

## **MINUTES**

### **SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING**

July 26, 2011

Wichita and Hutchinson Public Hearings

Wichita State University and Hutchinson Community College

#### **Members Present**

Representative Mike O'Neal, Co-chairperson  
Senator Tim Owens, Co-chairperson  
Senator Dwayne Umbarger, Co- Vice-chairperson  
Representative Paul Davis, Co-Ranking Minority Member  
Senator Anthony Hensley, Co-Ranking Minority Member  
Senator David Haley  
Senator Dick Kelsey (Wichita Only)  
Senator Carolyn McGinn  
Senator Mike Petersen  
Senator Susan Wagle  
Representative Steve Brunk  
Representative Richard Carlson  
Representative Brenda Landwehr (Wichita Only)  
Representative Jan Pauls  
Representative Don Schroeder  
Representative Gene Sullentrop  
Representative Caryn Tyson  
Representative Brian Weber

#### **Staff Present**

Corey Carnahan, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Reed Holwegner, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Craig Callahan, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Theresa Kiernan, Senate Committee Assistant  
Cindy O'Neal, House Committee Assistant

#### **Conferees-Wichita**

Betty Ladwig, League of Women Voters-Wichita

#### **Conferees-Hutchinson**

Kim Barnes, on behalf of a Pawnee County Commissioner  
James Taylor, Hutchinson  
Senator Anthony Hensley

## Wichita Public Hearing

Representative Mike O'Neal, Co-chairperson, called the meeting to order and welcomed those in attendance. Co-chairperson O'Neal stated he would serve as chairperson of the meetings in Wichita, Hutchinson, and Salina, while Co-chairperson Owens would serve as chairperson of the meetings in Manhattan. Co-chairperson O'Neal continued by stating the following:

- This meeting was a joint meeting of members of the House Committee on Redistricting and members of the Senate Committee on Reapportionment.
- As chairpersons of the respective House and Senate committees, he and Senator Tim Owens would serve as Co-chairpersons of the joint meetings.

Co-chairperson O'Neal stated the town hall meetings were being held to give members of the public an opportunity to be involved in the redistricting process by allowing the public to ask questions about the process, to voice opinions on and make suggestions relating to the drawing of Congressional Districts, State Senate and House of Representative (Legislative) Districts, and State Board of Education (SBOE) Districts.

Co-chairperson O'Neal gave an overview of the guidelines and criteria for the 2012 Kansas Congressional, Legislative, and SBOE redistricting process (Attachment 1). Co-chairperson O'Neal also explained that while the acceptable deviation from the ideal population is very small for Congressional Districts, at almost zero persons total, the courts allow more flexibility for Legislative and SBOE Districts, and has approved deviations of 5 percent above or below the ideal population of such districts. Once the maps or plan designating or defining the Legislative and SBOE Districts have been enacted, they are submitted to the Kansas Supreme Court for a determination of compliance with federal and state law. The map or plan designating or describing Congressional Districts is not subject to a mandatory court review. The Congressional District map or plan enacted in 2002 was challenged, but upheld by the U.S. District Court. Four counties were divided in the 2002 Congressional District map in order to meet the deviation standard.

Co-chairperson O'Neal stated the Legislature will attempt to follow the guidelines approved to provide guidance in the redistricting process and will try to avoid breaking up geographical areas, but it may become unavoidable in order to meet the acceptable deviation standard of almost zero. The most important factor the court considers when determining whether a Congressional District plan is constitutional, is whether the population of the district is within the acceptable range of deviation from the ideal-sized district. Other factors considered by the court include: dilution or preservation of minority voting strength; gerrymandering; recognition of similar communities of interest; and preservation of the integrity of political subdivisions (splitting cities and counties between or among districts only when necessary to meet the acceptable population deviation).

Co-chairperson Owens extended his appreciation to members of the Legislature in the audience for attending the meeting. He concurred with the opening comments of Co-chairperson O'Neal and reminded the Committee the ideal or acceptable number of people in a district may only be reflected for one day, the day on which the census was taken. This is due to deaths, births, and relocation of residents in the district. Co-chairperson Owens stated meeting the acceptable deviation in population is a very important factor considered when determining the validity of district boundaries. Neither he nor the court look favorably on the process of drawing districts by gerrymandering. He stated it is very early in the process of redistricting and



no decisions have been made on any map or plan. He urged the citizens of Kansas not to jump to any conclusions and stated the Legislature is striving to make this a transparent process.

Corey Carnahan, Kansas Legislative Research Department, noted Kansas is the only state adjusting census numbers for college students and military personnel, while Maryland adjusts census data for its prison population. The recalculation of numbers automatically causes Kansas to start the redistricting process later than most states.

The 2010 Census population figures, adjusted numbers, and district data are:

- Statewide population: 2,853,118;
- Adjusted population: 2,839,445;
- Ideal Congressional District population: 713,280;
- Congressional District 1: 57,970 under ideal population;
- Congressional District 2: 3,233 under ideal population;
- Congressional District 3: 54,289 over ideal population;
- Congressional District 4: 6,912 over ideal population;
- Ideal State House district: 22,716; and
- Ideal State Senate district: 70,986.

Mr. Carnahan went on to state the 2010 Census showed a majority of Kansas counties lost population, while only 28 counties actually gained population. It also showed citizens moved from rural areas to more populated urban areas. Overall, the state grew by 164,700 citizens allowing us to keep our four Congressional Districts (Attachments 2, 3, 4, and 5).

Co-chairperson O'Neal stated the Legislative Coordinating Council has not assigned days for meetings of the individual Senate Reapportionment and House Redistricting Committees, but has left open the request for the committees to meet between the end of the public hearings and the start of the 2012 Session. He directed the Kansas Legislative Research Department (KLRD) to provide the Committee members with copies of *Graham v. Thornburgh, et.al*, and also provide copies of the December 2010 memorandum drafted by Jason Long, Senior Assistant Revisor of Statutes, which provided a brief overview of the law on redistricting.

Mr. Carnahan informed the Committee and citizens redistricting software would be used for drawing district lines. Those wanting to draw their own maps should contact the KLRD or caucus office to schedule an appointment.

In the fall of 2011, KLRD will launch [www.redistricting.ks.gov](http://www.redistricting.ks.gov). This website will have notifications on upcoming meetings and maps released to the public, and those under consideration by the Legislature.

Betty Ladwig, League of Women Voters – Wichita Metro, advocated for transparent and accountable redistricting. The League of Women Voters believes drawing legislative boundaries continues to be among the least transparent processes in politics.

Advances in technology make it possible for members of the public to map out districts and citizens of Kansas should be encouraged to do so. These maps should be compared to the maps drawn by the respective committee maps. The League of Women Voters believes

democracy depends on the principal that voters truly choose their representatives (Attachment 6).

### **Hutchinson Public Hearing**

Kim Barnes, on behalf of Pawnee County Commissioners, encouraged transparency and to continue conducting hearings across the state. The Commissioners plan to actively participate in the redistricting process. The population in Pawnee County has been declining. The County currently is represented by Senate District 36 and House Districts 114 and 117. They would like all of Pawnee County to be contained in one Senate and one House district. Having two members in the Kansas House of Representatives has not necessarily benefited them, but instead, makes citizens feel disenfranchised (Attachment 7).

James Taylor, Hutchinson, sees both political parties in Washington, D.C. doing only what is good for their own party, instead of what is good for the public. Gerrymandering would only confirm the notion that politicians are only concerned with themselves rather than the public. He urged the Committee to group districts together based on common interests and divide cities by drawing the lines as simply as possible; drawing them in the rural parts of a county and along county lines.

Senator Anthony Hensley provided a PowerPoint presentation similar one he used during the 2002 redistricting town hall meetings. He reiterated the main criteria of redistricting is to make sure the requirement of "one person, one vote" is met. He also gave a history lesson on the word "gerrymandering." He stated too many guidelines were ignored during the last redistricting process. He was extremely concerned that Congressional District 1 will be drawn all the way across the state from West to East borders, and then down into Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties. Senator Hensley said he heard this type of map had been circulating in Washington, D.C., but he had not actually seen a map with this configuration. He stated this type of map was designed to preserve the dominance of the Republican Party. The map used in the PowerPoint presentation was drawn by Senator Hensley's Chief of Staff, Tim Graham, and was drawn on the basis of conversations with unnamed persons who Senator Hensley claimed had contacted him (Attachment 8).

Prepared by Theresa Kiernan and Cindy O'Neal  
Edited by Corey Carnahan

Approved by Committee on:

December 2, 2011

(Date)

## **GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA FOR 2012 KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING**

**Adopted by the House Select Committee on Redistricting  
Adopted by the Senate Committee on Reapportionment on April 28, 2011**

### **Legislative Redistricting**

1. The basis for legislative redistricting is the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census as recalculated by the Kansas Secretary of State pursuant to Article 10, Section 1 of the *Constitution of the State of Kansas* and KSA 11-301 *et seq.*
2. Districts should be numerically as equal in population as practical within the limitations of Census geography and application of guidelines set out below. Deviations should not exceed plus or minus 5 percent of the ideal population of (waiting for data) for each House district and (waiting for data) for each Senate district, except in unusual circumstances. (The range of deviation for House districts could be plus or minus X persons, for districts that could range in population from X to X. The overall deviation for House districts could be X persons. The range of deviation for Senate districts could be plus or minus X persons, for districts that could range in population from X to X. The overall deviation for Senate districts could be X persons.)
3. Redistricting plans will have neither the purpose nor the effect of diluting minority voting strength.
4. Subject to the requirement of guideline No. 2:
  - a. The "building blocks" to be used for drawing district boundaries shall be voting districts (VTDs) as described on official 2010 Redistricting U.S. Census maps.
  - b. Districts should be as compact as possible and contiguous.
  - c. The integrity and priority of existing political subdivisions should be preserved to the extent possible.
  - d. There should be recognition of similarities of interest. Social, cultural, racial, ethnic, and economic interests common to the population of the area, which are probable subjects of legislation (generally termed "communities of interest"), should be considered. While some communities of interest lend themselves more readily than others to being embodied in legislative districts, the Committee will attempt to accommodate interests articulated by residents.
  - e. Contests between incumbent members of the Legislature or the State Board of Education will be avoided whenever possible.
  - f. Districts should be easily identifiable and understandable by voters.

