

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES

1983-1984

8672

2478

HJ

HJR 53

2478

Seward	November 17, 1980 1:30 p.m.	City Council Chambers
Sitka**	December 10, 1980 7:30 p.m.	Centennial Building
Valdez	November 19, 1980 7:30 p.m.	City Council Chambers
Wrangell	December 9, 1980 12:00 p.m.	City Council Chambers

\*Originally scheduled December 9, 1980, but due to weather the hearing had to be cancelled.

\*\*Due to weather conditions, Av Gross was the only board member in attendance. Participants did not wish their remarks to be taped. Therefore, there is no transcript of the Sitka hearing.

TABLE II

CALCULATION OF NON-RESIDENT  
MILITARY POPULATION

On-Base

Installation	Census Count	Ratio of Dependents to Servicemembers	Proportion of Non-Resident Dependents	Proportion of Non-Resident Servicemembers	Non-Resident Population Coefficients	Non-Resident Population	Resident Population
Elmendorf AFB	9,189	1.71	.69	.78	.723	6,643.6	2,545.4
Eielson AFB	<del>5,132</del> 8,472	1.39	.70	.79	.738	3,861.2	1,370.8
Ft. Wainwright	5,812	1.49	.66	.77	.704	4,091.6	1,720.4
Ft. Richardson	8,157	1.14	.77	.78	.775	6,321.7	1,835.3
Ft. Greely	1,635	1.08	.78	.81	.794	1,298.2	336.8
Adak Naval Stn	3,315	1.14	.87	.91	.889	2,947	368
Kodiak CG Stn	1,370	1.71	.59	.71	.634	868.6	501.4
Subtotals	(34,710)					(26,031.9)	(8,678.1)

- 34 -

Off-Base

Air Storage - (Elmendorf AFB/Ft Richardson)	4,678.5
Fairbanks - (Eielson AFB/Ft Wainwright)	382.1
Matanuska-Susitna - (Elmendorf AFB/Ft Richardson)	41.4
Delta Junction - (Ft Greely)	229.9
Subtotal	(5,331.9)

TOTAL NON-RESIDENT MILITARY AND DEPENDENTS

31,363.8

Total 1980 Statewide Population 400,481 - 31,363.8 = 369,117.2

Total 1980 Statewide Population less Non-resident Military and Dependents:  
369,117.2 ÷ 40 = 9,227.9

Ideal House District Population 9,227.9  
Senate District Population 18,455.8

Australia Pop. was

now —————

S. E. pop. was —————

including Cordoba

now = ————— less Cordoba

Cordoba pop. 1950 1,4 —————

Letter for Willie Hensley  
in Plan I Committee  
1) Why is the base figure  
changed from  
was 369.117.2 now —  
2) Home pop. question  
was 9,227.9 now —  
3) Juneau pop. was  
19,525 now —

Write different  
 scenarios for  
 Plan 2 - what  
 should have - 50  
 Disquis + -

TABLE III  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 HOUSE DISTRICTS  
 June 10, 1981

House District	Name	Population	Population Variance
1. Seat A (2) Seat B	Ketchikan-Wrangell- Petersburg	17,940 (8,970/seat)	-2.8%
2. (1)	Inside Passage-Cordova	9,301	+ .8%
3. (1)	Baranof-Chichagof	9,266	+ .4%
4. Seat A (2) Seat B	Juneau	19,528 (9,764/seat)	+5.8084%
5. Seat A (2) Seat B	Kenai-Cook Inlet	19,068 (9,534/seat)	+3.3%
6. (1)	North Kenai-South Coast	9,267	+ .4%
7. (1)	South Anchorage	8,853.2	-4.1%
8. Seat A (2) Seat B	Hillside	18,202.1 (9,101.05/seat)	-1.4%
9. Seat A (2) Seat B	Sand Lake	18,004.7 (9,002.35/seat)	-2.4%
10. Seat A (2) Seat B	Mid-Town	17,685.7 (8,842.85/seat)	-4.17371%
11. Seat A (2) Seat B	West Side	17,957.8 (8,978.9/seat)	-2.7%
12. Seat A (2) Seat B	Downtown	18,170 (9,085/seat)	-1.5%
13. Seat A (2) Seat B	Mountain View-University	18,907.5 (9,453.75/seat)	+2.4%
14. Seat A (2) Seat B	Muldoon	19,031.5 (9,515.75/seat)	+3.1%
15. Seat A (2) Seat B	Chugiak-Eagle River- Bases	18,560.7 (9,280.35/seat)	+ .56%
16. Seat A (2) Seat B	Matanuska-Susitna	17,724.6 (8,862.3/seat)	-4.0%
17. (1)	Interior Highways	9,111.9	-1.2%
18. (1)	Southeast North Star Borough	9,300	+ .7%

155,373

19. (1)	Outer Fairbanks	8,934.3	-3.2%
20. Seat A (2) Seat B	Fairbanks City	18,319.7 (9,159.8/seat)	- .7%
21. (1)	West Fairbanks	9,247.1	+ .2%
22. (1)	North Slope-Kotzebue	9,030	-2.1%
23. (1)	Norton Sound	9,388	+1.7%
24. (1)	Interior Rivers	9,549	+3.5%
25. (1)	Lower Kuskokwim	9,698	+5.1%
26. (1)	Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands	9,479	+2.7%
27. (1)	Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	9,592.4	+3.9%
	TOTAL POPULATION	<u>369,117.2</u>	
	(Less Non-Resident Military and Dependents)		
	Maximum Overpopulation	5.8084% (Juneau)	
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>4.17371%</u> (South Anchorage)	
	Total Combined Variation	9.98211%	

TABLE IV

STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
SENATE DISTRICTS  
June 10, 1981

<u>Senate District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
A. (1)	Ketchikan-Wrangell-Fetersburg	17,940	-2.8%
B. (1)	Inside Passage-Cordova-Baranof-Chichagof	18,567	+ .6%
C. (1)	Juneau	19,528	+5.8%
L. Seat A (2) Seat B	Kenai-Cook Inlet-North Kenai-South Coast-South Anchorage	37,188.2	+ .7%
E. Seat A (2) Seat B	Hillside-Sand Lake	36,206.8	-1.9%
F. Seat A (2) Seat B	Mid-Town-West Side	35,643.5	-3.4%
G. Seat A (2) Seat B	Downtown-Mountain View- University	37,077.5	+ .4%
H. Seat A (2)	Muldoon-Chugiak-Eagle River-Bases	37,592.2	+1.8%
I. (1)	Matanuska-Susitna	17,724.6	-4.0%
J. (1)	Interior Highways- Southeast North Star Borough	18,411.9	- .2%
K. Seat A (2) Seat B	Outer Fairbanks-Fairbanks City-West Fairbanks	36,501.1	-1.1%
L. (1)	North Slope-Kotzebue Norton Sound	18,418	- .2%
M. (1)	Interior Rivers-Lower Kuskokwim	19,247	+4.3%
N. (1)	Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands-Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	19,071.4	+3.3%
TOTAL POPULATION (Less Non-resident military and dependents)		<u>369,117.2</u>	
Maximum Overpopulation		+5.3% (Juneau)	
Maximum Underpopulation		-4.0% (Mat-Su)	
Combined Variation		9.8%	

NOTES

1/ See "Final Report, Design and Implementation of Alaska 1980 Reapportionment Data Collection Effort," August 29, 1980 by Dr. John A. Kruse of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) of the University of Alaska (hereinafter "Kruse") p. 9.

2/ See, generally, Kruse at 9-35.

3/ Id. at 9-11 and 23-26.

4/ Id. at 11-12 and 26-28.

5/ Id. at 26-28.

6/ Id. at 28 and 30.

7/ Id. at 30-33.

8/ Id. at 33.

9/ In 1972, the Board found only 11% of the active duty military personnel to be residents. Groh v. Egan, 526 P. 2d 863, 874 (Alaska 1973).

10/ Alaska's election code prescribes the following rules for determining residency for voting purposes:

(1) No person may be considered to have gained a residence solely by reason of his presence nor may he lose it solely by reason of his absence while in the civil or military service of this state or of the United States....

(2) The residence of a person is that place in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention to return....

AS 15.05.020

11/ See, generally, Kruse at 35-48.

12/ Id. at 42

13/ Alaska Constitution, Article II, § 1

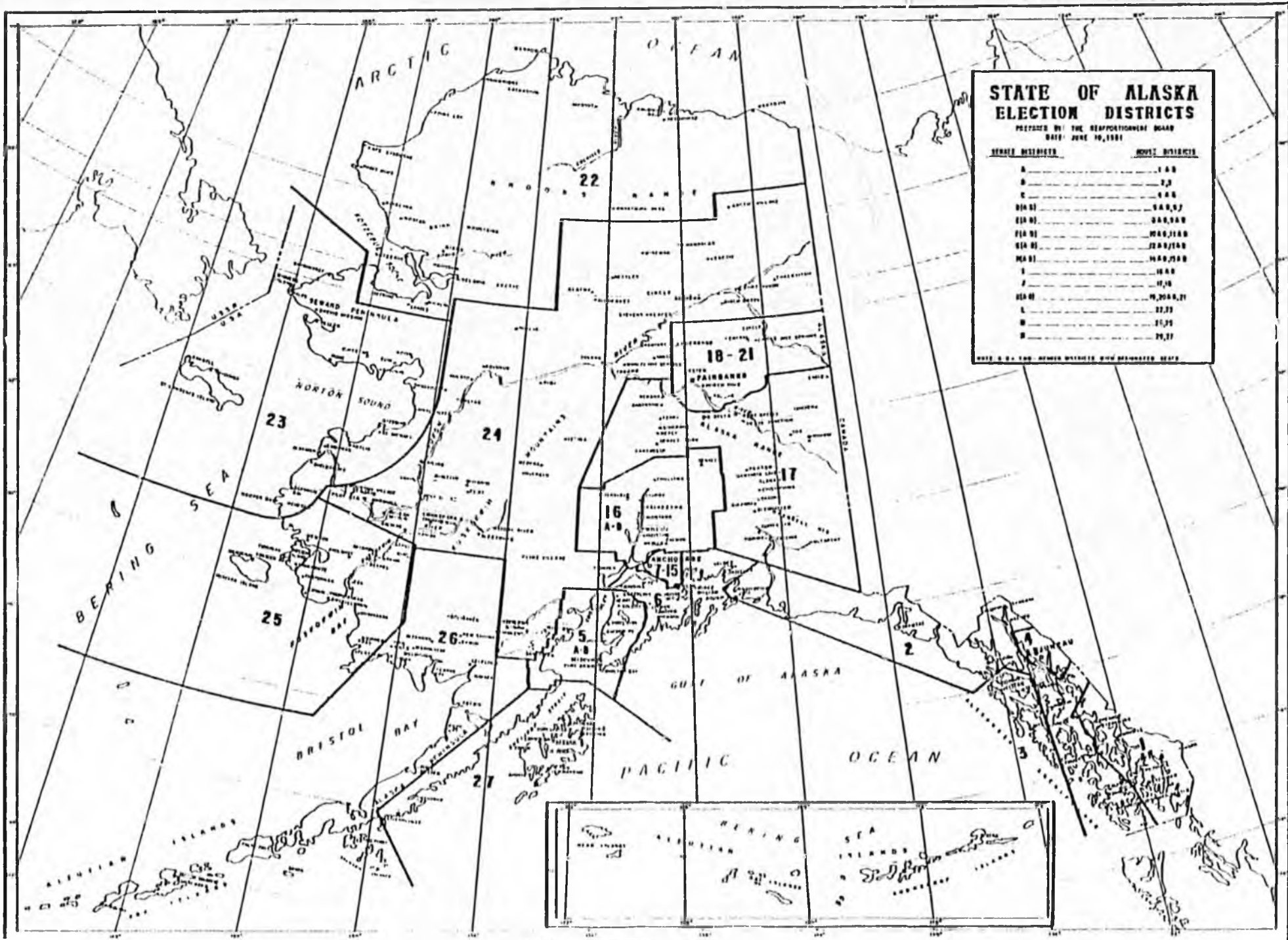
14/ Id.

15/ In Fairbanks, the sentiment was fairly evenly split.

16/ As a consequence, the relatively populous Calista Native Regional Corporation area cannot be contained within a single district.

17/ A variation on the staff proposal, dividing the Kenai Peninsula Borough in three and placing Kenai and Soldotna in separate districts, was favored by Kenai Peninsula Borough Mayor Stan Thompson in a letter to the Board dated May 21, 1981.

18/ Alaska Constitution, Article II, § 3.



### STATE OF ALASKA ELECTION DISTRICTS

PREPARED BY THE REAPPORTIONMENT BOARD  
DATE: JUNE 10, 1961

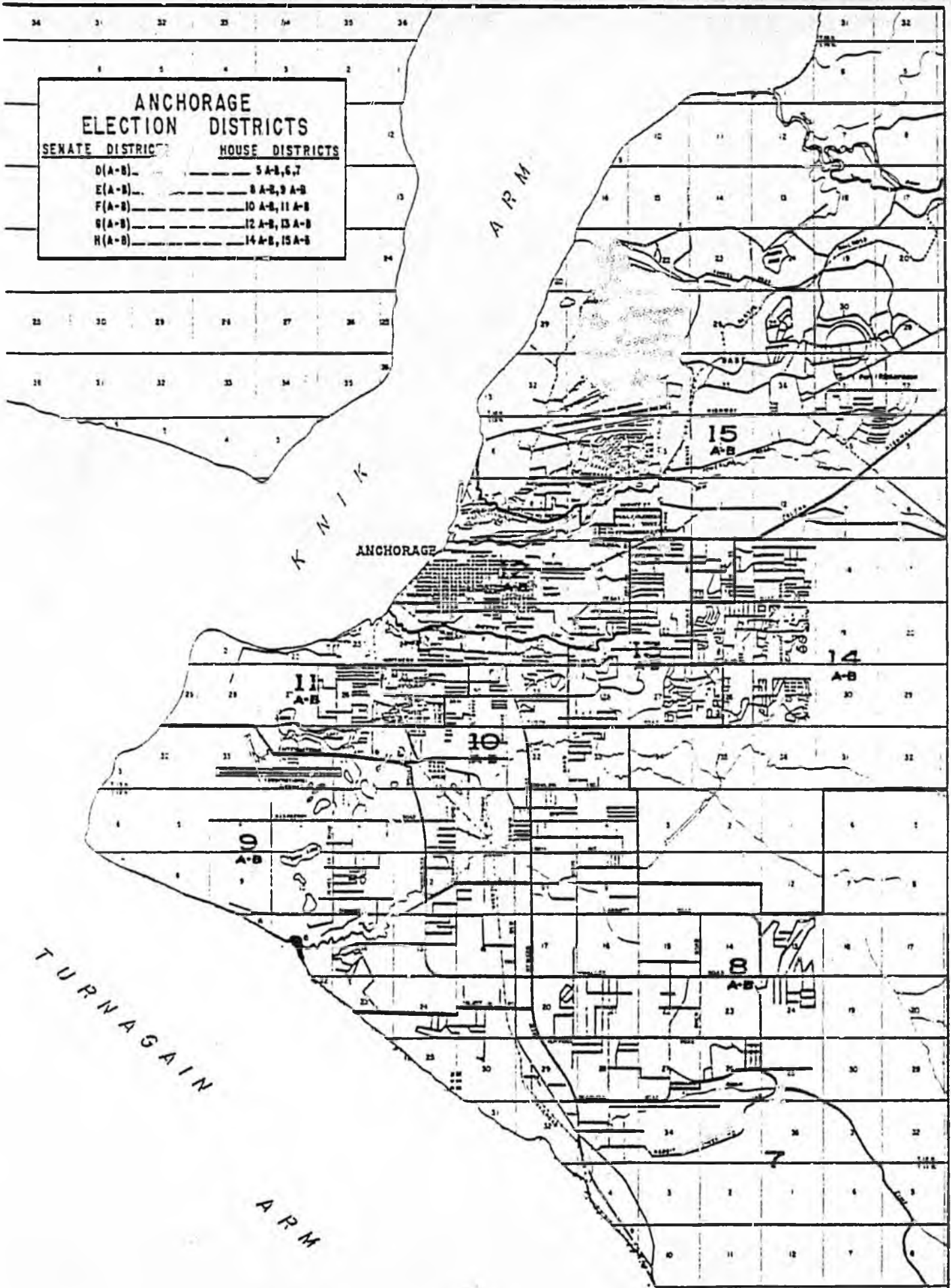
SENATE DISTRICTS		HOUSE DISTRICTS	
A	14,800	1	14,800
B	17,300	2	17,300
C	14,400	3	14,400
D1A-D1	14,800, 17,300	4	14,800
D1A-D2	14,800, 17,300	5	14,800
D1A-D3	14,800, 17,300	6	14,800
D1A-D4	14,800, 17,300	7	14,800
D1A-D5	14,800, 17,300	8	14,800
D1A-D6	14,800, 17,300	9	14,800
D1A-D7	14,800, 17,300	10	14,800
D1A-D8	14,800, 17,300	11	14,800
D1A-D9	14,800, 17,300	12	14,800
D1A-D10	14,800, 17,300	13	14,800
D1A-D11	14,800, 17,300	14	14,800
D1A-D12	14,800, 17,300	15	14,800
D1A-D13	14,800, 17,300	16	14,800
D1A-D14	14,800, 17,300	17	14,800
D1A-D15	14,800, 17,300	18	14,800
D1A-D16	14,800, 17,300	19	14,800
D1A-D17	14,800, 17,300	20	14,800
D1A-D18	14,800, 17,300	21	14,800
D1A-D19	14,800, 17,300	22	14,800
D1A-D20	14,800, 17,300	23	14,800
D1A-D21	14,800, 17,300	24	14,800
D1A-D22	14,800, 17,300	25	14,800
D1A-D23	14,800, 17,300	26	14,800
D1A-D24	14,800, 17,300	27	14,800

