

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT 2013.

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Commission

REDISTRICTING AND REAPPORTIONMENT

- Redistricting is the process of redrawing new political district boundaries.
- Reapportionment is the distribution of seats in a legislative body among a set number of districts so that the boundaries of the districts do not change but the number of members per district do.

“ONE PERSON, ONE VOTE”

Basic concept of our American form of government.

- Every person of voting age is entitled to have an equal say in how we are governed.
- Ensures that every citizen's vote will count the same.

REAPPORTIONMENT

- Based on the 2010 Census, the U.S. population is apportioned among a set number of districts, whose boundaries are then redrawn.
- The 435 seats of the U.S. House of Representatives are apportioned among the 50 states.

MONTANA CENSUS RESULTS

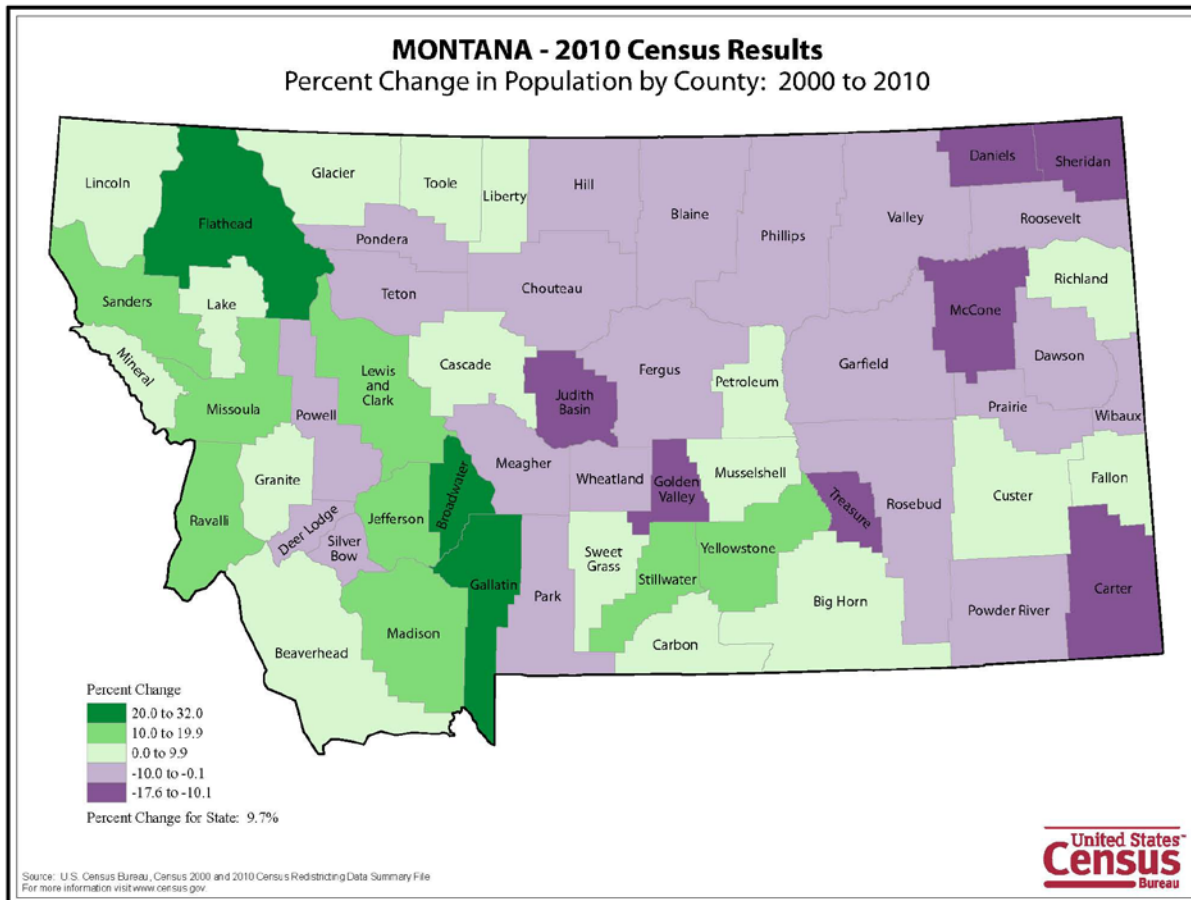
- 989,415 in 2010 Census.
- 902,195 in 2000 Census.
- Increase of 87,220 or 9.7%.
- Using a complicated formula, Montana was 5th in line behind North Carolina, Missouri, New York, and New Jersey for another congressional seat.

REDISTRICTING MONTANA LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Montana has 100 House Districts and 50 Senate Districts as provided in the Montana Constitution.

- ◉ Each Senate District shall be composed of two adjoining House Districts.
- ◉ Ideal population of a House District is state's population (989,415) divided by 100 or 9,894 citizens per district.

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY



HOW WERE DISTRICTING CRITERIA DEVELOPED?

- Conducted public hearings in Helena (video conferencing with Great Falls and Havre), Missoula (video conferencing with Kalispell), Billings (video conferencing with Miles City) for the purpose of receiving public input on discretionary criteria.
- On May 28, 2010, adopted mandatory and discretionary criteria for redistricting.

MANDATORY DISTRICTING CRITERIA

- Population Equality and maximum population deviation—(The ideal size for each legislative district is 9,894. The Commission further agreed that any deviation may not exceed plus or minus 3%)
- Districts shall be compact and contiguous.

MANDATORY DISTRICTING CRITERIA

- ◉ Protection of minority voting rights.
- ◉ Race cannot be the predominant factor to which the traditional districting criteria are subordinated.

DISCRETIONARY CRITERIA FOR LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

- ◉ Following the lines of political units.
- ◉ Following geographic boundaries.
- ◉ Keeping communities of interest in tact.

HOW DID THE COMMISSION PROCEED TO DRAW THE LINES ?

1. Commissioner and staff visits.
2. Proposed alternative maps with various themes.
3. Received public comment throughout process, including consideration of maps submitted by public.

HOW DID THE COMMISSION PROCEED TO DRAW THE LINES ?

4. Public Hearings throughout state on the five submitted state-wide plans. Local publicly submitted considered at local hearings in 2012.
5. Commissioners met the week of August 13, 2012, in Helena and adopted a plan for 100 house districts.
6. In November, 2012, conducted public hearing on Senate pairings and drew map with Senate pairings and holdover Senate assignments.
7. Final public hearing held on December 19, 2012 and adopted final plan.
8. On January 8, 2013 submitted plan for 100 House Districts and 50 Senate Districts to the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate.

CONCLUSION

- ◉ The maps submitted to you comply with our mandatory and discretionary criteria.
- ◉ The Federal Voting Rights Act has been complied with in all respects. Minority Voting Rights are protected under this plan.
- ◉ The mean deviation in House Districts is 0.91% (less than 1%). The mean deviation in the Senate Districts is 0.76% (less than 1%)