Joint Committee on Redistricting  
Date 7/26/2011  
Attachment 1

## Congressional Redistricting

1. The basis for congressional redistricting is the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census as published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The "building blocks" to be used for drawing district boundaries shall be Kansas counties and voting districts (VTDs) as their population is reported in the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.
2. Districts are to be as nearly equal to 713,280 population as practicable.
3. Redistricting plans will have neither the purpose nor the effect of diluting minority voting strength.
4. Districts should attempt to recognize "community of interests" when that can be done in compliance with the requirement of guideline No. 2.
  - a. Social, cultural, racial, ethnic, and economic interests common to the population of the area, which are probable subjects of legislation (generally termed "communities of interest"), should be considered.
  - b. If possible, preserving the core of the existing districts should be undertaken when considering the "community of interests" in establishing districts.
  - c. Whole counties should be in the same congressional district to the extent possible while achieving population equality among districts. County lines are meaningful in Kansas and Kansas counties historically have been significant political units. Many officials are elected on a countywide basis, and political parties have been organized in county units. Election of the Kansas members of Congress is a political process requiring political organizations which in Kansas are developed in county units. To a considerable degree most counties in Kansas are economic, social, and cultural units, or parts of a larger socioeconomic unit. These interests common to the population of the area, generally termed "community of interests" should be considered during the creation of congressional districts.
5. Districts should be as compact as possible and contiguous, subject to the requirement of guideline No. 2.

Joint Committee on Redistricting

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment \_\_\_\_\_ 1-2

# KANSAS LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

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July 29, 2011

**To:** Kansas Legislature

**From:** Corey J. Carnahan, Principal Analyst  
Alan D. Conroy, Director

**Re:** Adjusted Population Data

Enclosed are three documents displaying adjusted population data by Kansas county, House district, and Senate district. These adjusted numbers are the population figures that will be used to redraw State House, State Senate, and State Board of Education districts during the 2012 Legislative Session. For the redrawing of congressional districts, Kansas will use data obtained via the 2010 Census.

The census adjustment is conducted by the Secretary of State's Office with the goal of determining the permanent place of residence for college/university students and military personnel located in the state.

**County Data.** Table 1 displays adjusted population data by county. The second column contains the 2010 Census population for each county; the third column contains the adjusted population figures; and the final column shows the number of residents gained or lost by a given county as a result of the adjustment.

**State Senate and House Data.** Tables 2 and 3 display adjusted population data by legislative district. The second column contains the 2010 Census population for each district; the third column contains the adjusted population figures; and the fourth column shows the number of residents gained or lost by a given district as a result of the adjustment.

The final two columns in Tables 2 and 3 relate to ideal district size. For Senate districts, the ideal district size is 70,986. For House districts, the ideal district size is 22,716. The fourth column shows how far each district is from the ideal population size. The fifth column displays, by percent, how close each district is to the ideal population of 100 percent. Historically, the courts have allowed legislative districts to be drawn with a population deviation of plus or minus 5 percent.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or if more information is needed.

CJC/kal

Enclosures

Joint Committee on Redistricting  
Date 7/26/11  
Attachment 2

**2010 Adjusted Population Data  
(by Kansas county)**

<u>County Name</u>	<u>2010 Population</u>	<u>2010 Adjusted Population</u>	<u>2010 Adjustment</u>
Allen	13,371	13,414	43
Anderson	8,102	8,197	95
Atchison	16,924	16,417	(507)
Barber	4,861	4,925	64
Barton	27,674	27,967	293
Bourbon	15,173	15,173	0
Brown	9,984	10,104	120
Butler	65,880	65,940	60
Chase	2,790	2,809	19
Chautauqua	3,669	3,713	44
Cherokee	21,603	21,659	56
Cheyenne	2,726	2,777	51
Clark	2,215	2,239	24
Clay	8,535	8,654	119
Cloud	9,533	9,351	(182)
Coffey	8,601	8,710	109
Comanche	1,891	1,911	20
Cowley	36,311	36,005	(306)
Crawford	39,134	38,029	(1,105)
Decatur	2,961	3,011	50
Dickinson	19,754	20,038	284
Doniphan	7,945	7,956	11
Douglas	110,826	98,665	(12,161)
Edwards	3,037	3,085	48
Elk	2,882	2,900	18
Ellis	28,452	26,727	(1,725)
Ellsworth	6,497	6,596	99
Finney	36,776	36,835	59
Ford	33,848	34,009	161
Franklin	25,992	26,159	167
Geary	34,362	34,392	30
Gove	2,695	2,765	70
Graham	2,597	2,663	66
Grant	7,829	7,900	71
Gray	6,006	6,081	75
Greeley	1,247	1,284	37
Greenwood	6,689	6,739	50
Hamilton	2,690	2,725	35
Harper	6,034	6,080	46
Harvey	34,684	34,667	(17)
Haskell	4,256	4,303	47
Hodgeman	1,916	1,970	54
Jackson	13,462	13,611	149
Jefferson	19,126	19,330	204
Jewell	3,077	3,130	53
Johnson	544,179	550,253	6,074
Kearny	3,977	4,024	47
Kingman	7,858	7,949	91
Kiowa	2,553	2,548	(5)
Labette	21,607	21,688	81
Lane	1,750	1,778	28
Leavenworth	76,227	76,562	335

Joint Committee on Education and Aging

Date 7/26/11

Adjusted Attachment 3

County Name	2010 Population	2010 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjustment
Lincoln	3,241	3,296	55
Linn	9,656	9,739	83
Logan	2,756	2,818	62
Lyon	33,690	32,538	(1,152)
McPherson	29,180	29,049	(131)
Marion	12,660	12,532	(128)
Marshall	10,117	10,338	221
Meade	4,575	4,647	72
Miami	32,787	33,127	340
Mitchell	6,373	6,423	50
Montgomery	35,471	35,057	(414)
Morris	5,923	6,012	89
Morton	3,233	3,255	22
Nemaha	10,178	10,405	227
Neosho	16,512	16,512	0
Ness	3,107	3,137	30
Norton	5,671	5,764	93
Osage	16,295	16,448	153
Osborne	3,858	3,942	84
Ottawa	6,091	6,191	100
Pawnee	6,973	7,045	72
Phillips	5,642	5,757	115
Pottawatomie	21,604	21,819	215
Pratt	9,656	9,551	(105)
Rawlins	2,519	2,546	27
Reno	64,511	64,809	298
Republic	4,980	5,082	102
Rice	10,083	9,858	(225)
Riley	71,115	60,098	(11,017)
Rooks	5,181	5,263	82
Rush	3,307	3,339	32
Russell	6,970	7,050	80
Saline	55,606	55,731	125
Scott	4,936	5,024	88
Sedgwick	498,365	499,544	1,179
Seward	22,952	22,985	33
Shawnee	177,934	178,438	504
Sheridan	2,556	2,610	54
Sherman	6,010	6,003	(7)
Smith	3,853	3,915	62
Stafford	4,437	4,520	83
Stanton	2,235	2,258	23
Stevens	5,724	5,781	57
Sumner	24,132	24,412	280
Thomas	7,900	7,837	(63)
Trego	3,001	3,047	46
Wabaunsee	7,053	7,125	72
Wallace	1,485	1,514	29
Washington	5,799	5,937	138
Wichita	2,234	2,264	30
Wilson	9,409	9,490	81
Woodson	3,309	3,341	32
Wyandotte	157,505	157,805	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,853,118</b>	<b>2,839,445</b>	<b>(13,673)</b>



**2010 ADJUSTED POPULATION DATA  
(BY KANSAS HOUSE DISTRICT)**

District No.	2010 Population	2010 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjustment	Deviation from Ideal	Percent of Ideal Size
1	20,329	20,385	56	(2,331)	89.7 %
2	20,299	20,355	56	(2,361)	89.6
3	21,922	20,750	(1,172)	(1,966)	91.3
4	20,981	21,061	80	(1,655)	92.7
5	21,996	22,086	90	(630)	97.2
6	26,961	27,262	301	4,546	120.0
7	19,922	19,993	71	(2,723)	88.0
8	20,232	20,256	24	(2,460)	89.2
9	21,122	21,268	146	(1,448)	93.6
10	25,352	24,212	(1,140)	1,496	106.6
11	21,445	21,079	(366)	(1,637)	92.8
12	19,460	19,457	(3)	(3,259)	85.7
13	17,996	18,146	150	(4,570)	79.9
14	27,630	27,877	247	5,161	122.7
15	27,123	27,270	147	4,554	120.0
16	18,949	19,196	247	(3,520)	84.5
17	23,303	23,753	450	1,037	104.6
18	21,120	21,411	291	(1,305)	94.3
19	20,371	20,566	195	(2,150)	90.5
20	22,415	22,753	338	37	100.2
21	21,104	21,394	290	(1,322)	94.2
22	21,395	21,475	80	(1,241)	94.5
23	20,831	20,917	86	(1,799)	92.1
24	20,368	20,432	64	(2,284)	89.9
25	20,461	20,687	226	(2,029)	91.1
26	31,058	31,014	(44)	8,298	136.5
27	32,289	32,843	554	10,127	144.6
28	26,379	27,002	623	4,286	118.9
29	20,245	20,491	246	(2,225)	90.2
30	21,881	22,141	260	(575)	97.5
31	19,669	19,698	29	(3,018)	86.7
32	20,891	20,735	(156)	(1,981)	91.3
33	20,337	20,393	56	(2,323)	89.8
34	19,918	19,954	36	(2,762)	87.8
35	20,403	20,453	50	(2,263)	90.0
36	27,098	27,295	197	4,579	120.2
37	21,850	21,890	40	(826)	96.4
38	40,325	40,677	352	17,961	179.1
39	34,351	34,663	312	11,947	152.6
40	20,957	20,919	(38)	(1,797)	92.1
41	19,860	19,824	(36)	(2,892)	87.3
42	27,057	27,384	327	4,668	120.5
43	36,993	37,221	228	14,505	163.9
44	21,762	16,125	(5,637)	(6,591)	71.0
45	29,825	28,801	(1,024)	6,085	126.8
46	24,552	20,179	(4,373)	(2,537)	88.8
47	20,765	20,989	224	(1,727)	92.4
48	38,916	39,598	682	16,882	174.3
49	26,967	27,332	365	4,616	120.3
50	22,000	22,279	279	(437)	98.10 %