NOTE: D-24 THE HOUSE DISTRICTS SHOW REGISTERED SEATS

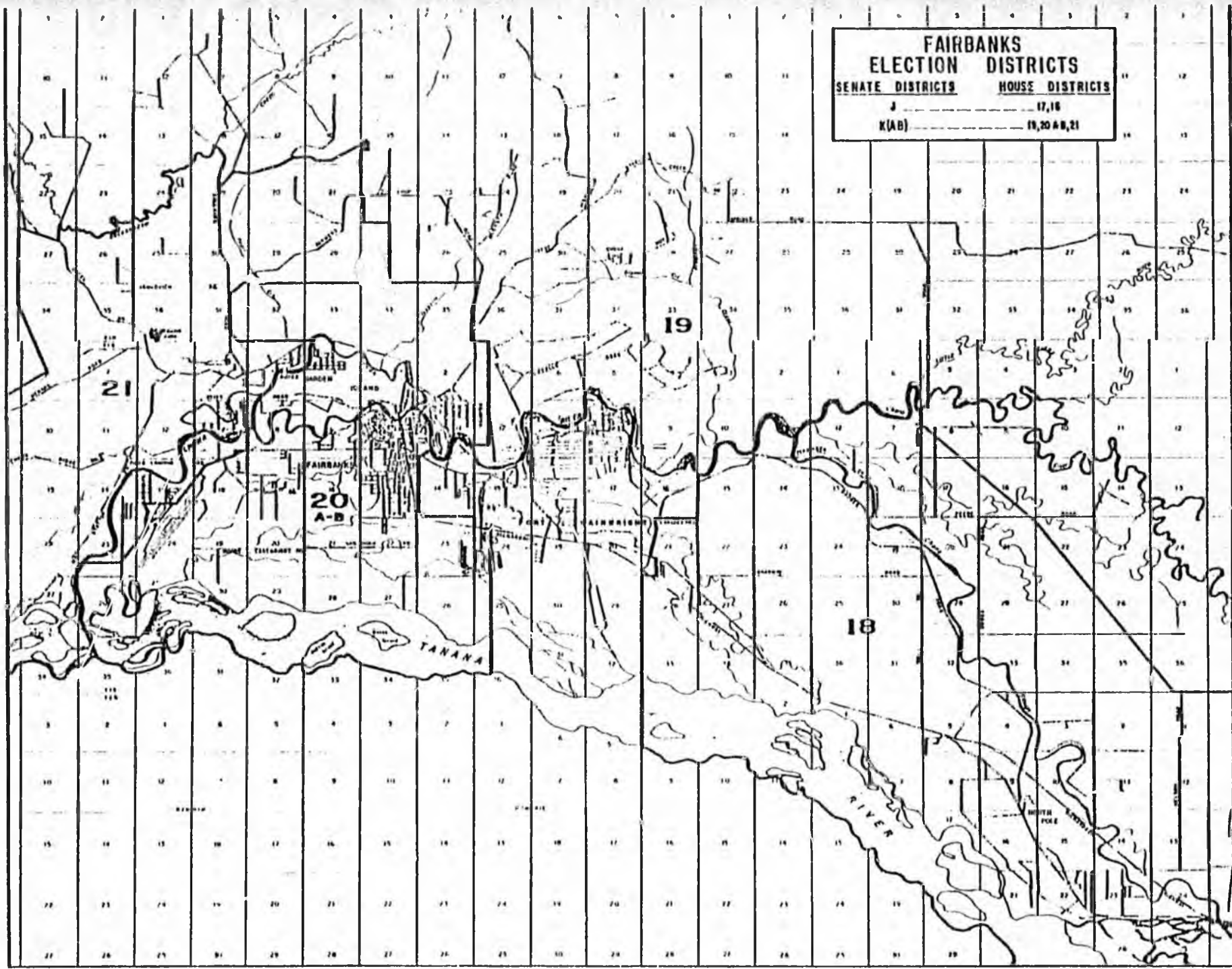
# ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS

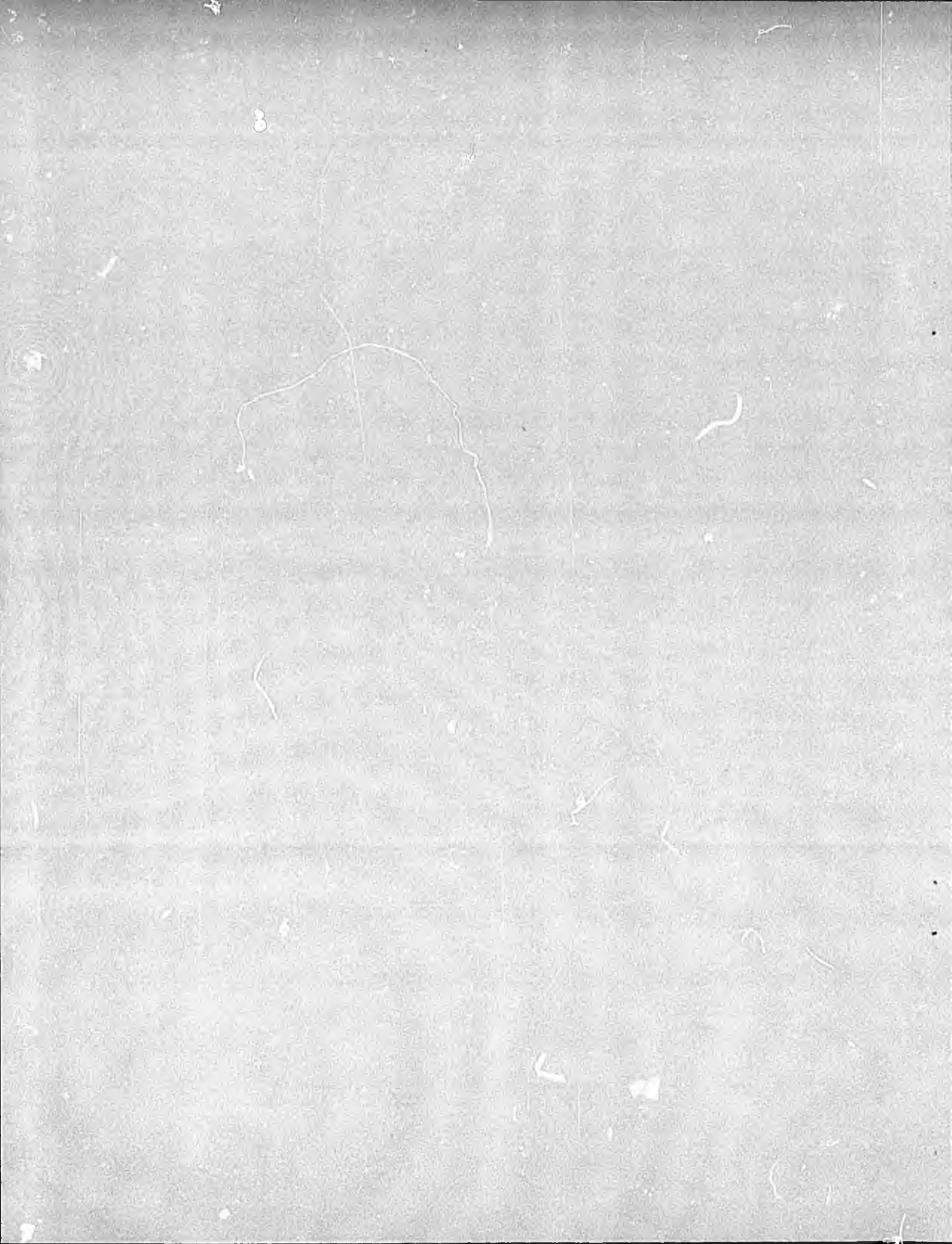
SENATE DISTRICTS      HOUSE DISTRICTS

- |        |                |
|--------|----------------|
| D(A-B) | 5 A-B, 6, 7    |
| E(A-B) | 8 A-B, 9 A-B   |
| F(A-B) | 10 A-B, 11 A-B |
| G(A-B) | 12 A-B, 13 A-B |
| H(A-B) | 14 A-B, 15 A-B |



FAIRBANKS	
ELECTION DISTRICTS	
SENATE DISTRICTS	HOUSE DISTRICTS
J	17, 18
K(A,B)	19, 20 A,B, 21





STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

BILL SHEFFIELD  
GOVERNOR

# NEWS RELEASE



EF  
RO

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:  
Pete Spivey  
Press Secretary  
John Greely  
Deputy Press Secretary  
Office of the Governor  
Pouch A, Juneau, AK 99811  
Eus. Phone: (907) 465-3500

SHEFFIELD APPOINTS FIVE MEMBER STATE REAPPORTIONMENT BOARD  
OCTOBER 20, 1983  
NO. 83-172

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ANCHORAGE -- Governor Bill Sheffield today announced the appointment of a five-member State Reapportionment Board, in compliance with an order issued by Superior Court Judge Milton Souter on October 12.

Appointed were: Joseph H. McKinnon, an Anchorage lawyer and former member of the Legislature; Felix Toner, a Juneau engineer with previous Reapportionment Board experience who also served on the Juneau Assembly; Mary Nordale, a Fairbanks lawyer; Richard Borer, a Cordova hotel owner and former member of the Legislature; and Willie Hensley of Anchorage, a former Legislator who now is President of NANA Development Corporation and Chairman of United Bank Alaska.

Toner, McKinnon, Nordale and Hensley are Democrats. Borer is a Republican.

The board is charged with presenting the Governor with a proposal to amend a final Proclamation of Reapportionment approved by former Governor Hammond. The Alaska Supreme Court ordered the plan revised last July 23 and returned the case to the Superior Court. In his order last week, Judge Souter ordered the reapportionment plan amended so that the city of Cordova is "placed in a contiguous, compact and relatively integrated socio-economic election district...."

-MORE-

2-2-2-2

Cordova lies in House District 2, the so-called "Iceworm District." The district currently stretches from Prince William Sound to the state's southernmost border, excluding the largest towns and cities of Southeast Alaska.

The board members will convene in Juneau October 26, and will meet with Department of Law representatives to review their authority and discuss administrative matters before beginning their deliberations.

The proposed amended plan is to be delivered to Sheffield by January 3. The Governor is to then issue the revised final plan by February 3.

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE  
**TERRY MARTIN**  
DISTRICT 8  
CHAIRMAN--LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE  
PHONE 463-3873



3900 DEKA DRIVE--86  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504  
PHONE 333-8990

DURING LEGISLATURE  
POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, AK 99811  
PHONE 463-3784

November 11, 1983

Judge Milton Souter  
Superior Court, Third District  
303 "K" Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Judge Souter:

Alaska's history of apportionment and reapportionment has been one of much concern by all citizens, for this state of just twenty-five years belonging as an equal partner in the United States. Our youth as a state has its benefits, in that we have learned by the mistakes of other states and took advantage of major U.S. Supreme Courts decisions pertaining to the equality of each citizen in equal representation. This is verified in Article IV Sections 4 and 6. Both of these sections are based on the decennial census of the United States [Art. IV, Sec. 3]

Sec.4. Reapportionment shall be by the methods of equal proportion, except that each election district having major fraction of the quotient obtained by dividing total civilian population by forty shall have one representative.

Sec. 6. The governor may further redistrict by changing the size and area of election districts, subject to the limitations of this article. Each new district so created shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area. Each shall contain a population at least equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the total civilian population by forty. Consideration may be given to local government boundaries. Drainage and other features shall be used in describing boundaries whenever possible.

As you are aware the "forty" formula was most distorted in the 1972 and 1974 reapportionments. In the 1980 reapportionment, the committee achieved a much more desirable equal apportionment, but even this missed the mark with some representative districts being as much as 5.8% above the quotient or 4.18% below the quotient, thus a difference of almost 10% inequality of representation, from an average population of 9,228 per house member of the 1980 census of 400,481 people. This excludes transient military population. [See attached "State Government News" - Oct. 1981]

Judge Milton Souter  
November 11, 1983  
Page 2

Since the Federal Census of 1980, every state has gone through the traumatic reapportionment mandated. It can be concluded that most states tried to adhere to the U.S. Supreme Court's requirements for "one person, one vote." Many have less than 1% difference. In some states the governors took this criterion so serious that they vetoed badly drawn plans of their legislature - even against their own party. In one case, Colorado, the governor vetoed the new reapportionment plan although the largest and smallest districts had a population difference of only 41 people. In Texas, Supreme Court ruled the House plan split counties unnecessarily in violation of the state constitution. Some states use the Federal Census as their base, some use less of that figure and others do not use the decennial census at all.

In Alaska, it is clearly the intent of the Constitution [Art. VI. Sec. 3] to use the decennial census of the United States. While the intent of this was good - since in the territory era we had no better way of counting people nor the ability to pay for such an undertaking - this method is extremely limiting today. The Constitution, as I interpret it, does not limit the state to outdated statistics when reapportioning between decennial periods. If this is not true, then we are severely limited in complying to the "one person, one vote" equality concept and the current exercise of the Reapportionment Board is diminished in value. Another approach should be considered that is much more reliable and annually takes into consideration the annual fluctuation of population, also. The true military resident count should be added to the Constitution.

I would like to bring to your attention the potential use of statistics completed by the Department of Revenues for recipients of the Permanent Fund dividends. If we are going to reapportion it seems only logical and certainly within the constitution concept of "one person, one vote" equality to use the best census available. While the Federal census of 1980 shows 400,000 plus residents, the Permanent Fund dividends of 1982 has verified 474,000 plus residents. Thus, in the current scheme of reapportionment, almost twenty percent of the population will not be considered for the quotient obtained divided by forty. Alaska can be quite unique in its abilities of combining this new program and using its statistic to allow other departments, commissions, and legislature to share the information of exactly where the people are.

Combining the total recipients of 1982 Permanent Fund checks with the U.S. Post Office zip code numbers makes it easy for any reapportionment committee to combine an equal number for each political districts. [See attached letter and stats - Nov 3, 1983] This obviously is a far superior method of census counting than any yet devised. We know these citizens have been checked for residency and volunteer the information of each household with no additional cost to the state. A most unique aspect in this program is the pre-counting of persons. It allows a pregnant woman or six month pre-birth to count the child to be and receive a dividend check.

The 1983 P.F. statistics can be readily obtained if you approve of the concept for Governor Sheffield's Reapportionment Board. This applied to the latest zip codes of each city, municipality and village will help decrease conflicting reports from various state agencies and local governments as to how many people live where.

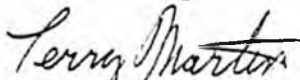
Judge Milton Souter  
November 11, 1983  
Page 3

Judge Souter, I appeal to you to ask the present Board appointed by Governor Sheffield to reapportion the whole State of Alaska and to use the very latest and factual statistics available - namely the 1983 Permanent Fund Dividend recipients.

If you would like to explore this concept with me personally or need additional information, I will make myself available at your convenience.

Thank you very much for your consideration of my request. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Most sincerely,



Representative Terry Martin

TM:jl

Enclosures:

P.S. Currently I am having the Legislative legal service research for legislation to be introduced in January 1984 to allow for the above to be voted on in the 1984 November election and to include a clause to specifically count military residents for purposes of political reapportionment.

cc: Governor William Sheffield  
Attorney General's Office  
Senate President Jay Kerttula  
Speaker Joe Hayes  
Supreme Court Chief Justice Edward Burke



*Superior Court  
State of Alaska*

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
303 K STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA  
99501

CHAMBERS OF  
MILTON M. SOUTER, JUDGE

November 14, 1983

Honorable Terry Martin  
Chairman, Labor and Commerce Committee  
3960 Reka Drive-B6  
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Representative Martin:

This morning you delivered to my office a three page letter together with enclosures, pertaining to the on-going reapportionment proceedings. It appears to me that you are perhaps laboring under a misconception of those proceedings at present, so I feel it appropriate to take this opportunity to present a brief explanation.

