller" with each succeeding plan, McLaren said.

APR 25 1991

New Political Map of Iowa Endorsed, Put to Legislature

Des Moines (AP) — A bipartisan committee Tuesday recommended that the Legislature approve a proposed map of new legislative and congressional districts for Iowa.

"It is remarkably non-partisan," said Wythe Willey, a Republican member of the committee. "That's probably the best plan we're going to get."

"There's not likely to be a perfect plan," said Brent Appel, a Democratic member of the committee.

The panel voted 4-1 to endorse the proposal.

Former U.S. Rep. William Scherle, a Republican, argued against the plan.

"I can find a lot of room for criticism," he said, offering alternatives that would give a more favorable district to Rep. Jim Ross Lightfoot, a Republican.

Tuesday's vote was the final step spelled out in state law before the Legislature gets its hands on the redistricting plan.

In accordance with Iowa law, the plan initially was drawn by the non-partisan Legislative Service Bureau, the bill-drafting arm of the Legislature. Then the five-member advisory committee held hearings on the proposal, and Tuesday it met to issue its report.

The committee's leader, Joanne Grueskin of Sioux City, said 42 people offered testimony during the three hearings, 17 of them voicing support for the proposal.

"I think that speaks to the fairness of the plan," she said.

The stage now is set for a vote of the full Legislature in the middle of next week, a vote legislative leaders predict will

favor the plan.

Since it was made public April 15, the plan has drawn increasing public support. That surprised some people because it would force many state legislators into districts where another incumbent lawmaker lives and would pit two sitting members of Congress against each other.

In northeast Iowa, Democrat David Nagle and Republican Jim Nussle would become members of the same district, forcing them to run against each other if they wanted to retain their seats. A total of 40 House members and 20 senators would be paired in that way.

The main opposition at Tuesday's meeting came from allies of Lightfoot, who would become the representative of a district that sprawls almost the width of the state and from Ames to the Missouri border.

Willey defended the plan, saying dramatic shifts in population mean big changes for the congressional delegation, no matter what the details of the plan. Because Iowa as a whole has lost population, any plan must reduce the number of Iowa Congress members from six to five.

"We do not have the luxury like some states of being able to carve out a new district," Willey said.

Earlier Tuesday, House Speaker Bob Arnould, D-Davenport, said he was confident the proposal would win passage.

"I haven't heard of any significant opposition," he said. "I think reapportionment is well on its way to being passed in the form you see now."

Panel endorses reapportioned district maps

By THOMAS A. FOGARTY

Register Staff Writer

The pending 1991 reapportionment plan received a boost toward enactment Tuesday with the endorsement of a bipartisan advisory committee charged with reviewing it for fairness and compliance with the law.

The panel voted 4-1 to recommend passage of the proposed legislative and congressional district maps issued April 15 by the non-partisan Legislative Service Bureau.

"It meets the legal criteria, and it makes sense," said Joanne Grueskin of Sioux City, a Democrat who chaired the advisory committee.

The committee held public hearings last week in Council Bluffs, Des Moines and Cedar Rapids on the plan, which adjusts political districts to Iowa population changes over the last 10 years.

William Scherle of Henderson, a Republican who represented southwest Iowa in the U.S. House before his defeat in 1974, cast the only vote against the plan. Scherle objected to the splitting between two proposed congressional districts rural southwest Iowa, which is now part of Republican Jim Ross Lightfoot's district.

The proposed map would include Council Bluffs and much of southwest Iowa in a congressional district with the Des Moines area, which is now represented by Democrat Neal Smith of Altoona. The rest of southwest Iowa would be included in a new district that runs nearly the length of southern Iowa, and swings northward to include Ames and Story County. Lightfoot, who lives in Shenandoah on the western edge of the proposed district, would have trouble winning election from the district in 1992, some political analysts say.

Joining Grueskin in voting to recommend the plan were Democrats Brent Appel of Des Moines and Patricia Harper of Waterloo, and Republican Wythe Willey of Cedar Rapids.

Grandy is a clear winner, but Smith's future cloudy

By JANE NORMAN

Of The Register's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Incumbents Dayld Nagle of Cedar Falls and Jim Nussle of Manchester would be forced to run against each other in a reapportionment plan issued Monday that carves the state up into five new congressional districts.

Also, Des Moines would be tossed into a heavily rural southwest Iowa district that runs all the way to the Missouri and Nebraska borders and takes in Council Bluffs. Rep. Neal Smith, a Democrat from eastern Polk County, is the incumbent there.

The map issued by the non-partisan Legislative Service Bureau shrinks the number of congressional districts from six to five, a move prompted by Iowa's population loss during the 1980s. The Iowa Legislature is expected to vote early next month on the map, following public hearings around the state.