Joint Committee on Redistricting

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment 3-2



District No.	2010 Population	2010 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjustment	Deviation from Ideal	Percent of Ideal Size
51	22,133	22,426	293	(290)	98.7 %
52	22,542	22,775	233	59	100.3
53	23,340	23,619	279	903	104.0
54	22,524	22,670	146	(46)	99.8
55	21,171	20,576	(595)	(2,140)	90.6
56	20,158	20,194	36	(2,522)	88.9
57	21,197	21,273	76	(1,443)	93.6
58	21,153	21,141	(12)	(1,575)	93.1
59	21,469	21,689	220	(1,027)	95.5
60	21,595	20,371	(1,224)	(2,345)	89.7
61	24,567	24,807	240	2,091	109.2
62	20,162	20,509	347	(2,207)	90.3
63	22,789	22,266	(523)	(450)	98.0
64	32,032	32,026	(6)	9,310	141.0
65	22,589	22,673	84	(43)	99.8
66	34,584	24,162	(10,422)	1,446	106.4
67	24,852	24,319	(533)	1,603	107.1
68	20,392	20,681	289	(2,035)	91.0
69	21,239	21,348	109	(1,368)	94.0
70	20,195	20,108	(87)	(2,608)	88.5
71	21,133	21,047	(86)	(1,669)	92.7
72	22,366	22,352	(14)	(364)	98.4
73	20,713	20,465	(248)	(2,251)	90.1
74	20,785	20,899	114	(1,817)	92.0
75	21,740	21,562	(178)	(1,154)	94.9
76	20,876	21,054	178	(1,662)	92.7
77	22,516	22,651	135	(65)	99.7
78	20,447	20,392	(55)	(2,324)	89.8
79	20,632	20,432	(200)	(2,284)	89.9
80	20,532	20,759	227	(1,957)	91.4
81	23,242	23,440	198	724	103.2
82	24,960	25,054	94	2,338	110.3
83	20,044	20,240	196	(2,476)	89.1
84	19,066	19,053	(13)	(3,663)	83.9
85	25,053	25,178	125	2,462	110.8
86	22,040	22,060	20	(656)	97.1
87	26,547	26,483	(64)	3,767	116.6
88	21,279	21,278	(1)	(1,438)	93.7
89	24,429	23,948	(481)	1,232	105.4
90	25,763	26,038	275	3,322	114.6
91	21,438	21,514	76	(1,202)	94.7
92	21,084	21,096	12	(1,620)	92.9
93	25,269	25,508	239	2,792	112.3
94	26,172	26,396	224	3,680	116.2
95	21,493	21,076	(417)	(1,640)	92.8
96	23,195	23,244	49	528	102.3
97	20,232	20,273	41	(2,443)	89.2
98	20,631	20,621	(10)	(2,095)	90.8
99	34,751	35,005	254	12,289	154.1
100	25,827	26,190	363	3,474	115.3
101	20,821	20,980	159	(1,736)	92.4
102	20,090	19,908	(182)	(2,808)	87.6
103	21,890	21,883	(7)	(833)	96.3
104	21,567	21,867	300	(849)	96.3
105	24,955	25,098	143	2,382	110.5 %

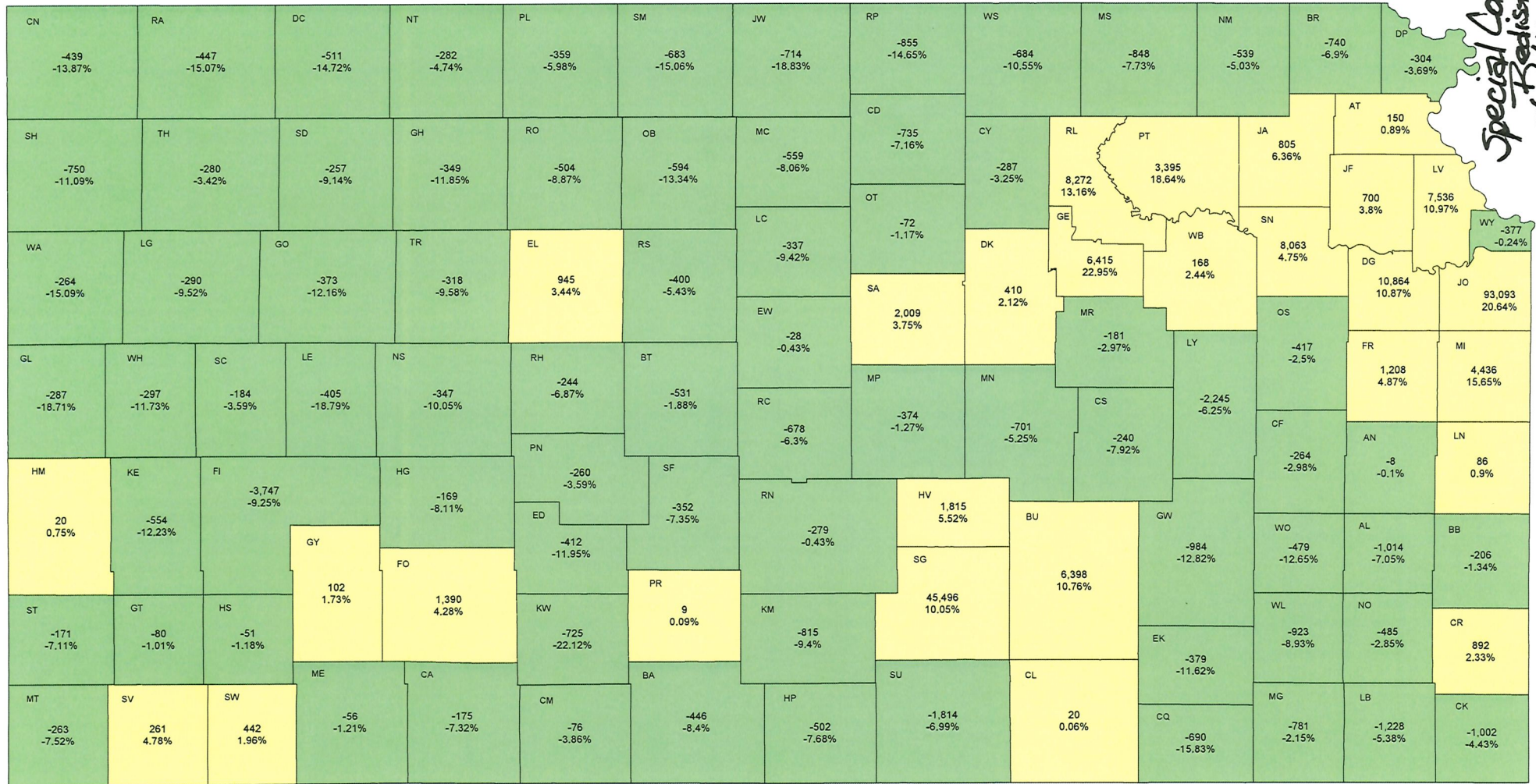
District No.	2010 Population	2010 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjustment	Deviation from Ideal	Percent of Ideal Size
106	19,150	19,562	412	(3,154)	86.1 %
107	19,899	19,887	(12)	(2,829)	87.5
108	21,374	21,607	233	(1,109)	95.1
109	18,283	18,550	267	(4,166)	81.7
110	20,985	21,279	294	(1,437)	93.7
111	23,476	21,703	(1,773)	(1,013)	95.5
112	20,797	20,958	161	(1,758)	92.3
113	18,946	18,874	(72)	(3,842)	83.1
114	21,602	21,663	61	(1,053)	95.4
115	21,825	22,060	235	(656)	97.1
116	19,915	20,101	186	(2,615)	88.5
117	18,105	18,133	28	(4,583)	79.8
118	18,449	18,759	310	(3,957)	82.6
119	23,934	24,024	90	1,308	105.8
120	19,519	19,855	336	(2,861)	87.4
121	19,063	19,113	50	(3,603)	84.1
122	19,688	19,983	295	(2,733)	88.0
123	20,756	20,843	87	(1,873)	91.8
124	21,020	21,206	186	(1,510)	93.4
125	22,636	22,667	31	(49)	99.8 %
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,853,118</b>	<b>2,839,445</b>	<b>(13,673)</b>		

by Kansas House District – page 3

**2010 ADJUSTED POPULATION DATA  
(BY KANSAS SENATE DISTRICT)**

District No.	2010 Population	2010 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjustment	Deviation from Ideal	Percent of Ideal Size
1	69,919	69,907	(12)	(1,079)	98.5 %
2	74,901	63,454	(11,447)	(7,532)	89.4
3	81,860	81,630	(230)	10,644	115.0
4	62,358	62,486	128	(8,500)	88.0
5	75,528	75,760	232	4,774	106.7
6	66,722	66,672	(50)	(4,314)	93.9
7	66,551	67,163	612	(3,823)	94.6
8	63,197	63,768	571	(7,218)	89.8
9	88,376	89,239	863	18,253	125.7
10	76,355	77,373	1,018	6,387	109.0
11	69,452	70,624	1,172	(362)	99.5
12	70,151	70,769	618	(217)	99.7
13	65,565	64,480	(1,085)	(6,506)	90.8
14	61,993	61,708	(285)	(9,278)	86.9
15	63,117	63,426	309	(7,560)	89.4
16	70,811	70,905	94	(81)	99.9
17	62,307	61,219	(1,088)	(9,767)	86.2
18	67,438	67,336	(102)	(3,650)	94.9
19	65,414	65,772	358	(5,214)	92.7
20	67,196	67,663	467	(3,323)	95.3
21	61,803	62,325	522	(8,661)	87.8
22	95,140	84,299	(10,841)	13,313	118.8
23	91,066	91,509	443	20,523	128.9
24	71,161	71,518	357	532	100.7
25	75,868	75,779	(89)	4,793	106.8
26	82,246	82,842	596	11,856	116.7
27	74,202	74,665	463	3,679	105.2
28	65,583	65,561	(22)	(5,425)	92.4
29	68,805	68,301	(504)	(2,685)	96.2
30	81,936	82,361	425	11,375	116.0
31	78,681	78,912	231	7,926	111.2
32	66,171	66,207	36	(4,779)	93.3
33	64,554	65,003	449	(5,983)	91.6
34	64,511	64,809	298	(6,177)	91.3
35	66,006	66,096	90	(4,890)	93.1
36	68,097	66,931	(1,166)	(4,055)	94.3
37	91,466	92,875	1,409	21,889	130.8
38	70,617	71,005	388	19	100.0
39	64,662	64,988	326	(5,998)	91.6
40	61,332	62,105	773	(8,881)	87.5 %
Total	2,853,118	2,839,445	(13,673)		