A newly constituted reapportionment board is presently handling the reapportionment proceedings. Accordingly, nothing is occurring in court with respect to those proceedings at this time. Further, it is unlikely that anything further will occur in court until the reapportionment board has made its recommendations to Governor Sheffield and he has issued an amended reapportionment order. Therefore, it would have been better for your purposes if you had delivered your letter and enclosures to the reapportionment board, rather than to me.

Because you are not a party to the reapportionment court case, you do not have the right to file with the court any written arguments, suggestions or comments regarding the

Representative Terry Martin  
November 14, 1983  
Page Two

case. This is the rule pertaining to non-parties in all court cases. Accordingly, I am returning to you the letter and enclosures which you delivered to me, since it is not proper for me to consider items from a non-party. It might be possible for you to become a party to the case or to submit argument, etc., as an "amicus curiae", but you should consult with a lawyer to determine whether and how to do this.

Despite the formal tone of this letter, I wish to assure you that I appreciate the interest which you have shown in this matter, and I am sure that the active participants in the reapportionment proceedings will wish to consider your views. I have therefore instructed my secretary to send a xerox copy of your letter and enclosures to the formal parties in the reapportionment court case.

Sincerely yours,

  
Milton M. Souter

MMS/pb

cc: Holli Floog w/enclosures  
701 West 58th Ave., Suite F  
Anchorage, AK 99503

Timothy A. McKeever w/enclosures  
2550 Denali Street, Suite 700  
Anchorage, AK 99503

Jonathan B. Rubini  
Assistant Attorney General  
Pouch K  
Juneau, AK 99811

Court file



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## House of Representatives

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

November 14, 1983

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
CONTACT: Rep. Terry Martin  
333-6990

### REP. TERRY MARTIN SAYS PERMANENT FUND STATISTICS SHOULD BE USED FOR REAPPORTIONMENT

ANCHORAGE - Rep. Terry Martin is asking the Superior Court to have the Sheffield administration use population statistics compiled from the Permanent Fund Dividend program as a basis for reapportioning the state's election districts.

In a letter sent to Superior Court Judge Milton Souter on Monday, Martin said the Permanent Fund Dividend program's statistics were the most current and accurate population figures available for reapportionment. Martin also asked that the entire state be reapportioned using these statistics.

"While the federal census of 1980 shows 400,000 plus residents, the Permanent Fund dividends of 1982 has verified 474,000 plus residents," Martin said. "Thus, in the current scheme of reapportionment, almost 20 percent of the population will not be considered" in the pending reapportionment process.

Martin, R-Anchorage, said because the Permanent Fund Dividend applications have already been thoroughly checked for accuracy, the program offers a unique and inexpensive means of determining a current population count.

"This obviously is a far superior method of census counting than any yet devised," Martin said. "We know these citizens have been checked for residency and volunteer the information of each household with no additional cost to the state."

Martin added, "A most unique aspect in this program is the pre-counting of persons. It allows a pregnant woman of six month pre-birth to count the child to be and receive a dividend check."

Martin said equitable election districts could be designed by using the program statistics and postal zip codes.

"Judge Souter, I appeal to you to ask the present (reapportionment) board appointed by Gov. Sheffield to reapportion the whole State of Alaska and to use the very latest and factual statistics available - namely the 1983 Permanent Fund Dividend recipients," Martin concluded in the letter.

Martin said he is also having the Legislative legal service conduct research on his behalf for legislation which would allow Martin's recommendation to be voted on in the 1984 general election, and also include a clause which would specifically count military residents for political reapportionment. Martin intends to introduce the legislation at the beginning of the upcoming session in January 1984.

# # # # #

Note Copy



NEWS RELEASE

REAPPORTIONMENT BOARD PROPOSES REVISIONS TO 1981 PLAN  
November 18, 1983

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNEAU--Following extensive meetings in Juneau during the last several weeks, the newly-appointed Reapportionment Board has proposed two plans for the court-mandated revisions to the 1981 Reapportionment Plan. Chairman Willie Hensley says the Board is moving as quickly as possible in order to have their recommendations to Governor Sheffield by January 3. "We would like to have the public review these proposals and provide us with their comments. The Board will be holding several public hearings in the next two weeks and we invite anyone concerned with this process to participate in the hearings," said Hensley. The Public Hearing Schedule is as follows:

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Mon., Nov. 21 - Ketchikan  | 7:30 p.m.<br>School District Board Room<br>Masonic Temple Building<br>Grant Street  |
| Tues., Nov. 22 - Juneau    | 7:30 p.m.<br>Court Room A<br>Alaska Court Building  |
| Tues., Nov. 29 - Fairbanks | 7:30 p.m.<br>Borough Assembly Chambers<br>520 Fifth Avenue  |
| Wed., Nov. 30 - Anchorage  | Two Sessions:<br>1:30 - 5:00 p.m.<br>7:30 - 10:00 p.m.<br>Court Room G, Room 401<br>Alaska Court Building<br>303 K Street |
| Thurs., Dec. 1 - Kenai     | 1:30 - 4:00 p.m.<br>City Council Chambers<br>210 Fidalgo  |

The 5-member panel, including Hensley of Kotzebue, Mary Nordale of Fairbanks, Joe McKinnon of Anchorage, Richard Borer of Cordova and Felix Toner of Juneau, is charged with presenting recommendations to Governor Sheffield which revise the 1981 Reapportionment Plan by shifting the Cordova area from House District 2 in Southeast to a Southcentral district.

#### PLAN 1

Plan 1 utilizes the same data used by the 1981 Reapportionment Board in formulating their recommendations to former Governor Hammond. The Southeast revisions include separating Metlakatla and Annette Island from District 1 and Hoonah from District 3, to replace the Cordova area in District 2. Although Southeast Alaska as a region is only slightly underpopulated, -3.2 percent for six house seats, the allocation of the population is difficult because of the overpopulation in the Juneau area. After considerable thought, the Board concluded that it would be ill-advised to sever a portion of the Juneau area. Their proposal for Southeast, which is the same in Plans 1 and 2, has a total combined variance between the most overpopulated and the most underpopulated district of 14.84 percent.

The Cordova area in Plan 1 is placed in a Prince William Sound district, District 6, which includes the communities of Tatitlek, Valdez, Seward, Hope, Cooper Landing, Moose Pass, Port Graham, and English Bay. House District 5, a two-member district, remains virtually the same with the exception of Port Graham and English Bay.

The Nikishka area and North Kenai Peninsula that was formerly in House District 6 has been moved into South Anchorage in both Plans 1 and 2. The revised District 7 includes the area from Klatt Road south along the New Seward Highway to Potter Creek, all remaining area south of Potter Creek in the Municipality of Anchorage, and the Nikishka area.

Modifications to District 8 in Plan 1 include extension of the southern boundary from DeArmoun Road to Potter Creek and rather than following the New Seward Highway to Tudor Road, the boundary turns east at Dowling Road to Lake Otis Parkway and then north to Tudor Road. *Why no mention of pop. decrease in S.W.AK. - military -*

District 9's boundaries remain unchanged. District 10's western boundary is revised to follow Arctic Boulevard from International Airport Road to Fireweed Lane, then west to Spenard Road and north to Chester Creek. This also becomes the new eastern boundary of District 11.

## PLAN 2

During the course of the Board's deliberation, the Board identified several instances where the data used for the 1981 Plan contained a reporting error. The principal error occurred in the reporting of the census data for the Eagle River area, where 1,414 persons were inadvertantly excluded. In order to address the problem with the initial census data, Governor Sheffield asked that the Board provide him with a plan which uses the most accurate census data available. Under Plan 2, which utilizes the adjusted census data, the ideal population per house seat is increased from 9,176.2 in Plan 1 to 9,210.5 in Plan 2.

The proposal for revisions to districts in Southeast Alaska and on the Kenai Peninsula are the same in both Plans 1 and 2. The population variances change slightly because of the increase in the ideal population per seat.

In Anchorage, Plan 2 offers three proposals for redistricting. Because of a major correction in 1980 census data in the Eagle River area of an additional 1,414 persons, shifts in the boundaries are necessary to correct the excessive population variance.

Plan 2-A utilizes the same redistricting plan for House Districts 7 through 11 as in Plan 1. District 12 includes the Downtown area and North Mountain View. Elmendorf Air Force Base and the North Muldoon area are in District 13, South Muldoon and University in District 14, and part of Muldoon, east of Muldoon Road is included with Fort Richardson, Chugiak, and Eagle River in District 15.

Plan 2-B includes the same revision for District 7 and makes major revisions to District 8 which includes part of the Hillside area and Campbell Lake. Abbott Loop, Rogers Park, Tudor, and part of the Spenard and Taku-Campbell areas are in District 9. District 10 includes Sand Lake and Turnagain and District 11 encompasses most of the Spenard area. District 12 is the Downtown area and District 13 includes Elmendorf AFB, Mountain View and North Muldoon area. The University and South Muldoon areas are in District 14 and residents east of Muldoon Road are in District 15 with Fort Richardson, Chugiak and Eagle River.

Plan 2-C changes the other proposals for District 7 from the Klatt Road area to include the Upper Hillside. District 8 becomes a single-member district in the Lower Hillside area and District 9 is also a single-member district including the Campbell Lake and Klatt Road area. The University, Rogers Park and Tudor areas are combined with Abbott Loop and Taku-Campbell in District 10. District 11 includes most of Sand Lake and Turnagain and District 12 encompasses the Spenard area. The Downtown area becomes District 13, with Elmendorf AFB, Mountain View, and North Muldoon in District 14. South Muldoon becomes District 15 and Fort Richardson, Chugiak, Eagle River, and part of Muldoon become District 16. Because of the creation of two additional single-member districts in South Anchorage in Plan 2-C, it is necessary to renumber District 16, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, to District 17, and all remaining districts through District 28. Only the numbers change. There have been no changes in election district boundaries beyond Anchorage.

Attached to the press release is a detailed discussion of adjustments to the 1980 census data, a statistical summary for house districts in Plan 1 and Plan 2-A, 2-B, and 2-C. Maps of the revised districts are also included as well as a map of the 1981 election districts in Anchorage.

Copies of this material may be obtained by contacting the Reapportionment Office in Juneau at 465-3538, the Regional Governor's Offices, and Legislative Information Offices.

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*attn: Karen Beffeld*  
*Pouch #*

REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 ADJUSTMENTS TO 1980 CENSUS DATA  
 November 18, 1983

In September of 1981, the U.S. Bureau of the Census issued revised 1980 census counts for three census areas in the State of Alaska; Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna, and Southeast Fairbanks. A detailed listing of these revised counts by census tract, blocks, and enumeration districts was compiled in November, 1981. The November listing also included a correction in the Prince of Wales census sub-area that did not change the population for the sub-area, but reallocated the population previously reported to the correct enumeration district.

Three additional corrections to the 1980 census data for Alaska were issued in June of 1982; in Saxman, Selawik, and Barrow. These corrections represented a reallocation of population within the specific census area and did not change the population in those census areas.

The 1981 corrections to the 1980 census counts for Alaska are as follows:

Anchorage Census Area	
Tract 0002 - Eagle River	+1,414
Matanuska-Susitna Census Area	
ED 1168 Wasilla Area	+50
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	
ED 0833	-94

The 1980 population for the State of Alaska utilized by the 1981 Reapportionment Board was 367,050.29 (that number excluded 33,430.7 non-resident military and dependents from the original statewide total of 400,481).

The adjusted 1980 population for the State of Alaska, incorporating the 1981 revisions, is 368,420.29.

367,050.29	-	1980 population
+ 1,414	-	Eagle River
+ 50	-	Matanuska-Susitna
- 94	-	Southeast Fairbanks
<u>TOTAL 368,420.29</u>	-	Adjusted 1981 population

The ideal house district population is also adjusted from 9,176.2 to 9,210.5; the quotient of dividing the adjusted population by the 40 house seats to be apportioned.

PLAN 1  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 HOUSE DISTRICTS  
 November 18, 1983

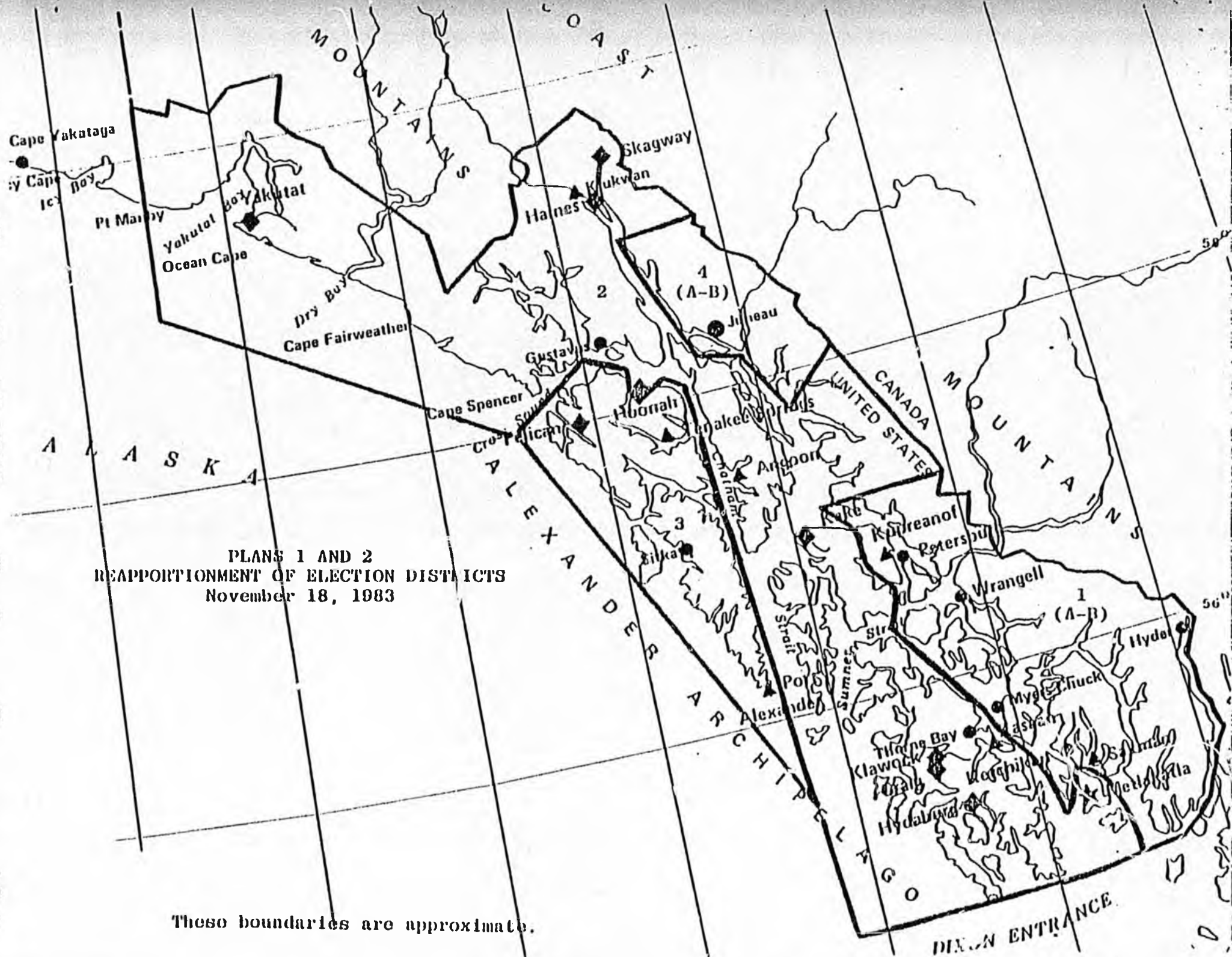
	<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
-16	* 1. Seat A (2) Seat B	Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	16,601.58 (8,300.79/seat)	-9.5%
	* 2. (1)	Inside Passage	8,924.35	-2.7%
	* 3. (1)	Baranof-Chichagof	8,448.97	-7.9%
	4. Seat A (2) Seat B	Juneau	19,332.75 (9,666.375/seat)	+5.34%
	* 5. Seat A (2) Seat B	Kenai-Cook Inlet	18,711.95 (9,355.975/seat)	+1.9%
	* 6. (1)	Prince William Sound	8,906.19	-2.9%
	* 7. (1)	<u>North Kenai-South Anchorage</u>	9,270.9	+1.03%
	* 8. Seat A (2) Seat B	Hillside	18,269.4 (9,134.7/seat)	- .4%
	9. Seat A (2) Seat B	Sand Lake	18,004.7 (9,002.35/seat)	-1.9%
-17	*10. Seat A (2) Seat B	Mid-town	19,038.1 (9,519.05/seat)	+3.7%
	*11. Seat A (2) Seat B	Westside	18,960.4 (9,480.2/seat)	+3.3%
	12. Seat A (2) Seat B	Downtown	18,170.0 (9,085/seat)	-1.0%
	13. Seat A (2) Seat B	Mountain View-University	18,907.5 (9,453.75/seat)	+3.02%
	14. Seat A (2) Seat B	Muldoon	19,031.5 (9,515.75/seat)	+3.7%
	15. Seat A (2) Seat B	5330 + 1528 Chugiak-Eagle River <u>Bases</u> + ??	18,560.7 (9,280.35/seat)	+1.13%
	16. Seat A (2) Seat B	Matanuska-Susitna	17,642.23 (8,821.115/seat)	-3.87%

Up to 29% Allowed Military as Civilians

Total Population Anchorage US. 1980 Census Population  
 How Many Military Figured in if at all  
 How Are Military Counted? Doubt counted if live off base?