Congressmen reacted cautiously to the plan, copies of which were trans-

The Legislature is expected to vote early next month on the map.

✓ An analysis by David Yepsen: IM

mitted by fax machine from the Statehouse in Des Moines to Washington congressional offices moments after it was issued.

If a clear winner could be declared, it appeared to be Rep. Fred Grandy, a Sioux City Republican whose north-west Iowa district saw a huge population loss in the '80s but remains a GOP stronghold in the new plan.

"This is not at all bad for me," said

REMAP

Please turn to Page 2A

Iowa loses one district in redrawing of the state

REMAP

Continued from Page One

Grandy, who considered a bid for the U.S. Senate in 1990 and is viewed as a potential challenger to Sen. Tom Harkin in 1996. "The question is whether it will pass muster in the Legislature."

The losers were Nagle, a Democrat in office since 1986, and Nussle, a freshman Republican. They wound up together in a new 2nd District with a Democratic registration edge that takes in Dubuque, Waterloo and Mason City. Nagle lost Johnson County and its nearly 27,000 Democrats.

Nussle, who had a razor-thin victory margin in his 1990 contest with Democrat Eric Tabor of Baldwin, said he would be "very sorry" to lose Jones, Cedar, Clinton and Linn counties from the 2nd District. Cedar Rapids has been a strong base for Nussle.

He noted that he graduated from Luther College in Decorah, which is in the new district, and has "a great love for that part of the state."

Nagle said the plan is fair.

"The plan is fair statistically, and it meets the governor's criteria that Republican congressmen have to be protected," he said in a news conference Monday in Waterloo.

Nagle said he is most concerned about longtime Democratic Rep. Neal Smith and his chances for re-election in his newly drawn district. "He's the most valuable asset this state has," Nagle said.

Smith's new district is 43.7 percent Democratic and 32.9 percent Republican. That makes it the most Democratic district in the new plan -- although not as predominantly Democratic as Smith's old district around Des Moines.

Smith, a member of Congress since 1959 who has been through redistricting three times before, said he had not analyzed the plan, which would have him representing Council Bluffs on the far western edge of the state.

from Rep. Jim Ross Lightfoot, a Shenandoah Republican who lives three-quarters of a mile inside the new 3rd District. The new district is a sprawling piece of real estate that stretches from Page County in southwest Iowa to Ames in central Iowa to Burlington in the southeast corner.

Smith and Grandy would pick up much of Lightfoot's old district, and Lightfoot wasn't happy about it.

He said the proximity of his home to the district border is "too much of a political coincidence, and the people of Iowa will see this plan as an attempt to take away the voice of southwest Iowa."

Lightfoot would see his political base vanish, and would have to run in a number of counties close to Des Moines that have strong Democratic registrations, as well as in southeast Iowa counties such as Wapello, where there are 10,697 Democrats and 3,706 Republicans.

In eastern Iowa, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City and the Quad Cities are thrown together in a more urban and suburban 1st District in which Rep. Jim Leach, a Republican from Davenport, is the incumbent. Leach would gain Johnson County, which was a hotbed of anti-war sentiment during the Persian Gulf crisis; Leach was one of the most outspoken supporters of the war in Congress.

Grandy gets what is left over -- essentially the entire northwest corner of the state. Grandy loses Mason City from his old district, picks up Fort Dodge and gains the bloc of farm counties marching west from Ames.

If the Legislature or the governor rejects this plan, the Legislative Service Bureau will go back to the drawing board and issue a new one that would have to be considered in a special session. If the governor and lawmakers can't agree on that one, either, a third plan will be drawn and would be open to amendment.

If the process is still stalled, the Iowa Supreme Court could be called

Des Moines Register
April 16, 1991

Reapportionment Plan 1

Population totals by district

District	Population	Deviation from Ideal of 555,351	Percent of Registered Democrats	Percent of Registered Republicans
1	555,229	-122	36.0	27.1
2	555,494	143	37.4	30.7
3	555,299	-52	39.2	30.9
4	555,276	-75	43.7	32.9
5	555,487	106	33.3	35.6

Source — Legislative Service Bureau; Democratic and Republican staff analysis.

**REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE
OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

MEMBERSHIP

***Senator JoAnn Johnson,
Temporary Co-chairperson
Senator Jeff Angelo
Senator John Kibbie***

***Representative Bob Brunkhorst,
Temporary Co-chairperson
Representative Steve Falck
Representative Janet Metcalf***

TENTATIVE AGENDA

June 26, 2000

Reagan Conference Room, State Capitol

- 1:00 p.m. Review of Iowa Redistricting Process
- Review of Materials Distributed
- Review of 1989-1991 Redistricting Activities
- Proposed Budget for Iowa General Assembly
- Access to Data by Outside Parties
- Data to Order from Census Bureau