# Kansas Counties with Percent of Population Change 2000 to 2010



Percent Change  
 0 to 100 (28)  
 -100 to 0 (77)

Special Committee on  
 Redistricting  
 7/26/11 Attachment 4



## **Wichita Redistricting Public Hearing Agenda**

July 26, 2011; 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.  
Wichita State University

- **Opening Comments**
- **Testimony from Individuals Signed up with Legislative Research**
  - League of Women Voters-Wichita Metro, Betty Ladwig or Sharon Aillsieger
- **Testimony from Individuals Not Signed up with Legislative Research**
- **Closing Comments**

### **Maps Available to Project**

- Current Congressional
- Current State House
- Current State Senate
- 1992 Congressional Districts
- 2000 to 2010 Census Population Growth

### **Future Public Hearings**

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| -Hutchinson, July 26        | -Kansas City, September 30 |
| -Salina, July 27            | -Leavenworth, September 30 |
| -Manhattan, July 27         | -Dodge City, October 19    |
| -Chanute, August 2          | -Garden City, October 19   |
| -Pittsburg, August 2        | -Colby, October 20         |
| -Lawrence, September 2      | -Hays, October 20          |
| -Overland Park, September 2 |                            |

### **Population and District Data**

- Statewide Population (Census): 2,853,118
- Statewide Population (Sec. Of State Adj.): 2,839,445
- Ideal Congressional District Population: 713,280
  - Cong. Dist. 1: 57,970 under ideal; Cong. Dist. 2: 3,233 under ideal;  
Cong. Dist. 3: 54,289 over ideal; Cong. Dist. 4: 6,912 over ideal
- Ideal State House District Population: 22,716
- Ideal State Senate District Population: 70,986

*Special Committee on  
7/26/11  
Redistricting  
Attachment 5*

This is a copy of the statement of yesterday.

Good morning, I am Betty Ladwig, speaking on behalf of the League of Women Voters of Kansas. Locally, I serve as Voter Service Chair on our board, I have moderated forums for Rep. Landwehr and appreciate having the opportunity to be here this morning. For decades, the League of Women Voters has advocated for transparent and accountable redistricting. However, the drawing of Legislative district boundaries and creating new districts continues to be among the least transparent process in American Democracy.

Based on data from the 2010 Census, the number of Kansas Representatives to the U.S. House did not change. However, population growth and shifts have occurred within Kansas, thereby necessitating the drawing of new district boundaries for our 4 Congressional Districts, State Senate and State Representative districts.

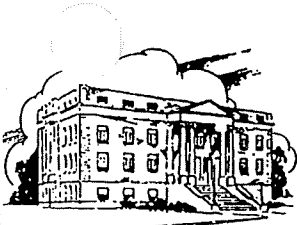
Advances in technology make it possible for members of the public to map out districts themselves. Kansans should be encouraged to use tools, currently available on the internet, to create redistricting maps. These citizen generated maps should be compared to the redistricting map generated by this committee. There is much to be gained by involving the public and coalescing behind one plan. Confidence in this process is enhanced. When voters believe they, the voters, freely choose their elected officials, participation in elections happens. However, when officials choose their voters, self interest and preservation of incumbency take over. Gerrymandering, a consequence of political polarization, should also be avoided. The League of Women Voters believes representative democracy thrives when voters are involved.

The League of Women Voters has advocated for transparent and accountable redistricting processes for decades. Holding public hearings throughout the state gives Kansans an opportunity to express their expectations. We urge that disclosure of committee timelines and other important details be made known and include time for public input. The proposed maps must be available for public comment prior to completion by the Legislative Redistricting Committee. To reiterate, representative democracy depends on preserving the principle that voters freely choose their elected officials.

Thank you.

Betty Ladwig, League of Women Voters Wichita-Metro

*Special Committee on  
7/26/11 Redistricting  
Attachment 6*



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## OFFICE OF PAWNEE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

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Telephone (620) 285-3721

715 Broadway  
LARNED, KANSAS 67550-3098

Fax (620) 285-2559

July 25, 2011

Senate Redistricting Committee  
House Redistricting Committee

Dear Chairman Owens and Chairman O'Neal and Senate Redistricting Committee and House Redistricting Committee members:

We thank you for the opportunity to participate in this public hearing and in future public hearings on the important issue of Congressional Representation both in Federal and State government. As experienced Kansas Legislators, you certainly understand the importance of maintaining equal and fair representation for your constituents.

Kansas citizens expect and encourage transparency in their local, state and national government affairs and the decision to conduct multiple public hearings across our state so that all citizens can attend and participate will help to fulfill that expectation. We, as Pawnee County Commissioners, understand that the Kansas Legislature ultimately is responsible regarding the redistricting legislation, but we are thankful you have shown that you want input from the citizens of Kansas as you work through the process.

As the redistricting maps are drawn and redrawn and the final district maps are completed, we as commissioners and individually, will closely watch and actively participate so that our citizens are represented in this public hearing process. Recently, the decennial federal census was released for 2010. Those census numbers confirmed what we have feared for sometime, that for Pawnee County, as well as most other rural Kansas communities, the rural population base has been declining.


Currently Pawnee County is in the 36<sup>th</sup> Senate District and both the 114<sup>th</sup> and 117<sup>th</sup> House Districts. Our county is in the upper tier of the 114<sup>th</sup> and the eastern fringe of the 117<sup>th</sup>. We are here today, representing the citizens of Pawnee County, to formally request that the Kansas Legislature unite all Pawnee County citizens in "One" Kansas House District and allow our citizens to continue to be represented by "One" Senate District. Having all of Pawnee

*Special Comm on Redistricting  
7/26/11 Attachment 7*

County citizens represented by one Kansas House District and one Kansas Senate District will provide for fairer and more effective representation for all citizens of Pawnee County.

Thank you for your efforts on behalf of the citizens of Pawnee County.

The Board County Commissioners  
Pawnee County, Kansas

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Kathy Bowman, Chairperson



# Congressional Redistricting 2012

Special Committee on Redistricting  
7/26/11  
Attachment 8



# Redistricting 2012

Which Direction Will We  
Take?





# Redistricting 2012

8-3

Will we adopt standard  
and reasonable guidelines,  
adhere to those guidelines,  
and put the people of Kansas first?

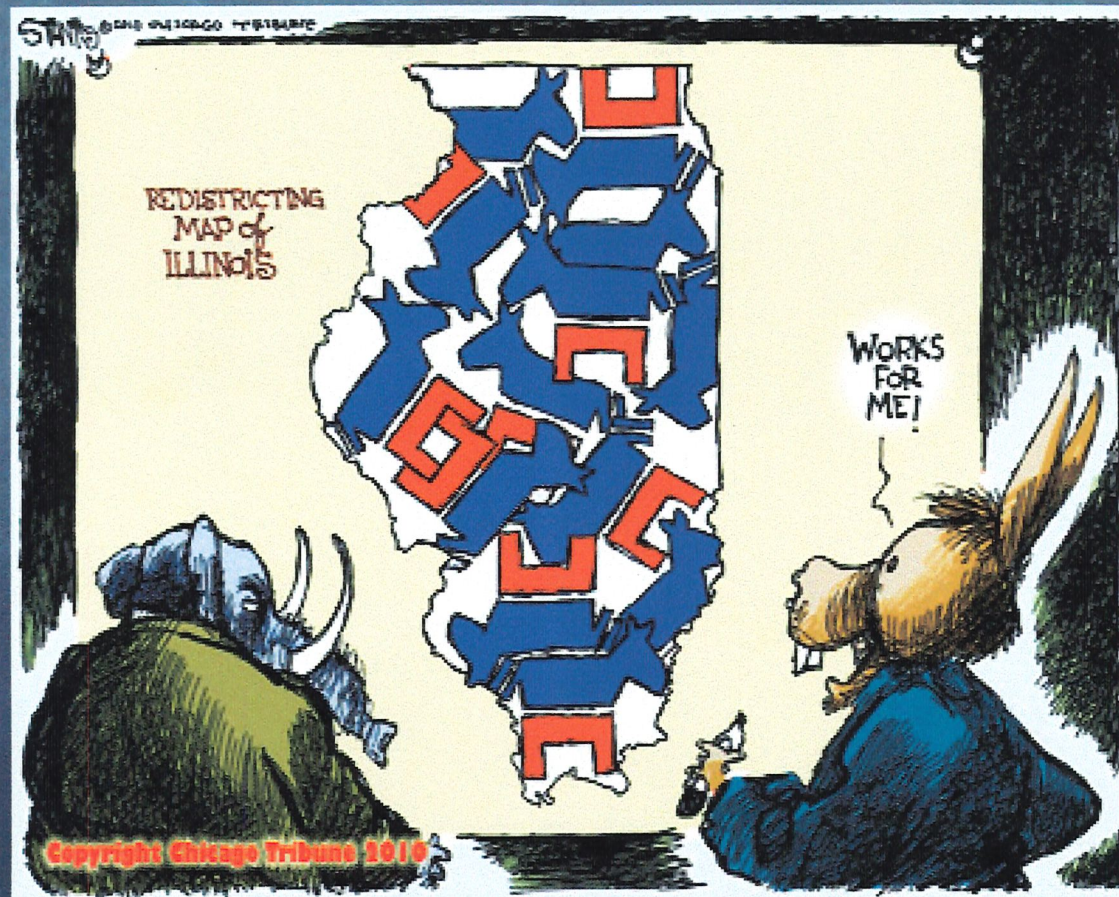
A graphic featuring a dark blue background with white stars and a red and white striped pattern at the bottom, reminiscent of the American flag.

**ONE PERSON.  
ONE VOTE.**



h-8  
8-4

# Or... Will we Gerrymander?





# What is Gerrymandering?

## Origin of the Word

The word gerrymander was used for the first time in the Boston Gazette on March 26, 1812. The word was created in reaction to a redrawing of Massachusetts state senate districts under Governor Elbridge Gerry.

In 1812, Governor Gerry signed a bill that changed the state senate districts to benefit his Democratic-Republican Party. When mapped, one of the contorted districts in the Boston area was said to resemble the shape of a salamander.