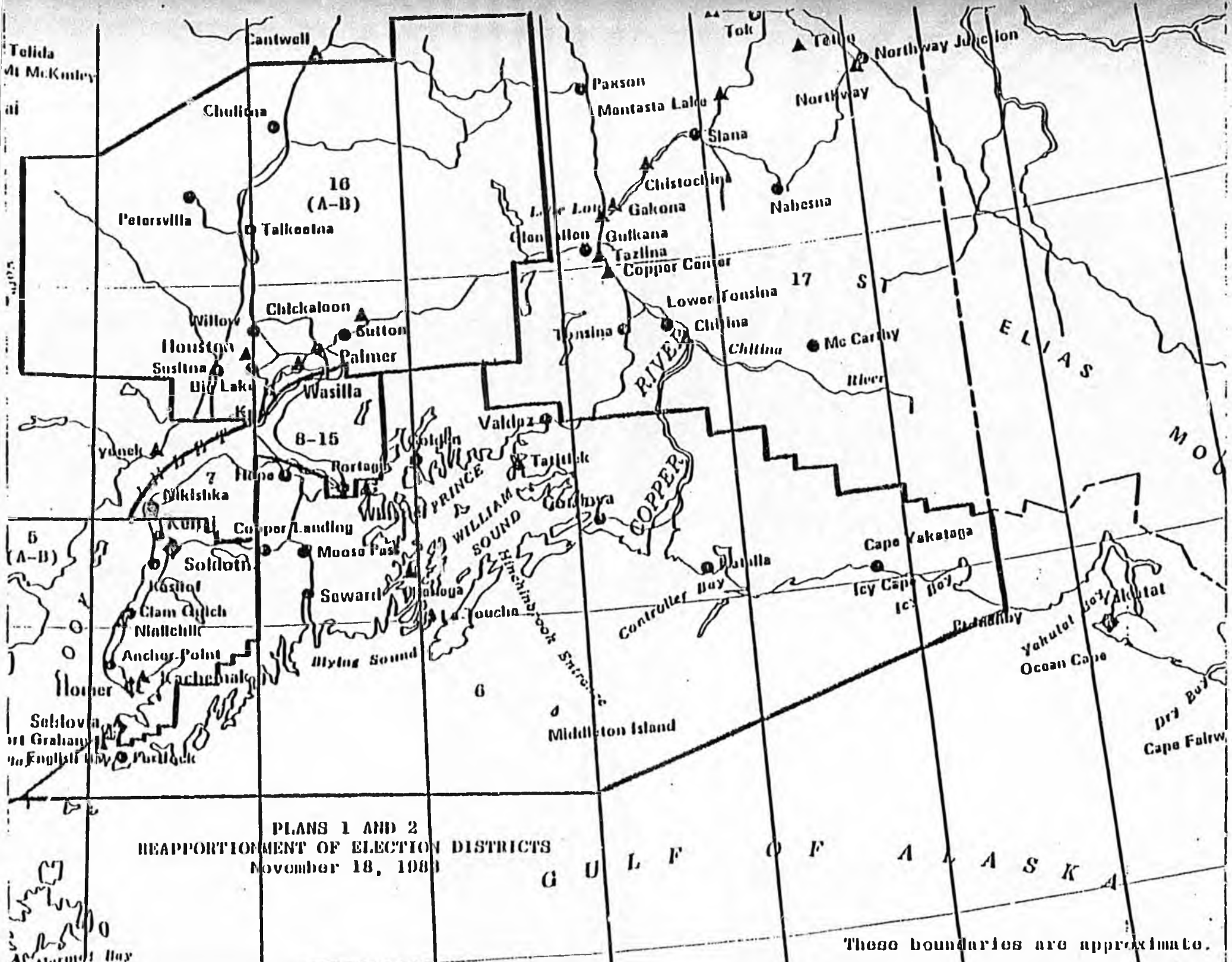
<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
17. (1)	Interior Highways	9,011.57	-1.8%
18. (1)	Southeast North Star Borough	9,300.0	+1.3%
19. (1)	Outer Fairbanks	8,934.3	-2.6%
20. Seat A (2) Seat B	Fairbanks City	18,319.7 (9,159.8/seat)	- .2%
21. (1)	West Fairbanks	9,247.1	+ .8%
22. (1)	North Slope-Kotzebue	8,999.06	-1.9%
23. (1)	Norton Sound	9,338.86	+1.8%
24. (1)	Interior Rivers	8,936.12	-2.6%
25. (1)	Lower Kuskokwim	9,432.35	+2.8%
26. (1)	Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands	9,157.61	- .2%
27. (1)	Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	9,592.40	+4.53%
TOTAL POPULATION		<u>367,050.29</u>	
(Less Non-Resident Military and Dependents)			
Southeast Alaska	Maximum Overpopulation	+5.34%	District 4
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-9.5 %</u>	District 1
	Total Combined Variance	14.84%	
Other Districts	Maximum Overpopulation	+4.33%	District 27
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-3.87%</u>	District 16
	Total Combined Variance	3.4 %	

\*These districts were revised in order to make corrections to the 1981 Reapportionment Plan in accordance with Superior Court Judge Milton Souter's order dated October 12, 1983.



PLANS 1 AND 2  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 November 18, 1983

These boundaries are approximate.

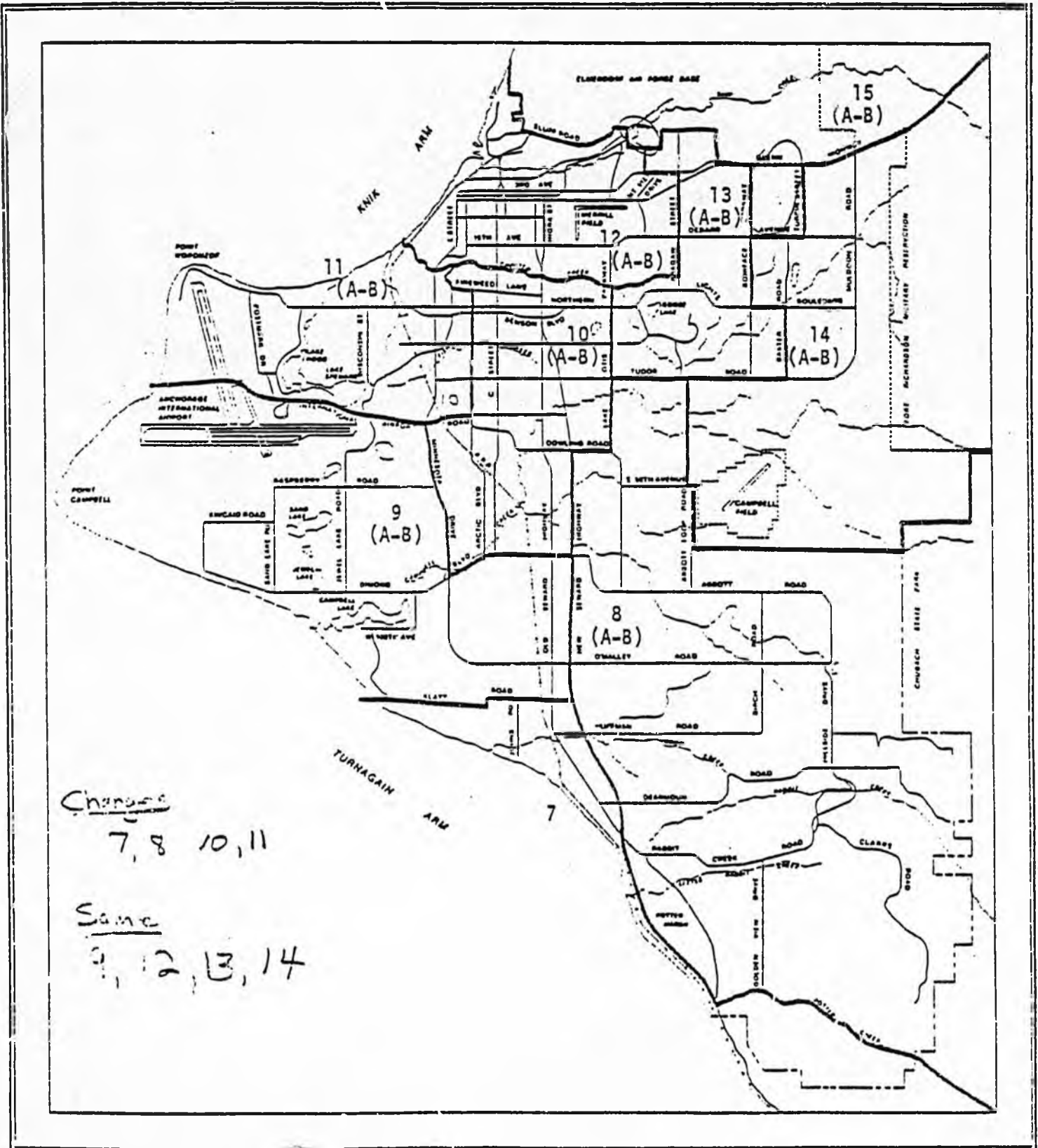


PLANS 1 AND 2  
REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
November 18, 1908

G U L F O F A L A S K A

These boundaries are approximate.

PLAN 1  
 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 November 18, 1983



These boundaries are approximate.

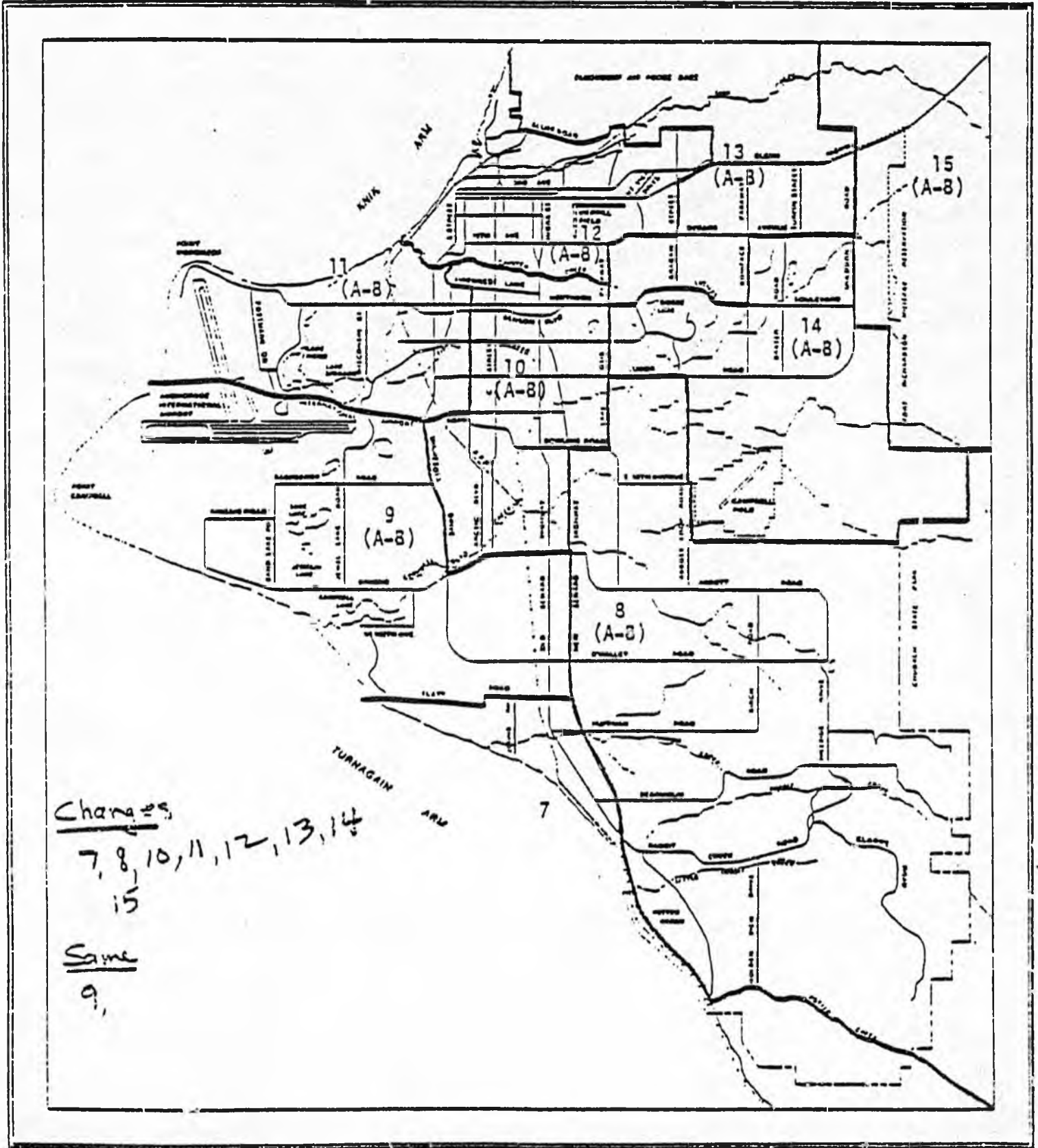
PLAN 2 - A  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 HOUSE DISTRICTS  
 November 18, 1983

	<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
7	* 1. Seat A (2) Seat B	Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	16,601.58 (8,300.79/seat)	-9.9%
	* 2. (1)	Inside Passage	8,924.35	-3.1%
	* 3. (1)	Baranof-Chichagof	8,448.97	-8.3%
	4. Seat A (2) Seat B	Juneau	19,332.75 (9,666.375/seat)	+4.9%
	* 5. Seat A (2) Seat B	Kenai-Cook Inlet	18,711.95 (9,355.975/seat)	+1.6%
	* 6. (1)	Prince William Sound	8,906.19	-3.3%
	* 7. (1)	North Kenai-South Anchorage	9,270.9	+ .6%
	* 8. Seat A (2) Seat B	Hillside	18,269.4 (9,134.7/seat)	- .8%
	9. Seat A (2) Seat B	Sand Lake	18,004.7 (9,002.35/seat)	-2.2%
1/2	*10. Seat A (2) Seat B	Mid-town	19,038.1 (9,519.05/seat)	+3.3%
	*11. Seat A (2) Seat B	Westside	18,960.4 (9,480.2/seat)	+2.9%
	*12. Seat A (2) Seat B	Downtown-North Mountain View	19,268.4 (9,634.2/seat)	+4.6%
	*13. Seat A (2) Seat B	Elmendorf AFB- Mountain View	18,891 (9,445.5/seat)	+2.5%
	*14. Seat A (2) Seat B	University-Muldoon	19,023.1 (9,511.55/seat)	+3.3%
	*15. Seat A (2) Seat B	Chugiak-Eagle River- Mt. Richardson	18,901.2 (9,450.6/seat)	+2.6%
	*16. Seat A (2) Seat B	Matanuska-Susitna	17,692.23 (8,846.115/seat)	-3.9%

	<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
*17.	(1)	Interior Highways	8,917.57	-3.2%
18.	(1)	Southeast North Star Borough	9,300.0	+ .9%
19.	(1)	Outer Fairbanks	8,934.3	-3.0%
20.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Fairbanks City	18,319.7 (9,159.8/seat)	- .5%
21.	(1)	West Fairbanks	9,247.1	+ .4%
22.	(1)	North Slope-Kotzebue	8,999.06	-2.3%
23.	(1)	Norton Sound	9,338.86	+1.4%
24.	(1)	Interior Rivers	8,936.12	-3.0%
25.	(1)	Lower Kuskokwim	9,432.35	+2.4%
26.	(1)	Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands	9,157.61	- .6%
27.	(1)	Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	9,592.40	+4.1%
TOTAL ADJUSTED POPULATION			<u>368,420.29</u>	
(Less Non-Resident Military and Dependents)				
Southeast Alaska		Maximum Overpopulation	+4.9%	District 4
		Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-9.9%</u>	District 1
		Total Combined Variance	14.8%	
Other Districts		Maximum Overpopulation	+4.6%	District 12
		Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-3.9%</u>	District 16
		Total Combined Variance	8.5%	

\*Revisions were made in these districts in order to make corrections to the 1981 Reapportionment Plan in accordance with Superior Court Judge Milton Souter's order dated October 12, 1983, and includes technical corrections made to the 1980 census data.

PLAN 2 - A  
 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 November 18, 1983



These boundaries are approximate.