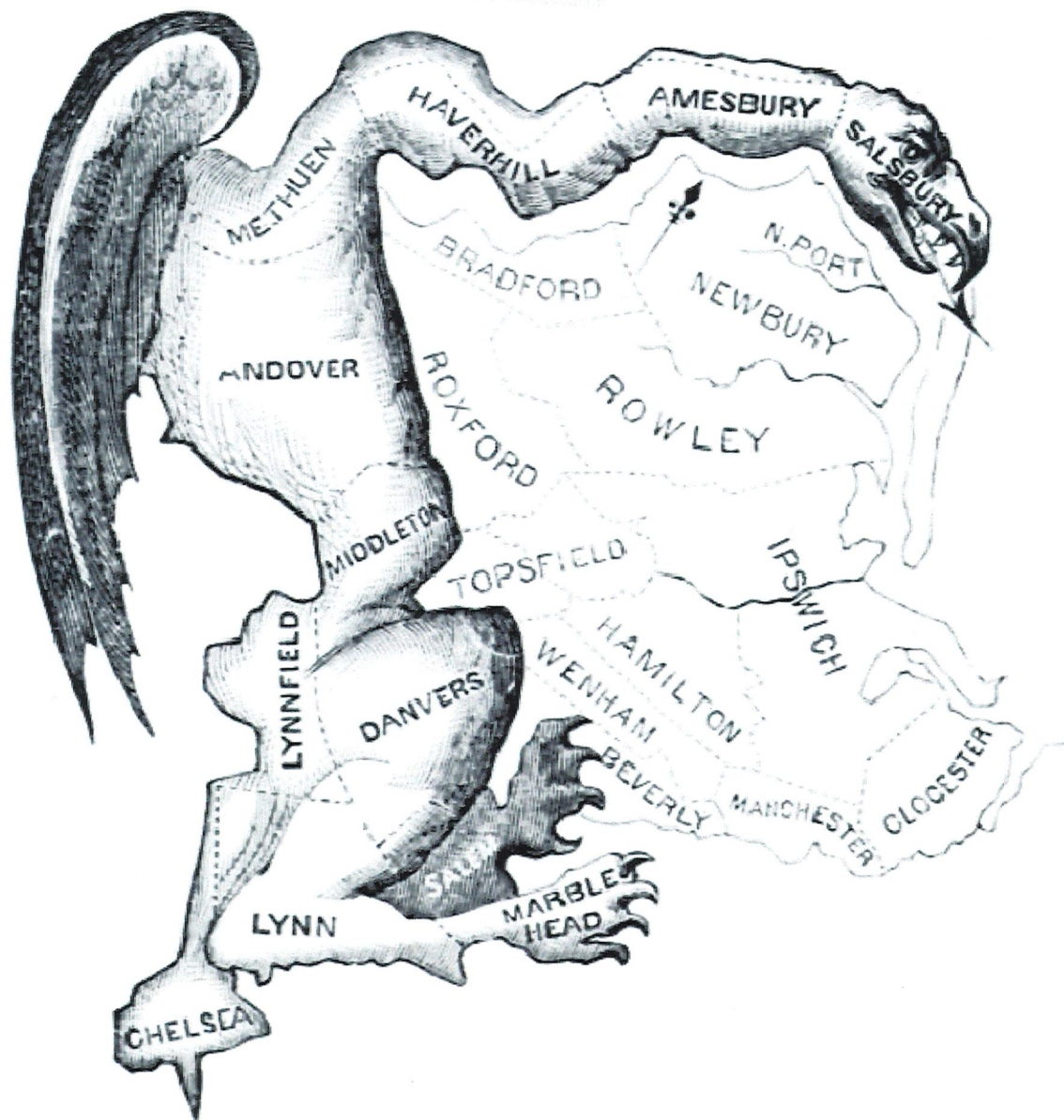


# What is Gerrymandering?

## Definition of the Word

Gerrymandering “is a practice that attempts to establish a political advantage for a particular party or group by manipulating geographic boundaries to create partisan, incumbent-protected districts. The resulting district is known as a gerrymander.”





METHUEN  
HAVERHILL  
AMESBURY  
SALSBU  
BRADFORD  
N. PORT  
NEWBURY  
ANDOVER  
ROXFORD  
ROWLEY  
MIDDLETON  
TOPSFIELD  
IPSWICH  
LYNNFIELD  
DANVERS  
WENHAM  
HAMILTON  
BEVERLY  
MANCHESTER  
GLOUCESTER  
LYNN  
MARBLE  
HEAD  
CHELSEA



# Redistricting 2012

Which Direction Will We  
Take?





Let history be our guide...





# Redistricting 2002

## Adopted Guidelines

1. Building blocks shall be VTDs (Precincts).
2. Deviation shall be equal as to ideal as possible.
3. Plans will not dilute minority voting strength.
4. Districts should attempt to recognize "community of interests" when it can be done in compliance with the requirement of guideline 2.
5. Districts should be as compact as possible and contiguous, subject to the requirement of guideline 2.





# Guideline 4

Districts should attempt to recognize “community of interests” when it can be done in compliance with the requirement of Guideline 2.

## What is a community of interest?

- Social, cultural, racial, ethnic, and economic interests common to the population of the area, which are probable subjects of legislation, should be considered.
- If possible, preserving the core of the existing districts should be undertaken when considering the “community of interests” in establishing districts.
- Whole counties should be in the same congressional district to the extent possible while achieving population equality among districts.

11-8



# Redistricting 2002

## Public Testimony at Town Hall Meetings

- Lawrence Town Hall Meeting - May 16, 2001
  - Overwhelming majority of conferees wanted the city of Lawrence to remain whole and in the 3rd district.
- Manhattan Town Hall Meeting - May 30, 2001
  - Overwhelming majority of conferees wanted Riley, Geary, and Pottawatomie counties to remain unified and in the 2nd district.
- Independence Town Hall Meeting - June 5, 2001
  - Majority of current and former elected officials favored Montgomery County be placed back in the 2nd district to unify Southeast Kansas.



# Redistricting 2002

The Outcome?

8-13



# Redistricting 2002

41-8

## The Outcome

Nearly every guideline was violated  
and public input was ignored  
when it was **NOT** necessary to  
achieve ideal population deviation.



# Redistricting 2002

8-15

## The Outcome

A Congressional map that put  
partisan politics before  
one person, one vote





# Redistricting 2002

## The Outcome

The proposal so angered people that  
the Attorney General filed suit.



Stovall

V



Thornburgh



# Redistricting 2012

Which Direction Will We  
Take?