PLAN 2 - B  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 HOUSE DISTRICTS  
 November 18, 1983

	<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
* 1.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Ketchikan-Wrangell- Petersburg	16,601.58 (8,300.79/seat)	-9.9%
* 2.	(1)	Inside Passage	8,924.35	-3.1%
* 3.	(1)	Baranof-Chichagof	8,448.97	-8.3%
4.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Juneau	19,332.75 (9,666.375/seat)	+4.9%
* 5.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Kenai-Cook Inlet	18,711.95 (9,355.975/seat)	+1.6%
* 6.	(1)	Prince William Sound	8,906.19	-3.3%
* 7.	(1)	North Kenai-South Anchorage	9,270.9	+ .6%
* 8.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Hillside-Campbell Lake	18,351.2 (9,175.6/seat)	- .4%
* 9.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Mid-town	18,983.8 (9,491.9/seat)	+3.05%
*10.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Sand Lake-Turnagain	18,551.7 (9,275.85/seat)	+ .7%
*11.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Spenard	18,846.5 (9,423.25/seat)	+2.3%
*12.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Downtown	18,540.6 (9,270.15/seat)	+ .6%
*13.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Mountain View- Elmendorf AFB	18,879.4 (9,439.7/seat)	+2.5%
*14.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Muldoon-University	19,301.9 (9,650.95/seat)	+4.8%
*15.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Chugiak-Eagle River- Ft. Richardson	18,901.2 (9,450.6/seat)	+2.6%
*16.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Matanuska-Susitna	17,692.23 (8,846.115/seat)	-3.9%

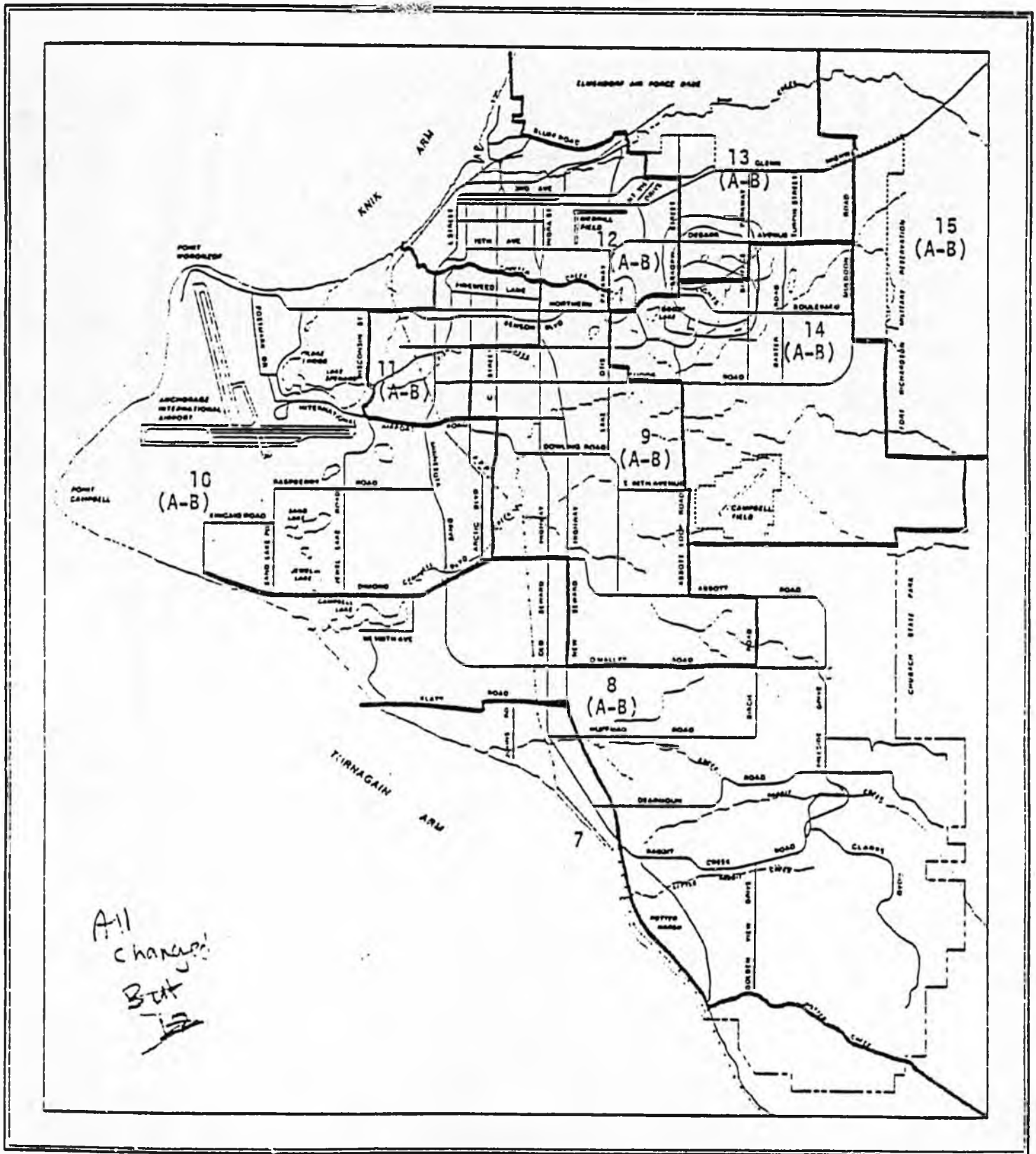
	<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
*17.	(1)	Interior Highways	8,917.57	-3.2%
18.	(1)	Southeast North Star Borough	9,300.0	+ .9%
19.	(1)	Outer Fairbanks	8,934.3	-3.0%
20.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Fairbanks City	18,319.7 (9,159.8/seat)	- .5%
21.	(1)	West Fairbanks	9,247.1	+ .4%
22.	(1)	North Slope-Kotzebue	8,999.06	-2.3%
23.	(1)	Norton Sound	9,338.86	+1.4%
24.	(1)	Interior Rivers	8,936.12	-3.0%
25.	(1)	Lower Kuskokwim	9,432.35	+2.4%
26.	(1)	Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands	9,157.61	- .6%
27.	(1)	Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	9,592.40	+4.1%
TOTAL ADJUSTED POPULATION			<u>368,420.29</u>	

(Less Non-Resident  
Military and Dependents)

Southeast Alaska	Maximum Overpopulation	+4.9%	District 4
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-9.9%</u>	District 1
	Total Combined Variance	14.8%	
Other Districts	Maximum Overpopulation	+4.8%	District 14
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-3.9%</u>	District 16
	Total Combined Variance	8.7%	

\*Revisions were made in these districts in order to make corrections to the 1981 Reapportionment Plan in accordance with Superior Court Judge Milton Souter's order dated October 12, 1983, and includes technical corrections made to the 1980 census data.

PLAN 2 - B *Anchorage*  
ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS  
November 18, 1983



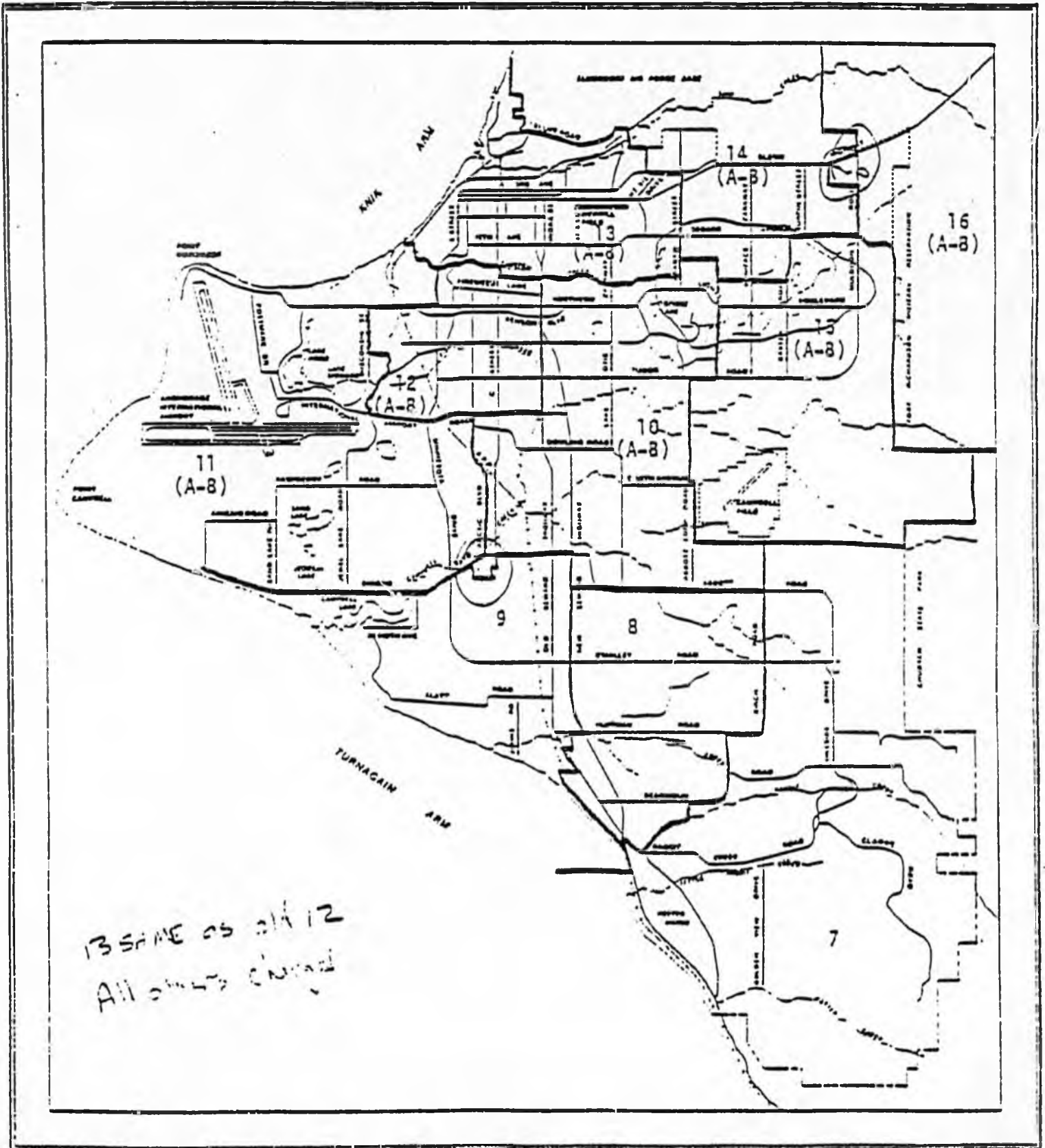
*All changes!  
But*

These boundaries are approximate.

PLAN 2 - C  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 HOUSE DISTRICTS  
 November 18, 1983

	<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
* 1.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	16,601.58 (8,300.79/seat)	-9.9%
* 2.	(1)	Inside Passage	8,924.35	-3.1%
* 3.	(1)	Baranof-Chichagof	8,448.97	-8.3%
4.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Juneau	19,332.75 (9,666.375/seat)	+4.9%
* 5.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Kenai-Cook Inlet	18,711.95 (9,355.975/seat)	+1.6%
* 6.	(1)	Prince William Sound	8,906.19	-3.3%
* 7.	(1)	North Kenai-South Anchorage-Upper Hillside	9,639.9	+4.6%
* 8.	(1)	Lower Hillside	9,560	+3.8%
* 9.	(1)	Campbell Lake-Oceanview	9,576.6	+3.9%
* 10.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Mid-town	19,087.2 (9,543.6/seat)	+3.6%
* 11.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Turnagain-Sand Lake	19,155.9 (9,577.95/seat)	+4.0%
* 12.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Spenard	18,804.1 (9,402.05/seat)	+2.1%
* 13.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Downtown	18,678.4 (9,339.2/seat)	+1.4%
* 14.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Elmendorf AFB-Mountain View	18,464.7 (9,232.35/seat)	+ .2%
* 15.	Seat A (2) Seat B	South Muldoon	18,265.4 (9,132.7/seat)	- .8%
* 16.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Chugiak-Eagle River-Ft. Richardson	18,395 (9,197.5/seat)	- .1%

PLAN 2 - C  
ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS  
November 18, 1983



These boundaries are approximate.

	<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
*17.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Matanuska-Susitna	17,692.23 (8,846.115/seat)	-3.9%
18.	(1)	Interior Highways	8,917.57	-3.2%
19.	(1)	Southeast North Star Borough	9,300.0	+ .9%
20.	(1)	Outer Fairbanks	8,934.3	-3.0%
21.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Fairbanks City	18,319.7 (9,159.8/seat)	- .5%
22.	(1)	West Fairbanks	9,247.1	+ .4%
23.	(1)	North Slope-Kotzebue	8,999.06	-2.3%
24.	(1)	Norton Sound	9,338.86	+1.4%
25.	(1)	Interior Rivers	8,936.12	-3.0%
26.	(1)	Lower Kuskokwim	9,432.35	+2.4%
27.	(1)	Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands	9,157.61	- .6%
28.	(1)	Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	9,592.40	+4.1%

TOTAL ADJUSTED POPULATION 368,420.29

(Less Non-Resident  
Military and Dependents)

Southeast Alaska	Maximum Overpopulation	+4.9%	District 4
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-9.9%</u>	District 1
	Total Combined Variance	14.8%	
Other Districts	Maximum Overpopulation	+4.6%	District 7
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-3.9%</u>	District 17
	Total Combined Variance	8.5%	

\*Revisions were made in these districts in order to make corrections to the 1981 Reapportionment Plan in accordance with Superior Court Judge Milton Souter's order dated October 12, 1983, and includes technical corrections made to the 1980 census data. House Districts 16 through 27 have been renumbered as Districts 17 through 28.

BILL SHEFFIELD  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

November 18, 1983

~~Hensley will be~~  
~~back~~ I will try to  
get back to me today  
or first thing  
tomorrow

Terry - afternoon  
~~evening meeting~~  
Class at 3:00, so  
before that.

for 1:30 meeting:  
get there early &  
let Willie Hensley  
know you're there -  
he'll get you on early.

Dear Legislator:

William Hensley, Chairman of the Reapportionment Board, requested that I provide all incumbent legislators with the various proposed plans adopted by the 1983 Reapportionment Board. As you know, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that the 1981 Plan improperly included the Cordova area within House District 2. With the advise of the Reapportionment Board, Governor Sheffield must therefore formulate amendments to the 1981 Plan which relocates the Cordova area and which satisfies the constitutional guarantee of equal representation.

The Reapportionment Board recently concluded a series of meetings in Juneau, during which the Board drafted two proposed plans for amending the 1981 Plan. Included in the packet is a news release which fully explains the proposed changes. The Board has not as yet had an opportunity to address whether changes in either Senate districts or Senate terms is advisable.

The news release also describes the public hearings scheduled by the Board. You are, of course, invited to attend any of the scheduled public hearings. If you would like to offer comments to the Board, but are unable to attend a scheduled public hearing, you may submit written testimony. All written testimony should be mailed by December 5, 1983, to:

Reapportionment Board  
Pouch A  
Juneau, AK 99811

If you need any additional information please feel free to contact the Reapportionment staff at 465-3538.

Sincerely,

*Dana LaTour*

Dana LaTour  
Staff Assistant

*The following is a report...*

Enclosures

NEWS RELEASE

REAPPORTIONMENT BOARD PROPOSES HOUSE AND SENATE PLANS  
December 9, 1983

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNEAU -- The Reapportionment Board will be holding a series of teleconferences and hearings concerning two proposals they have adopted for house and senate districts. The five-member Board, including Willie Hensley of Kotzebue, Mary Nordale of Fairbanks, Joe McKinnon of Anchorage, Richard Borer of Cordova, and Felix Toner of Juneau, scheduled the hearings and teleconferences to gain public comment on the proposals. Board Chairman Willie Hensley said, "We are operating under severe time constraints and realize that it would be desirable to give everyone more time. However, we are trying to meet a January 3 deadline for submission of our recommendations to Governor Sheffield." The Governor is required to issue a reapportionment proclamation by February 4.

The meeting and public hearing/teleconference schedule for the Reapportionment Board is as follows:

Wed., Dec. 14 - Anchorage

9:00 AM - 4:00 PM  
Board Meeting  
1024 W. 6th  
Legislative Information Office

6:00 PM - 9:00 PM  
Teleconference with the Kenai  
Matanuska-Susitna Borough,  
and Prince William Sound areas

Thurs., Dec. 15 - Anchorage

9:00 AM - 3:00 PM  
Board Meeting  
1024 W. 6th  
Legislative Information Office

Thurs., Dec. 15 - Anchorage

4:00 PM - 6:00 PM  
Teleconference with Hoonah  
and Metlakatla  
1024 W. 6th  
Legislative Information Office

7:30 PM - 10:00 PM  
Public Hearing  
1049 W. 5th  
APUC Hearing Room, 1st Floor  
Mutual of New York Bldg.

Fri., Dec. 16 - Anchorage

*8 - whenever*  
~~10:00~~ - 12:00 Noon *meeting is*  
Board Meeting *Monday 12.15.81*  
1024 W. 6th  
Legislative Information Office

The Reapportionment Board was appointed in October to make revisions to the 1981 Reapportionment Plan as ordered by Superior Court Judge Milton Souter. In mid-November the Board released several redistricting options, Plan 1, and Plan 2a, 2b, and 2c for public comment. After extensive meetings and hearings during the last few weeks, the Board adopted Plan 1 and Plan 2c with some revisions.

#### Plan 1 - House Districts

Plan 1 utilized the same data used by the 1981 Reapportionment Board in formulating their recommendations to former Governor Hammond. The Southeast revisions include separating Metlakatla and Annette Island from District 1 and Hoonah from District 3, to replace the Cordova area in District 2. This proposal for Southeast has a total combined variance between the most overpopulated and the most underpopulated district of 14.84 percent.

The Cordova area in Plan 1 is placed in a Prince William Sound district, District 6, which includes the communities of Tatitlek, Valdez, Seward, Hope, Cooper Landing, Moose Pass, Port Graham, and English Bay. House District 5, a two-member

district, remains virtually the same with the exception of Port Graham and English Bay, and with the inclusion of the Sterling area from proposed District 7.

The Nikishka area and North Kenai Peninsula that was formerly in House District 6 has been placed with South Anchorage into House District 7. This district includes the area from Klatt Road south along the New Seward Highway to Potter Creek, all remaining area south of Potter Creek in the Municipality of Anchorage, and the Nikishka area.

Modifications to District 8 in Plan 1 include extension of the southern boundary from DeArmoun Road to Potter Creek and rather than following the New Seward Highway to Tudor Road, the boundary turns east at Dowling Road to Lake Otis Parkway and then north to Tudor Road.

District 9's boundaries remain unchanged. District 10's western boundary is revised to follow Arctic Boulevard from International Airport Road to Fireweed Lane, then west to Spenard Road and north to Chester Creek. This also becomes the new eastern boundary of District 11.

#### Plan 1 - Senate Districts

In keeping with the Superior Court order to make as few changes as possible, the Board determined that the senate districts would remain unchanged in Plan 1.

#### Plan 2c - House Districts

During the course of their deliberations, the Board identified several instances where the data used for the 1981 Plan contained a reporting error. The principal error occurred in the reporting

of the census data for the Eagle River area, where 1,414 persons were inadvertently excluded. In order to address the problem with the initial census data, Governor Sheffield asked that the Board provide him with a plan which uses the most accurate census data available. Under Plan 2c, which utilizes the adjusted census data, the ideal population per house seat is increased from 9,176.2 in Plan 1 to 9,210.5 in Plan 2c.

The proposal for revisions to House Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Southeast Alaska, and House Districts 5 and 6 for the Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula are the same in Plan 1 and 2c. The population variances change slightly because of the increase in the ideal population per seat.

Plan 2c has been revised from the original version released in mid-November to address some concerns expressed to the Board during the last several weeks. District 7 previously placed the Upper Hillside area with Nikishka in a single-member district. The revised Plan 2c for District 7 places the area from Furrow Creek, south along the old Seward Highway to DeArmoun Road, then south of DeArmoun Road and Huffman Road from Bainbridge Road east to Glen Alps, with Nikishka. House Districts 8 and 9 are combined into a two-member district including the Campbell Lake, Klatt Road, and the Hillside areas. With only minor modifications the remainder of 2c is the same as originally proposed. Because of the combination of the two single-member districts in South Anchorage in the revised Plan 2c, it is necessary to renumber all the Anchorage house districts. Please refer to the map included in this release for district numbering.

Plan 2c - Senate Districts

The Board has proposed three options for senate districts under Plan 2c for the Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula area.

1. One proposal would be to combine House District 5, a two-member house district, with single-member House Districts 6 and 7 into a two-member senate district.
2. The second proposal would have House District 5 become a single-member senate district, and combine House Districts 6 and 7 into a single-member senate district.
3. Because of testimony received by the Board concerning composition of a senate district that would include the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Prince William Sound, and part of the Kenai Peninsula, the third proposal would combine House Districts 6 and 7 with House District 16, a two-member house district for the Matanuska-Susitna area, into a two-member senate district. House District 5 would be a single-member district.

Three proposals were also developed for senate district combinations in the Anchorage area under Plan 2c.

1. The first proposal would be to create single-member senate districts in House Districts 8 - 15, which are all two-member house districts.
2. The second proposal would combine House Districts 8 and 10, House Districts 9 and 11, House Districts 12

*Used 33/37 changes  
in 1981 - Board*

*To change numbers old people  
in district*

*All are w/in 20%  
of same people in  
old senate district*

and 13, and House Districts 14 and 15, into two-member senate districts.

3. Finally, the third proposal would combine House Districts 8 and 9, House Districts 10 and 11, House Districts 12 and 13, and House Districts 14 and 15 into two-member senate districts.

The Reapportionment Board is very interested in receiving public comment on these proposals and would like to encourage anyone concerned with this process to participate in the teleconferences and meetings scheduled for December 14 through 16.

Attached to the press release is a statistical summary for house districts in Plan 1 and Plan 2c. Maps of the revised districts are also included as well as a map of the 1981 election districts in Anchorage.

Copies of this material may be obtained by contacting the Reapportionment Office in Juneau at 465-3538, the Regional Governor's Offices, and Legislative Information Offices.

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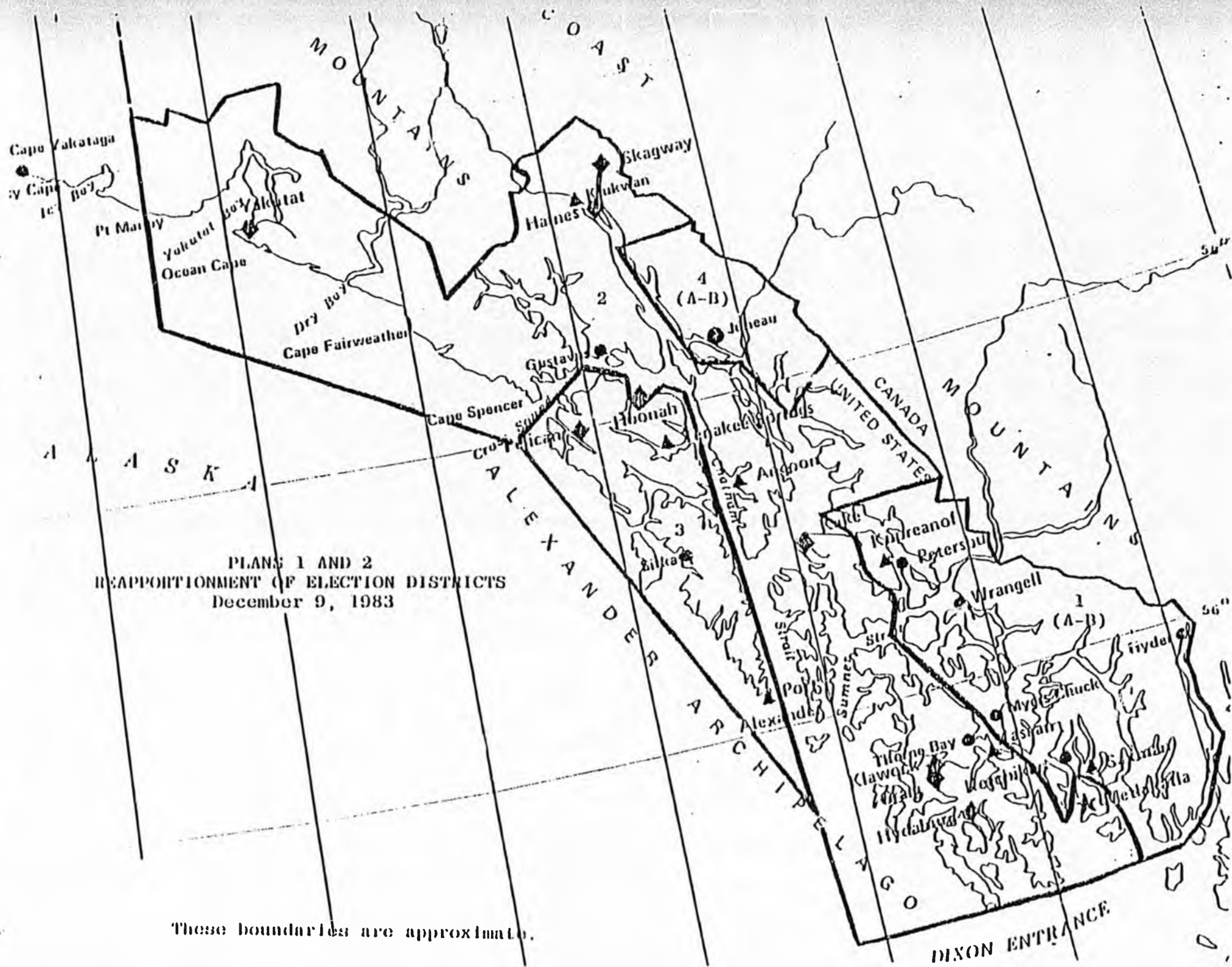
PLAN 1  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 HOUSE DISTRICTS  
 December 9, 1983

	<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
* 1.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	16,601.58 (8,300.79/seat)	-9.5% <i>N</i>
* 2.	(1)	Inside Passage	8,924.35	-2.7%
* 3.	(1)	Baranof-Chichagof	8,448.97	-7.9%
4.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Juneau	19,332.75 (9,666.375/seat)	+5.34%
* 5.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Kenai-Cook Inlet	18,872.95 (9,436.475/seat)	+2.8% <i>change +101</i>
* 6.	(1)	Prince William Sound	8,906.19	<del>-2.95%</del>
* 7.	(1)	North Kenai-South Anchorage	9,109.9	- .7% <i>-1116 -161</i>
* 8.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Hillside	18,269.4 (9,134.7/seat)	- .4%
9.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Sand Lake	18,004.7 (9,002.35/seat)	-1.9%
*10.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Mid-town	19,038.1 (9,519.05/seat)	+3.7%
*11.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Westside	18,960.4 (9,480.2/seat)	+3.3%
12.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Downtown	18,170.0 (9,085/seat)	-1.0%
13.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Mountain View-University	18,907.5 (9,453.75/seat)	+3.02%
14.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Muldoon	19,031.5 (9,515.75/seat)	+3.7%
15.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Chugiak-Eagle River-Bases	18,560.7 (9,280.35/seat)	+1.13%
16.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Matanuska-Susitna	17,642.23 (8,821.115/seat)	-3.87%

<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
17. (1)	Interior Highways	9,011.57	-1.8%
18. (1)	Southeast North Star Borough	9,300.0	+1.3%
19. (1)	Outer Fairbanks	8,934.3	-2.6%
20. Seat A (2) Seat B	Fairbanks City	18,319.7 (9,159.8/seat)	- .2%
21. (1)	West Fairbanks	9,247.1	+ .8%
22. (1)	North Slope-Kotzebue	8,999.06	-1.9%
23. (1)	Norton Sound	9,338.86	-1.8%
24. (1)	Interior Rivers	8,936.12	-2.6%
25. (1)	Lower Kuskokwim	9,432.35	+2.8%
26. (1)	Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands	9,157.61	- .2%
27. (1)	Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	9,592.40	-4.53%
TOTAL POPULATION		<u>367,040.29</u>	
(Less Non-Resident Military and Dependents)			
Southeast Alaska	Maximum Overpopulation	+5.34%	District 4
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-9.5%</u>	District 1
	Total Combined Variance	14.84%	
Other Districts	Maximum Overpopulation	+4.53%	District 27
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-3.87%</u>	District 16
	Total Combined Variance	8.4%	

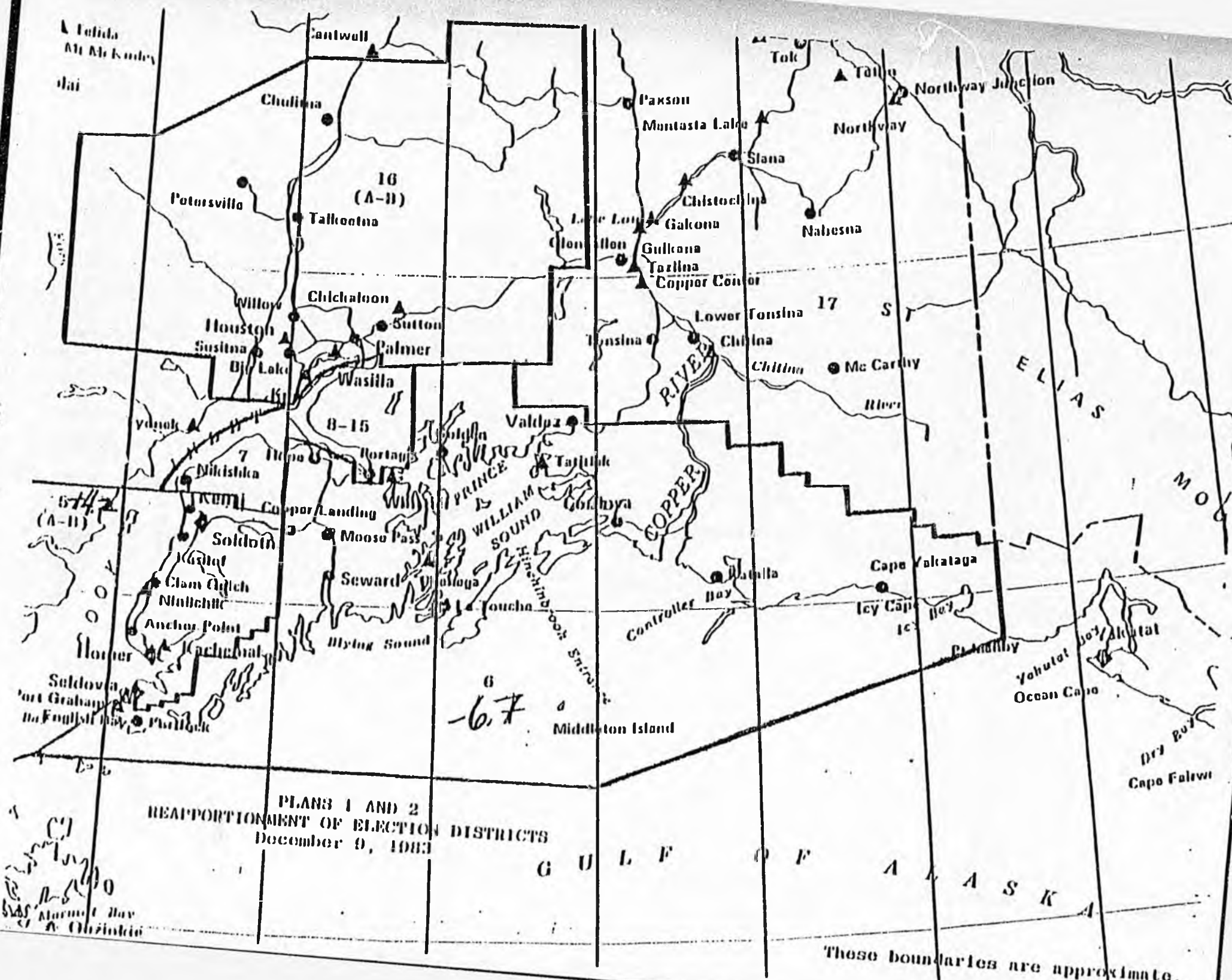
\*These districts were revised in order to make corrections to the 1981 Reapportionment Plan in accordance with Superior Court Judge Milton Souter's order dated October 12, 1983.

*No mention of changes between*



PLANS 1 AND 2  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 December 9, 1983

These boundaries are approximate.