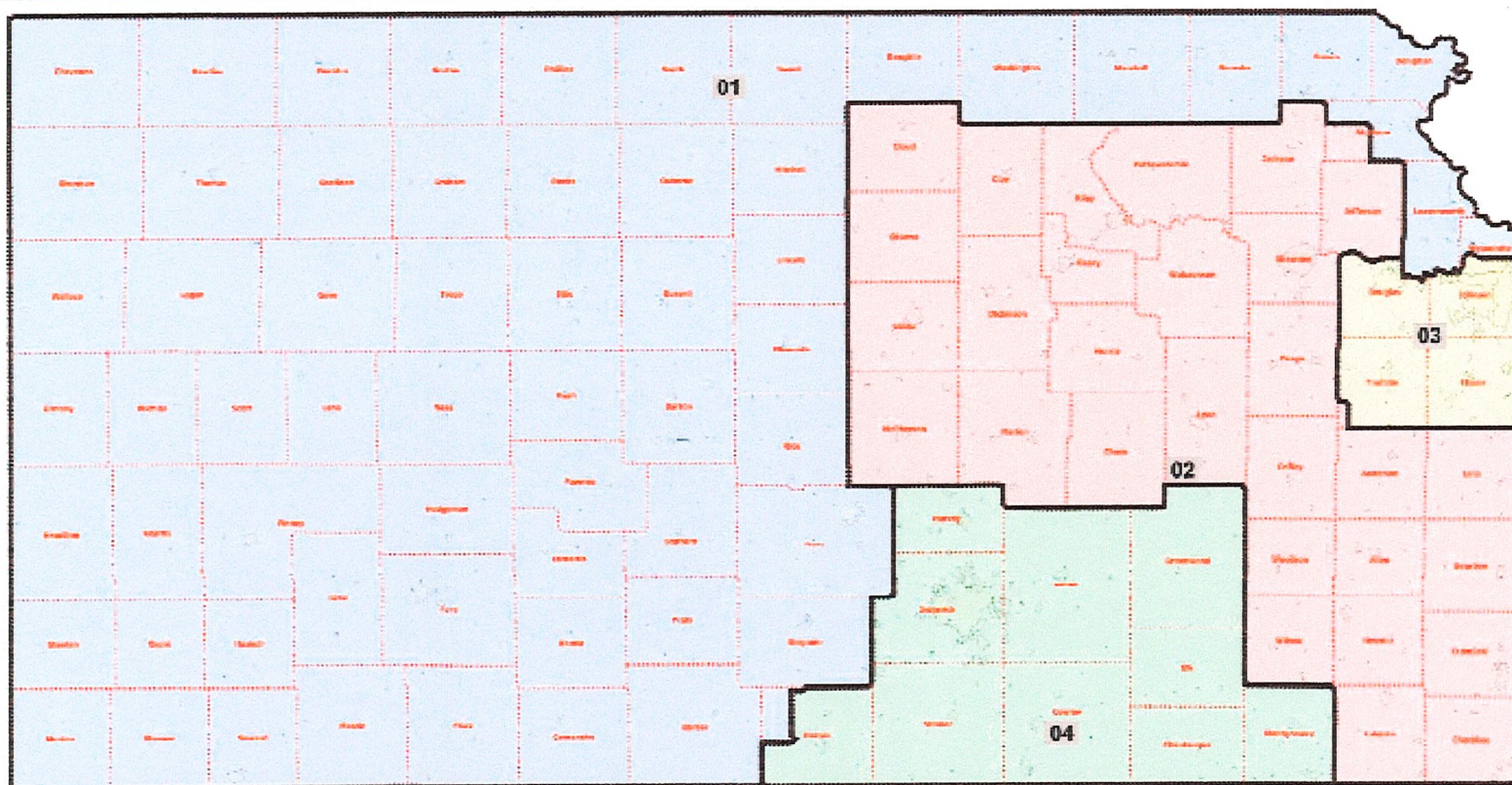
81-8

# The D.C.-Topeka Plan?





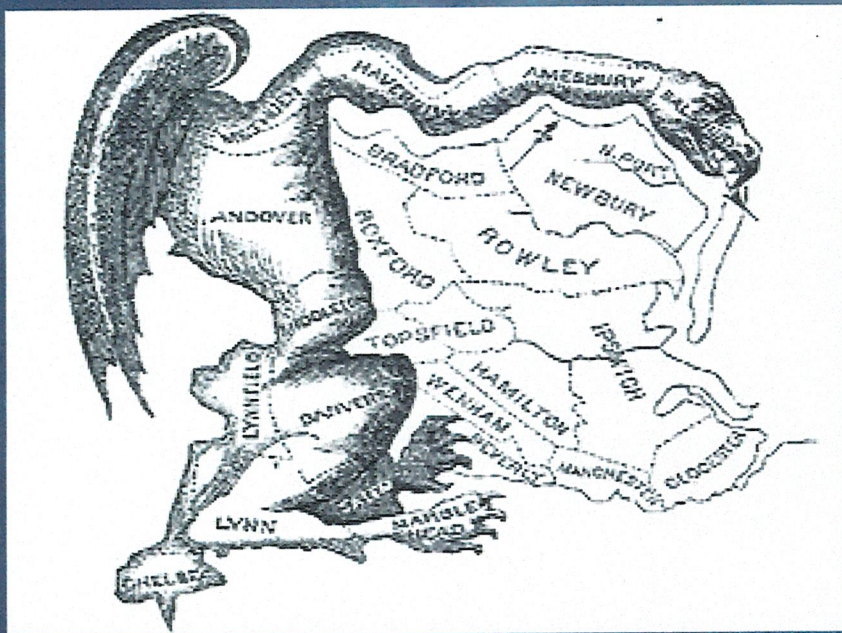
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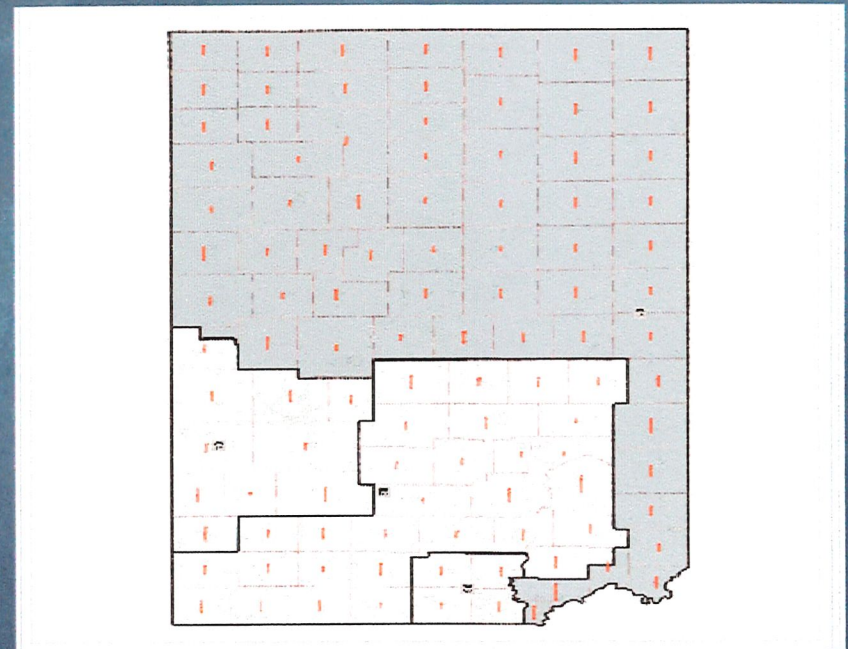


8-20

# Look Familiar?



1812

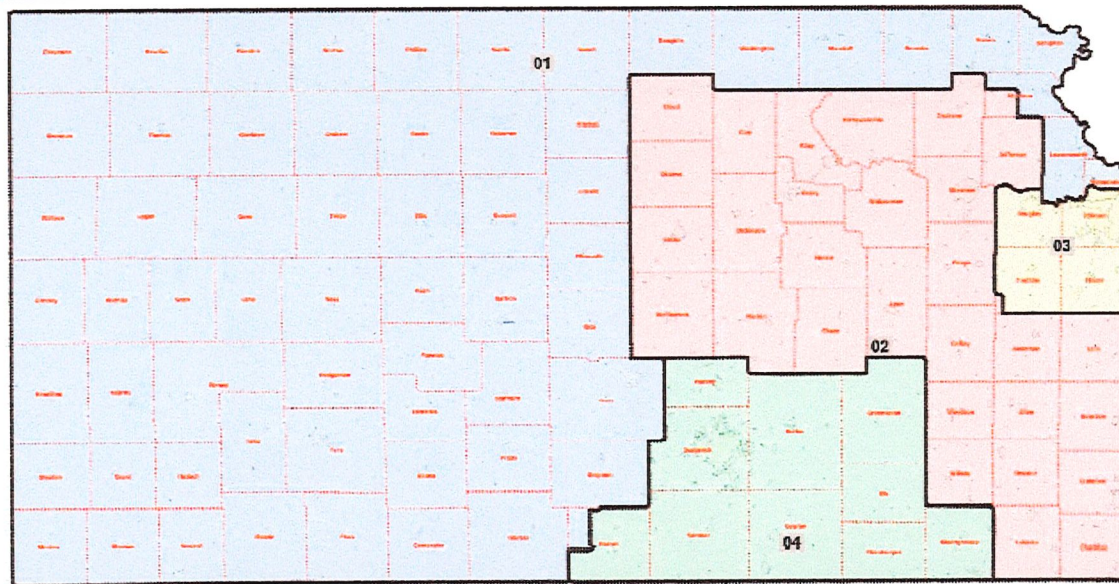


2012



How is it that someone could reach the conclusion that the D.C.-Topeka Plan will look like this?

8-21





8-22

## Sources say that the D.C.-Topeka Plan will follow 3 basic premises:

- Reno County will remain in 1st District.
- Montgomery County will remain in 4th District.
- Wyandotte, Douglas and Shawnee counties will be separated into three different districts.



# Why is the D.C.-Topeka Plan bad public policy?

It proposes egregious violations of standard and  
reasonable Congressional redistricting guidelines  
3, 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, and 5.



It violates...

### Guideline 3

Redistricting plans will have neither the purpose nor the effect of diluting minority voting strength.



It violates...

## Guideline 4

Districts should attempt to recognize  
“community of interests” when that can be done in  
compliance with the requirement of guideline 2.

8-25



It violates...

## Guideline 4a

Social, cultural, racial, ethnic, and economic interests common to the population of the area, which are probable subjects of legislation should be considered.



22-8

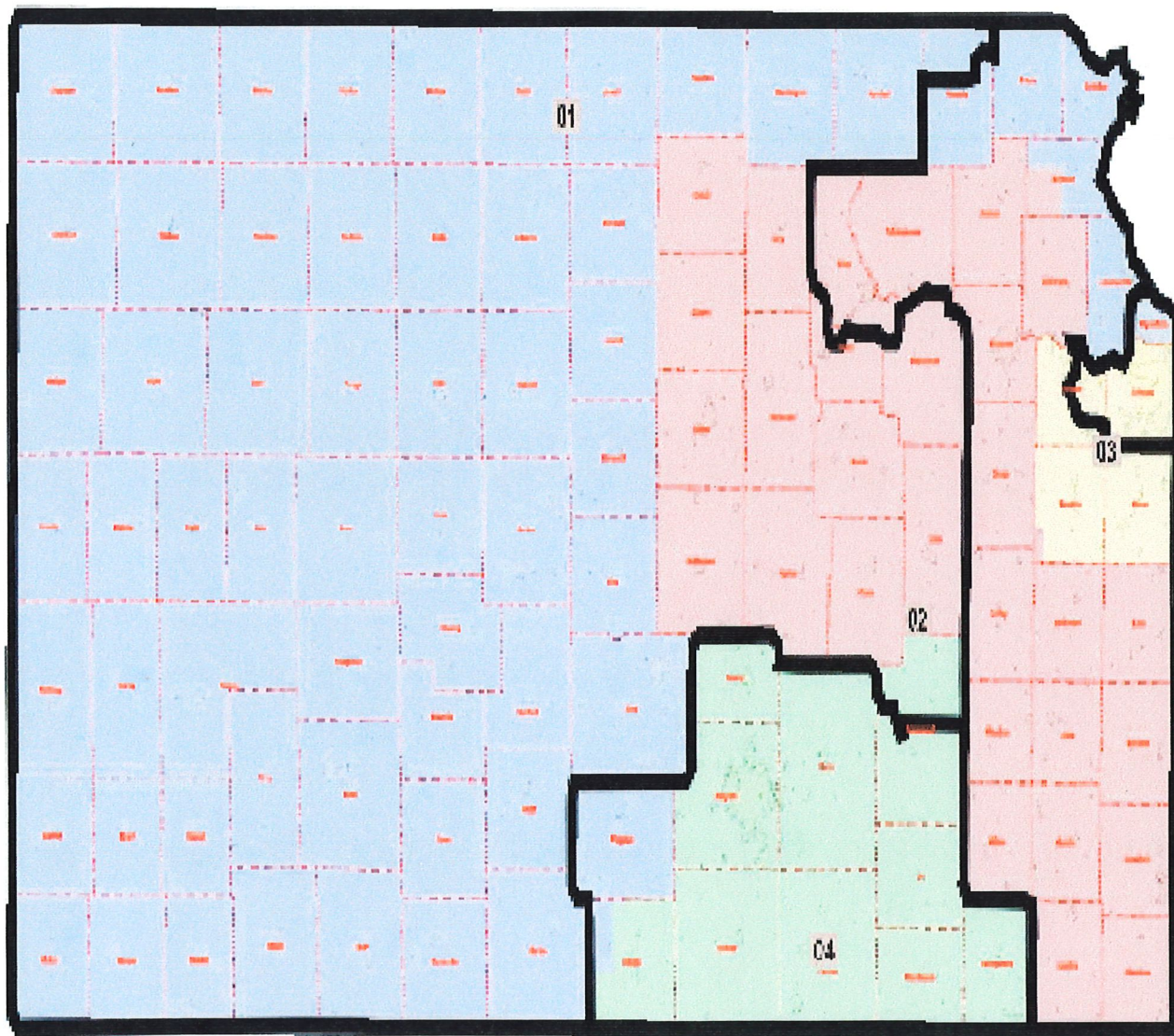
It violates...

## Guideline 4b

If possible, preserving the core of the existing districts should be undertaken when considering the “community of interests” in establishing districts.



26-8





8-29

It violates...