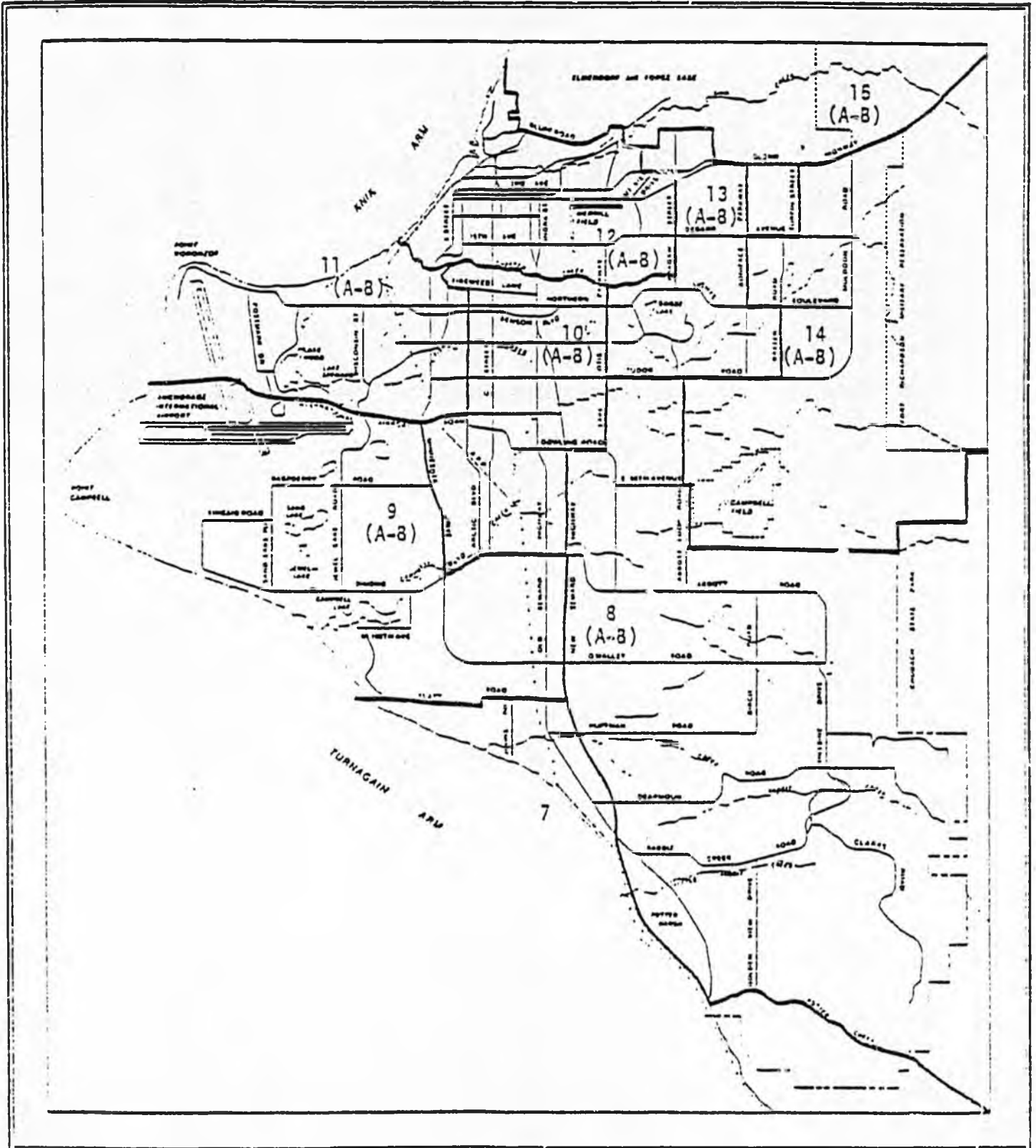
PLANS 1 AND 2  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 December 9, 1963

G U L F O F A A S K A

These boundaries are approximate.

Marmot Bay  
 Chitina

PLAN 1  
ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS  
December 9, 1923



These boundaries are approximate.

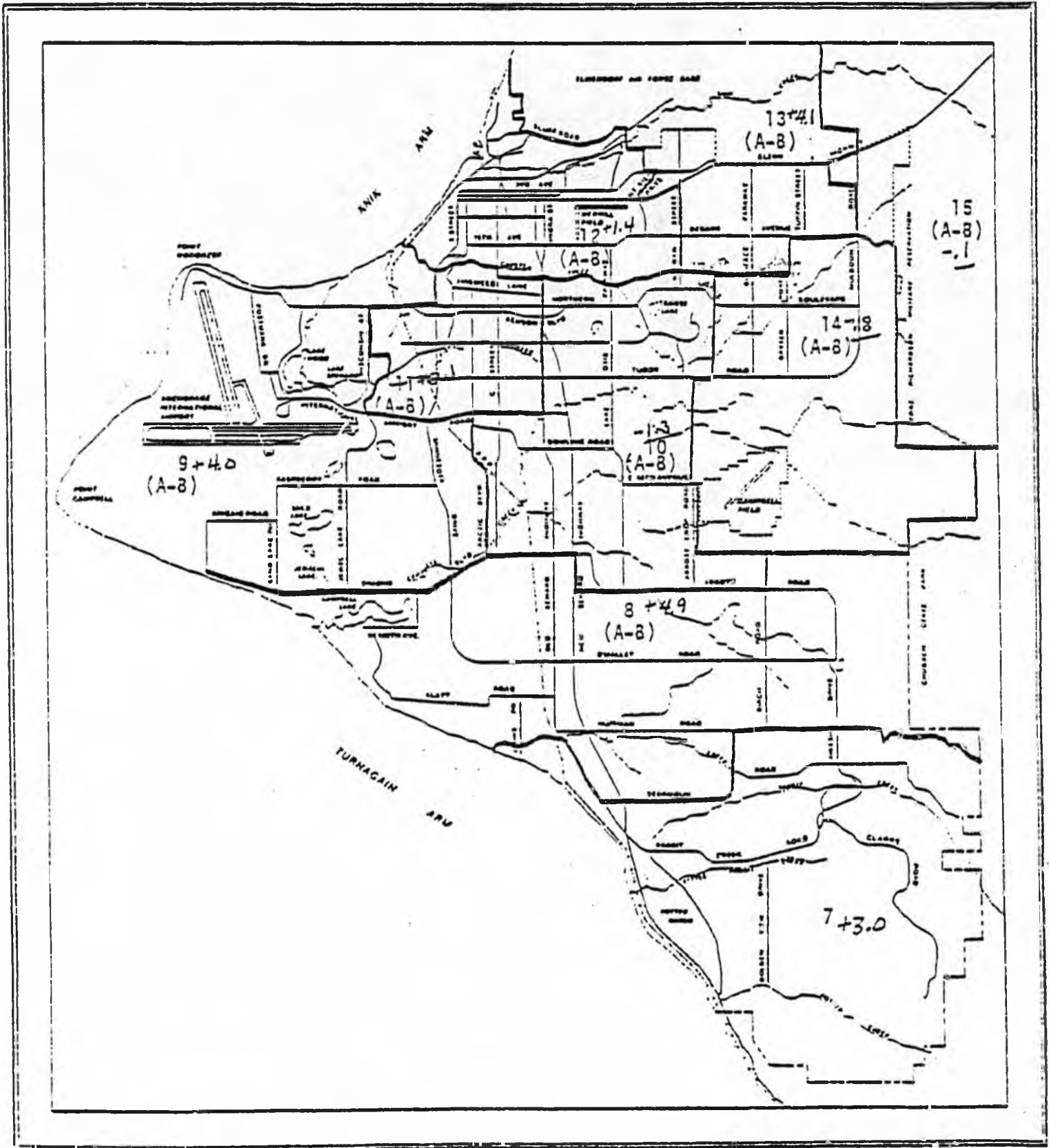
PLAN 2c  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 HOUSE DISTRICTS  
 December 9, 1983

	<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
* 1.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Ketchikan-Wrangell- Petersburg	16,601.58 (8,300.79/seat)	-9.9%
* 2.	(1)	Inside Passage	8,924.35	-3.1%
* 3.	(1)	Baranof-Chichagof	8,448.97	-8.3%
4.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Juneau	19,332.75 (9,666.375/seat)	+4.9%
* 5.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Kenai-Cook Inlet	18,872.95 (9,436.475/seat)	<del>-3.0%</del> -4.2
* 6.	(1)	Prince William Sound	8,906.19	<del>-3.0%</del> -6.7%
* 7.	(1)	North Kenai-South Anchorage	9,485	+3.0%
* 8.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Campbell-Hillside	19,325.8 (9,662.9/seat)	+4.9%
* 9.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Turnagain-Sand Lake	19,155.9 (9,577.95/seat)	+4.0%
* 10.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Mid-town	18,183.5 (9,091.75/seat)	-1.3%
* 11.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Spenard	18,804.1 (9,402.05/seat)	-2.1%
* 12.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Downtown	18,678.4 (9,339.2/seat)	+1.4%
* 13.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Elmendorf AFB- Mountain View	19,173.1 (9,586.55/seat)	+4.1%
* 14.	Seat A (2) Seat B	South Muldoon	18,265.4 (9,132.7/seat)	- .8%
* 15.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Chugiak-Eagle River- Ft. Richardson	18,395 (9,197.5/seat)	- .1%

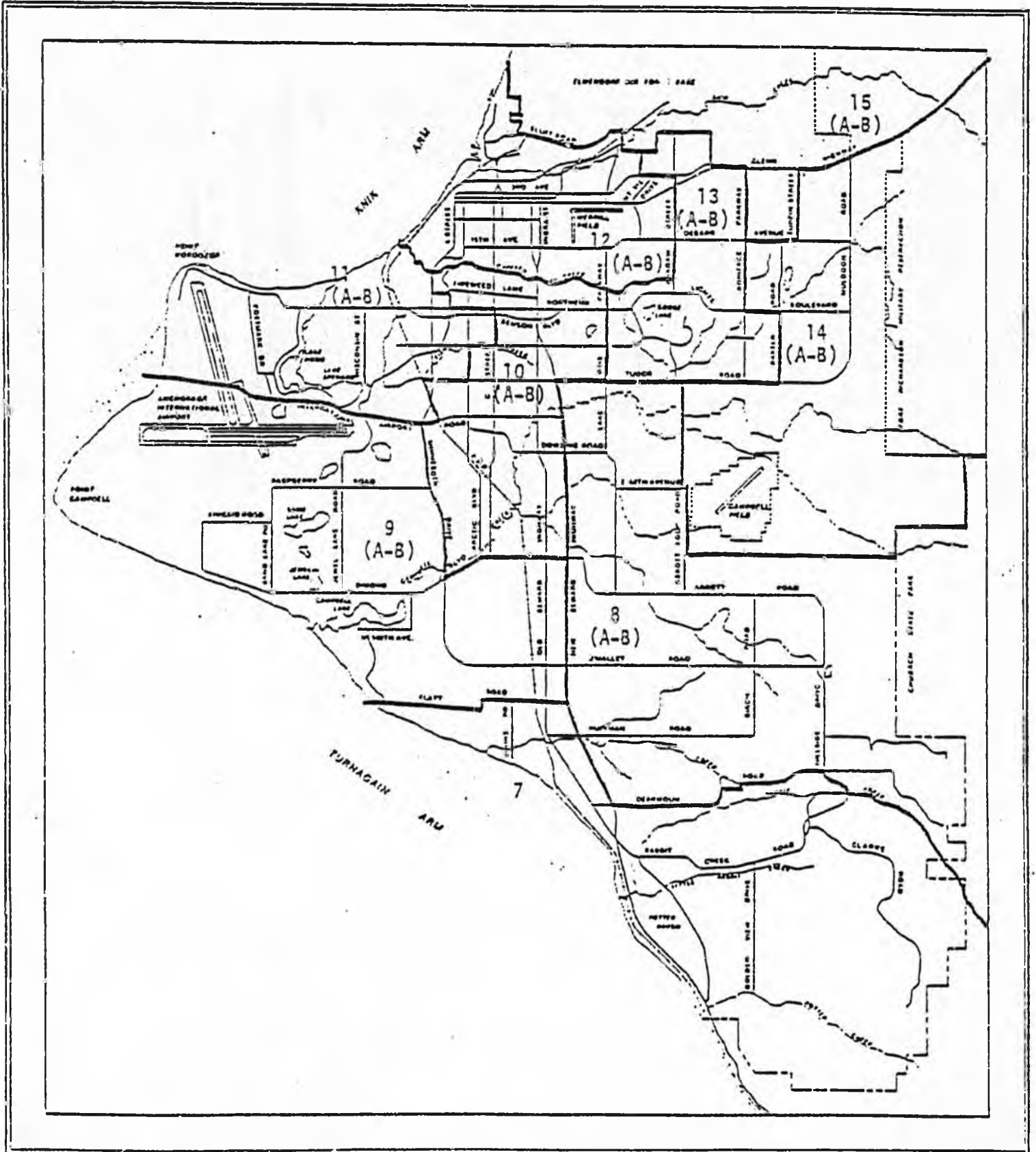
<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
16. Seat A (2) Seat B	Matanuska-Susitna	17,692.23 (8,846.115/seat)	-3.9%
17. (1)	Interior Highways	8,917.57	-3.2%
18. (1)	Southeast North Star Borough	9,300.0	+ .9%
19. (1)	Outer Fairbanks	8,934.3	-3.0%
20. Seat A (2) Seat B	Fairbanks City	18,319.7 (9,159.8/seat)	- .5%
21. (1)	West Fairbanks	9,247.1	+ .4%
22. (1)	North Slope-Kotzebue	8,999.06	-2.3%
23. (1)	Norton Sound	9,338.86	+1.4%
24. (1)	Interior Rivers	8,936.12	-3.0%
25. (1)	Lower Kuskokwim	9,432.35	+2.4%
26. (1)	Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands	9,157.61	- .6%
27. (1)	Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	9,592.40	+4.1%
TOTAL ADJUSTED POPULATION		<u>368,420.29</u>	
(Less Non-Resident Military and Dependents)			
Southeast Alaska	Maximum Overpopulation	-4.9%	District 4
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-9.9%</u>	District 1
	Total Combined Variance	14.8%	
Other Districts	Maximum Overpopulation	+4.9%	District 8
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-3.9%</u>	District 17
	Total Combined Variance	8.8%	

\*Revisions were made in these districts in order to make corrections to the 1981 Reapportionment Plan in accordance with Superior Court Judge Milton Souter's order dated October 12, 1983, and includes technical corrections made to the 1980 census data.

PLAN 2c - REVISED  
ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS  
December 9, 1983



1981 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS



These boundaries are approximate.

AGENDA

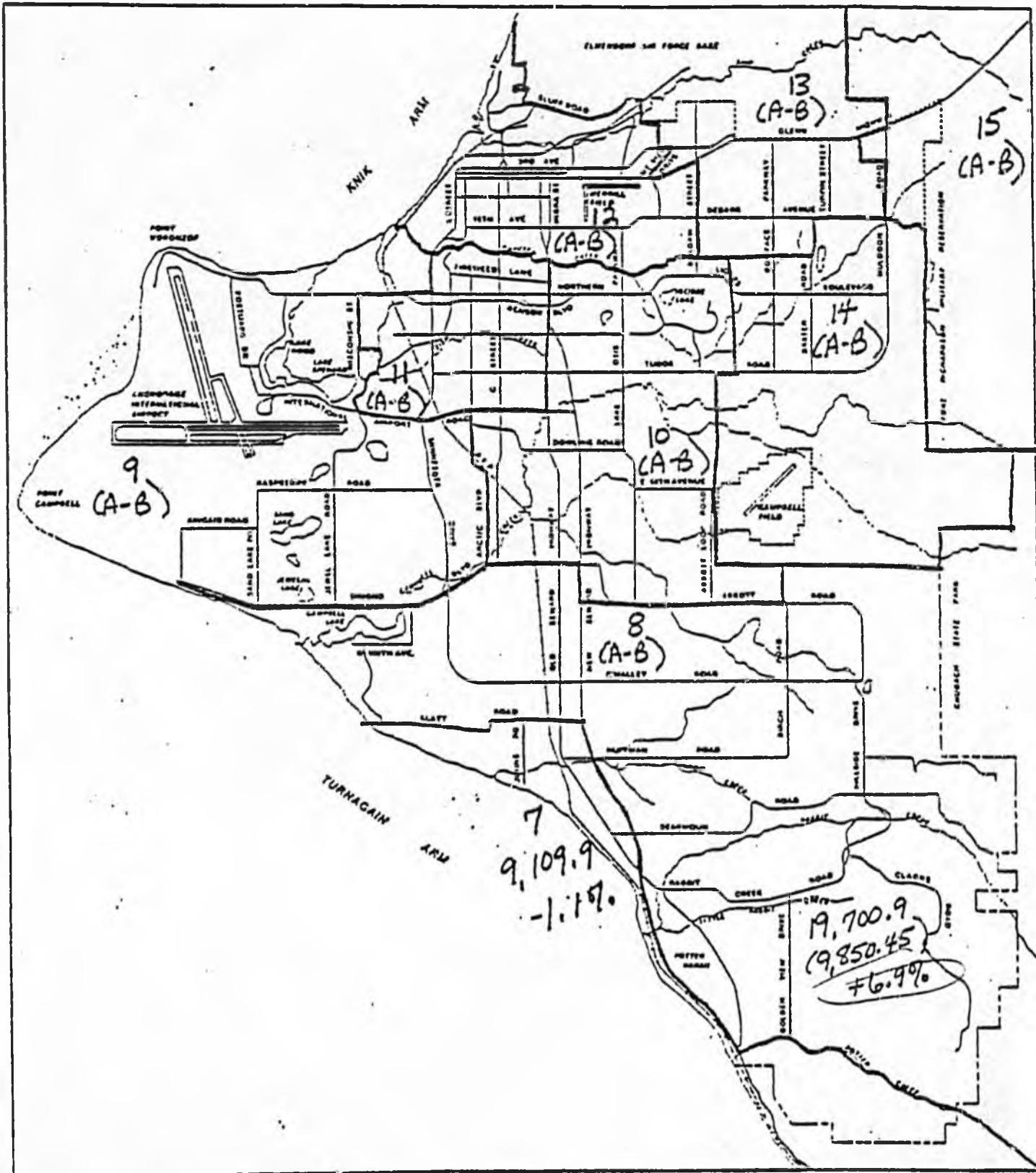
REAPPORTIONMENT ADVISORY BOARD

December 14 - 15, 1983 Meeting  
1024 W. 6th  
Legislative Information Office  
Anchorage, Alaska