## Guideline 4c

Whole counties should be in the same congressional district to the extent possible while achieving population equality among districts.



8-30

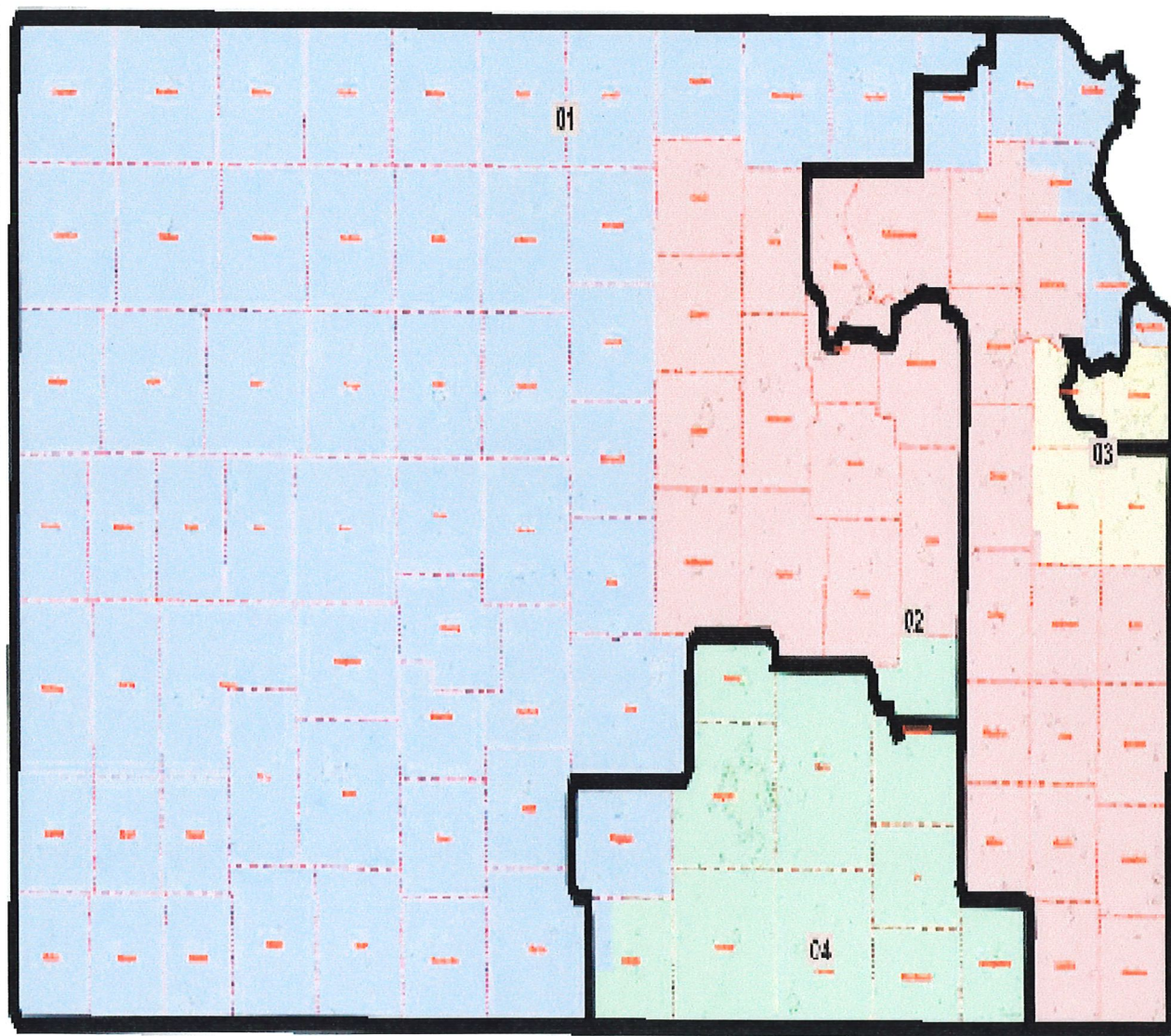
It violates...

## Guideline 5

Districts should be as compact as possible and contiguous, subject to the requirement of guideline 2.



12-8



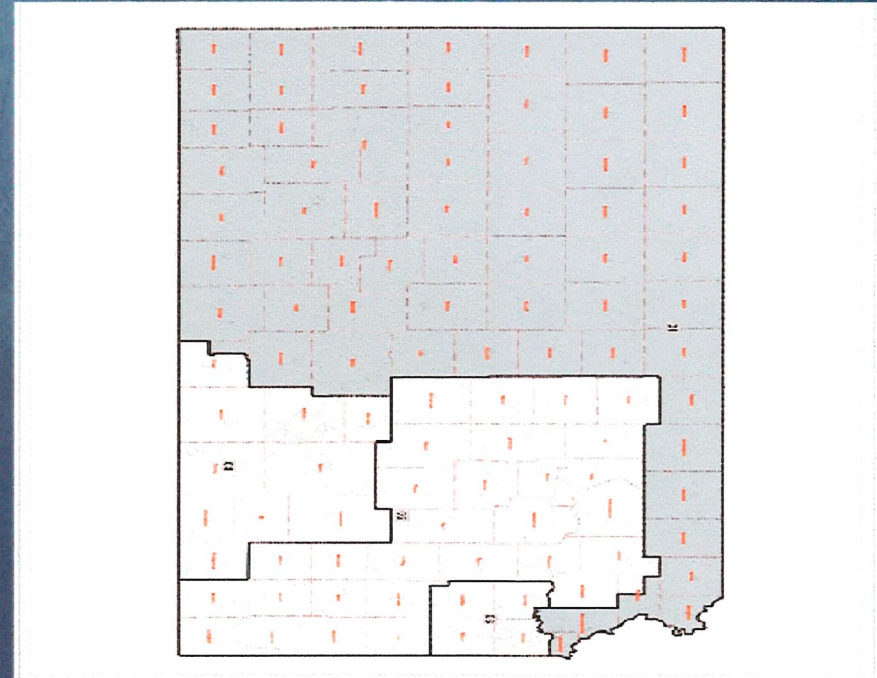


# the D.C.-Topeka Plan bad public policy geograph

- The 1st district is stretched even farther apart.
- This could set up a scenario where 3 out of 4 of our congresspeople live in 1 corner of our state.
- Congressperson would have to travel through a majority of another district to get back to his/hers.
- It becomes increasingly difficult for 1st district constituents to speak or meet with their congressperson.



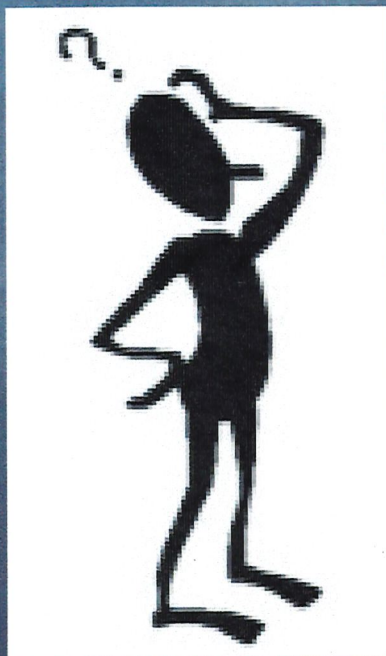
In the end, it is political gerrymandering at its worst, it's unnecessary, and just plain foolish.





# Most common question about the D.C. - Topeka Plan:

## Why?





# Reason # 1



Former Congressman Dennis Moore

8-35



# 3rd Congressional District

Has nearly 50,000 more registered  
Republicans than any other party.

THAT'S NOT ENOUGH?



# Reason # 2

8-37



Former Congresswoman Nancy Boyda



# 2nd Congressional District

Has nearly 60,000 more registered  
Republicans than any other party.

THAT'S NOT ENOUGH?



# Reason # 3

8-39

State GOP has plan to keep control | Wichita Eagle

7/15/11 9:02 PM

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### State GOP has plan to keep control

18 Comments  
By JOHN HANNA  
Associated Press

TOPEKA — Coming off its first clean sweep of congressional and statewide races in Kansas since 1964, the state Republican Party has drafted a plan for maintaining that dominance in politics for at least another decade.

The party wants to increase its already large majorities in both houses of the Legislature, boost the percentage of voters who register Republican, set up a firm system that recruits business leaders early as potential candidates, and hold quarterly forums to connect business leaders and party activists with elected officials.

The goals are outlined in an eight-page strategic plan from state chairwoman Amanda Adkins. The ultimate aim is giving Kansas a state government that's consistently controlled by pro-business, anti-tax, small-government conservatives — and results in the policies such control implies.

The work by party officials comes as some prominent Kansas Republicans ponder how to capitalize on the rise of the tea party movement and as downtrodden Democrats ponder their future.

Gov.-elect Sam Brownback, who takes office Jan. 10, said the state GOP showed last year that it could operate as a unified party. But he said it wants to sustain that success.

"An infrastructure needs to be put in place," he said last week during a brief interview while taking a break from work with his transition team. "You maintain a high level of activity and leadership."

The Legislature's top Democrats are skeptical of the GOP's efforts, saying long-term dominance of state government by one party is likely to make it less accountable.

Democratic Gov. Mark Parkinson has argued repeatedly in the weeks leading up to his departure from office that Kansases prefer a moderate, centrist government led by bipartisan coalitions — like the one that increased the state sales tax last year to prevent further cuts in aid to public schools and to social services.

"I think Kansas voters by and large have seen it is important to have a balance of power between the parties," said Senate Minority Leader Anthony Hensley, D-Topeka. "There's been a moderate coalition basically running the Legislature and the governor's office."

November's election moved state government significantly to the right. Voters gave Kansas a new secretary of state, Kris Kobach, a law professor on leave who helped

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3. Chief to leave Bombardier Learjet for Spirit AeroSystems
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5. Two men charged in weekend boating death
6. Wichita mother arrested after 1-year-old left alone in car
7. Sewage treatment plant accidentally releases chemicals into Little Arkansas River
8. Kansas will have first straight-through truck route
9. No one injured in shooting at the elementary school
10. Men faces felony charge for accidental shooting

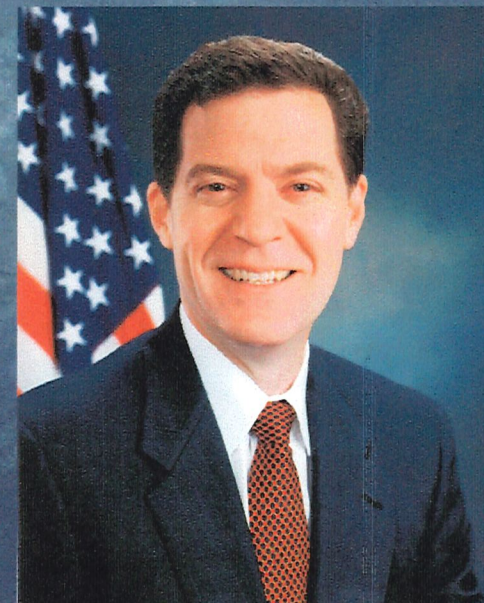
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## State GOP has plan to keep control

18 Comments  
By JOHN HANNA  
Associated Press



"An infrastructure needs to be put in place....You maintain a high level of activity and leadership."

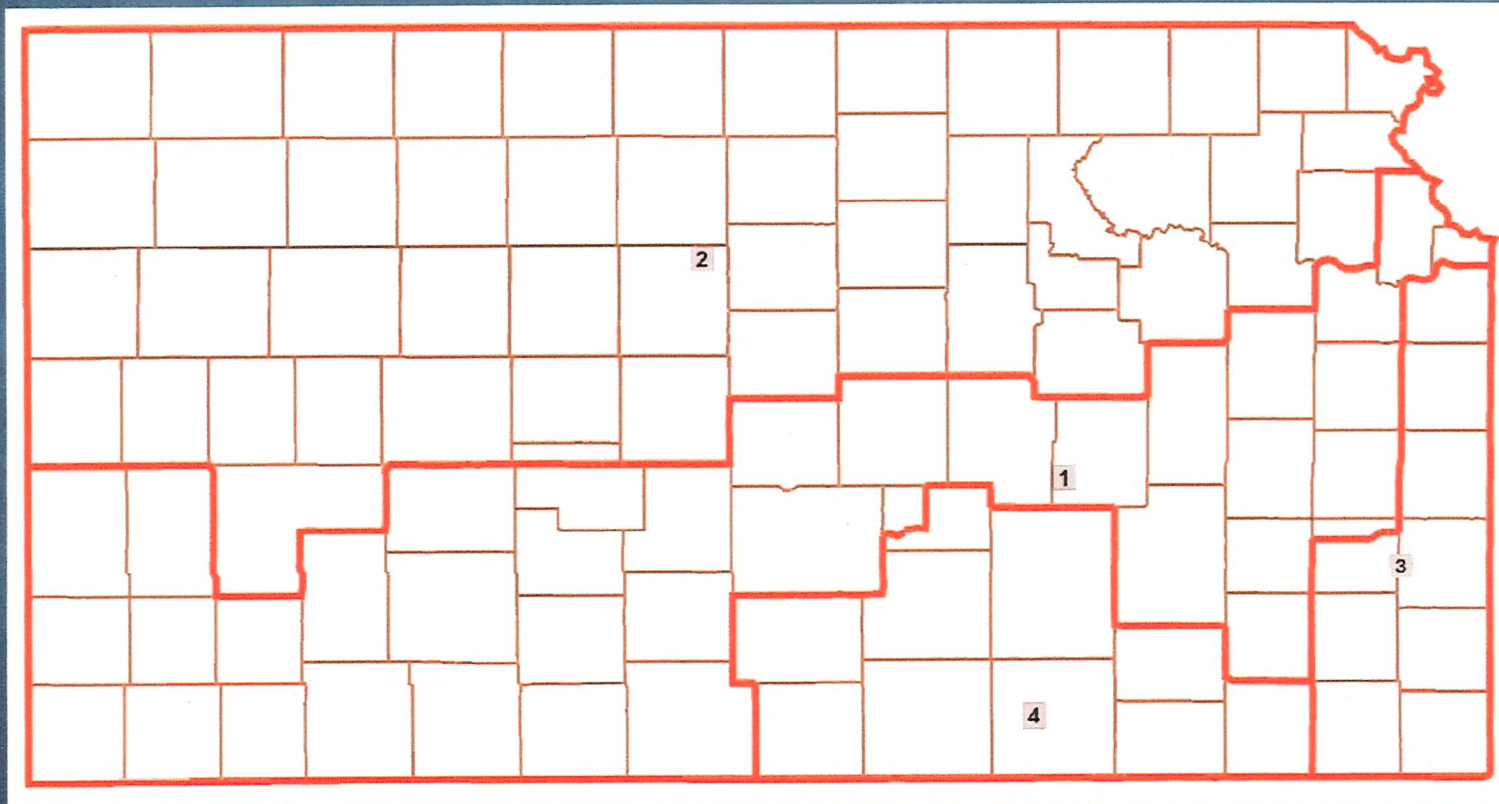


•Conspiracy  
?



# Lawrence Journal World 2011

14-8  
B-4





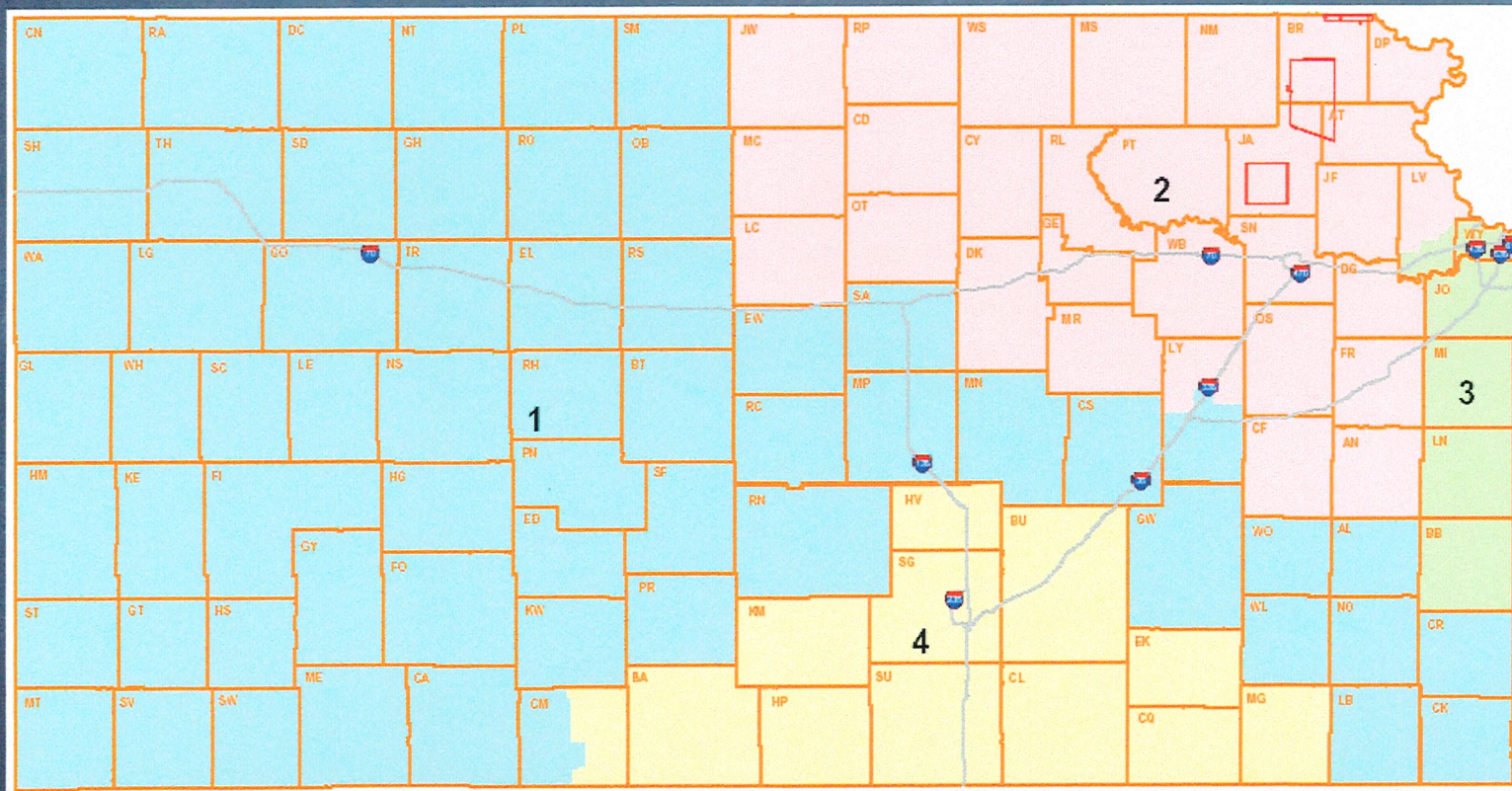
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• Too  
Ridiculous?



# February Copper

8-43





44-8

# Questions to this committee?

- Will we listen to the people this time? If not, why are we having these meetings?
- Will we actually make an attempt to follow our own guidelines? If not, why do we adopt guidelines?
- Is the D.C.-Topeka plan already a done deal? If it is, why are we having these meetings?

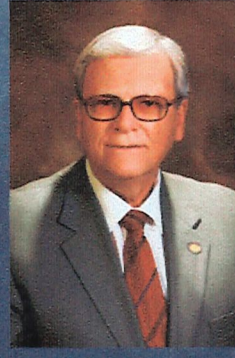
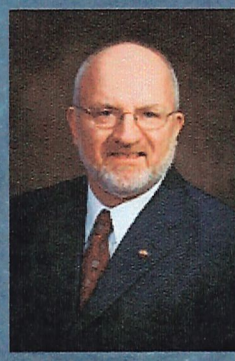
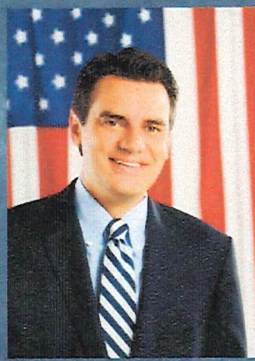
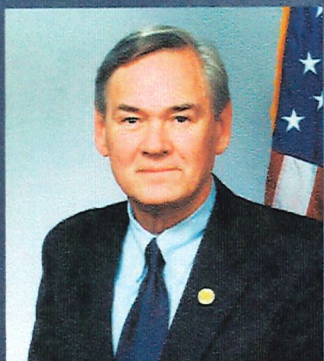


• In Closing...

8-42



# Redistricting isn't about these people





# Redistricting is about these people

8-47