1. Call to Order
2. Discussion of Plan 2c
3. Discussion of Guidelines for Senate Terms
4. Other Business
5. Adjournment

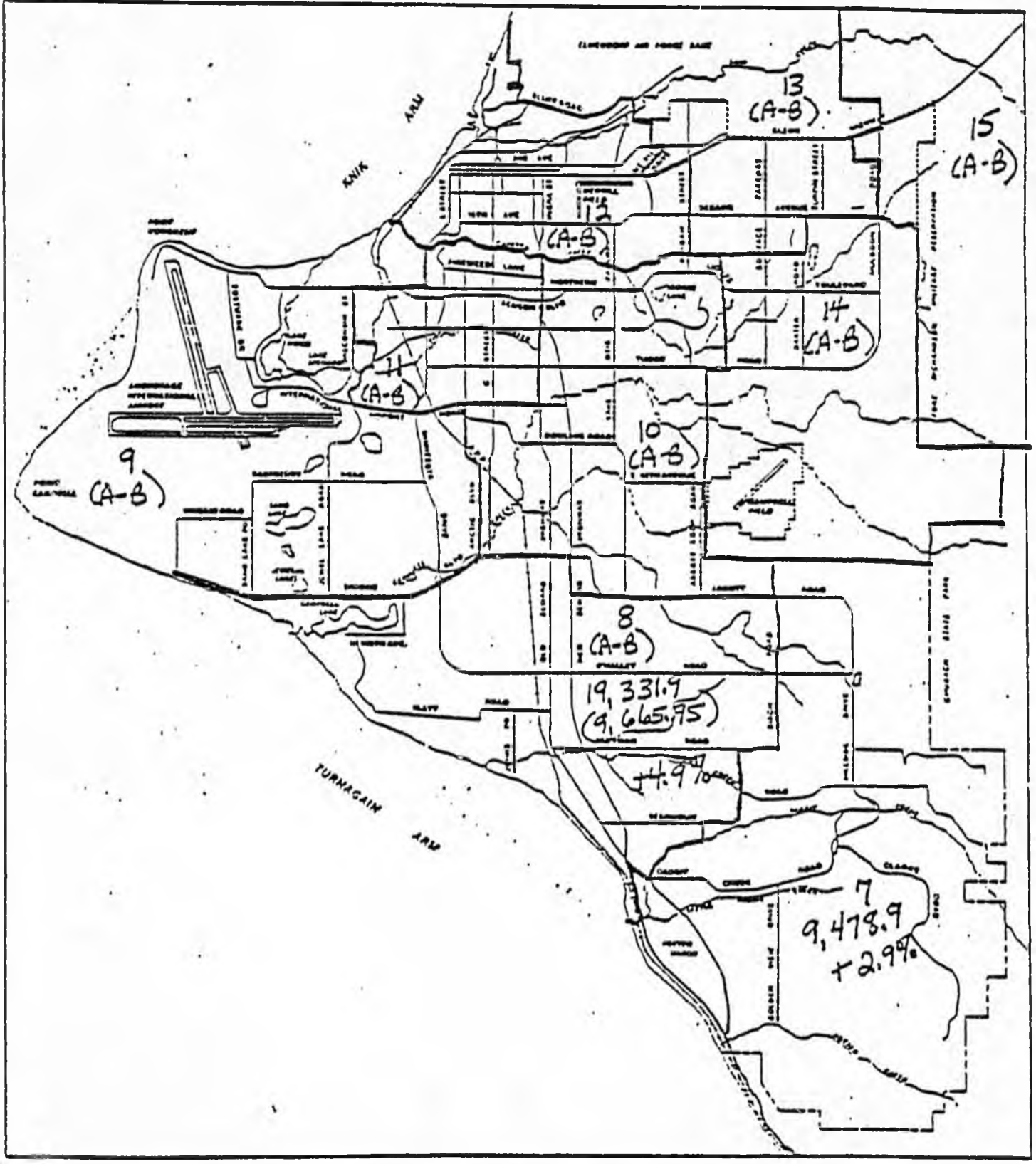


Revised Plan 2C-2  
 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 December 12, 1983  
 Numbers Don't Work



Revised Plan 2C-3  
 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 December 12, 1983

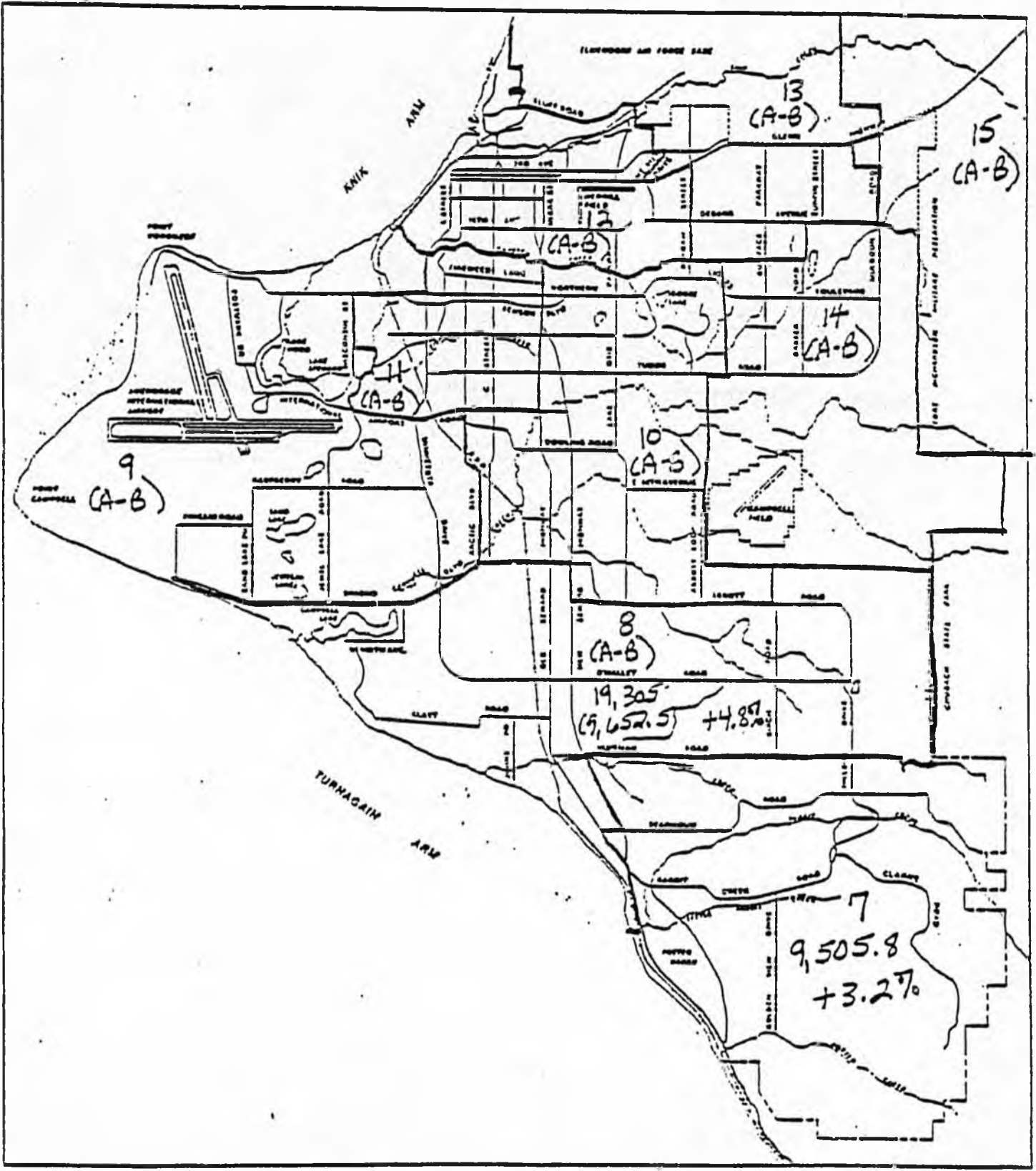
AK





Revised Plan 20-5  
 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 December 12, 1983

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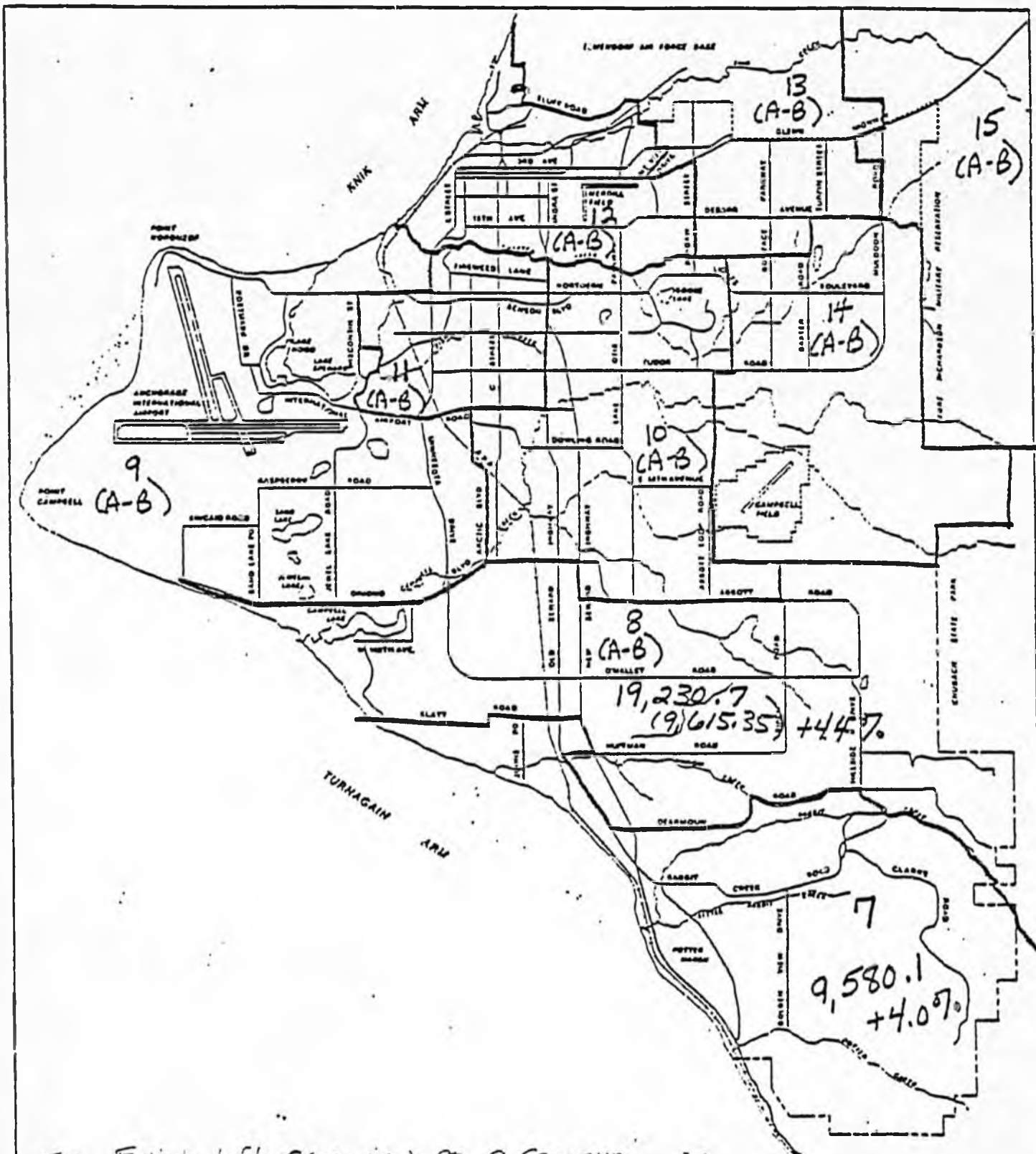
Revised Plan 2C-6

# ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS

December 12, 1983

Board Chose This Plan

OK



The Field left (marked) on a certain

## Reapportionment Board Meets

Jan. 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> 9 A.M. Rm 123 AK. Office Bldg.

### Teleconference

Jan 10<sup>th</sup> 4:30-6:30 pm.  
Southcentral & S. E.

#### NEWS RELEASE

REAPPORTIONMENT BOARD ADOPTS HOUSE AND SENATE PLANS  
December 19, 1983

#### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNEAU -- In order to make court-mandated revisions to the 1981 Reapportionment Plan, the newly appointed Reapportionment Board has tentatively adopted two redistricting plans for submission to the Governor. The Board, appointed by Governor Sheffield in October, is charged with presenting recommendations to him which shift the Cordova area from House District 2 in Southeast Alaska to a Southcentral district.

#### PLAN 1 - House Districts

Plan 1 utilizes the same data used by the 1981 Reapportionment Board in formulating their recommendations to former Governor Hammond. The Southeast revisions include separating Metlakatla and Annette Island from District 1 and Hoonah from District 3, to replace the Cordova area in District 2.

The Cordova area in Plan 1 is placed in a Prince William Sound district, District 6, which includes the communities of Tatitlek, Valdez, Seward, Hope, Cooper Landing and Moose Pass; Port Graham and English Bay are shifted back into House District 5, a two-member district that remains virtually the same with the exception of the inclusion of the Sterling area from proposed District 7.

The Nikishka area, formerly in House District 6, has been placed with South Anchorage into House District 7. This district includes the area from Klatt Road south along the New Seward Highway to Potter Creek, and all remaining area south of Potter Creek in the Municipality of Anchorage with the Nikishka area.

Modifications to District 8 in Plan 1 include extension of the southern boundary from DeArmoun Road to Potter Creek, and rather than following the New Seward Highway to Tudor Road, the boundary turns east at Dowling Road to Lake Otis Parkway and then north to Tudor Road.

District 9's boundaries remain unchanged. District 10's western boundary is revised to follow Arctic Boulevard from International Airport Road to Fireweed Lane, then west to Spenard Road and north to Chester Creek. This also becomes the new eastern boundary of District 11.

The remaining districts in Plan 1 are the same with the exception of a minor boundary change between House Districts 12 and 13 to shift a small trailer court into District 13. This change was made as a result of testimony received by the Board.

#### PLAN 1 - Senate Districts

In keeping with the Superior Court order to make as few changes as possible, the Board determined that the senate districts would remain unchanged in Plan 1.

#### PLAN 2 - House Districts

During the course of their deliberations, the Board identified several instances where the data used for the 1981 Plan contained

a reporting error. The principal error occurred in the reporting of the census data for the Eagle River area, where 1,414 persons were inadvertently excluded. In order to address the problem with the initial census data, Governor Sheffield asked that the Board provide him with a plan which uses the most accurate census data available. Under Plan 2, which utilizes the adjusted census data, the ideal population per house seat is increased from 9,176.2 in Plan 1 to 9,210.5 in Plan 2.

The proposal for revisions to House Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Southeast Alaska, and House Districts 5 and 6 for the Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula are the same in Plan 1 and Plan 2. The population variances change slightly because of the increase in the ideal population per seat.

Anchorage House District 7 in Plan 2 has been revised to address some concerns expressed to the Board during the past week. District 7 previously placed the Upper Hillside area with Nikishka in a single-member district. The revised District 7 places the area south of Klatt Road to the New Seward Highway, south along the New Seward Highway to Huffman Road, west along Huffman Road to the Old Seward Highway then south along the Old Seward Highway to DeArmound Road and east along DeArmoun Road to Rabbit Creek, with Nikishka. House District 8 is a two-member district including the Campbell Lake and Hillside areas. With only minor modifications the remainder of Plan 2 is the same as originally proposed.

#### PLAN 2 - Senate Districts

The Board has recommended that House District 5, a two-member district on the Kenai Peninsula, become a single-member

senate district. House Districts 6 and 7 will also become a single-member senate district. In an effort to make as few changes as possible the Board decided to retain the two-member senate districts in Anchorage as utilized in the 1981 Plan. House Districts 8 and 10 will be combined into a two-member senate district as will House Districts 9 and 11, House Districts 12 and 13, and House Districts 14 and 15.

The Board's staff will be completing a legal analysis of these proposals and other alternatives in preparation of submitting their recommendations to Governor Sheffield by mid-January. The Governor has given the Board an extension from January 3 to January 16 to present their recommendations to him.

Attached to this release is a statistical summary for House Districts in Plan 1 and Plan 2. Maps of the revised districts are also included as well as a map of the 1981 election districts in Anchorage.

Copies of this material may be obtained by contacting the Reapportionment Office in Juneau at 465-3538, the Regional Governor's Offices, and Legislative Information Offices.

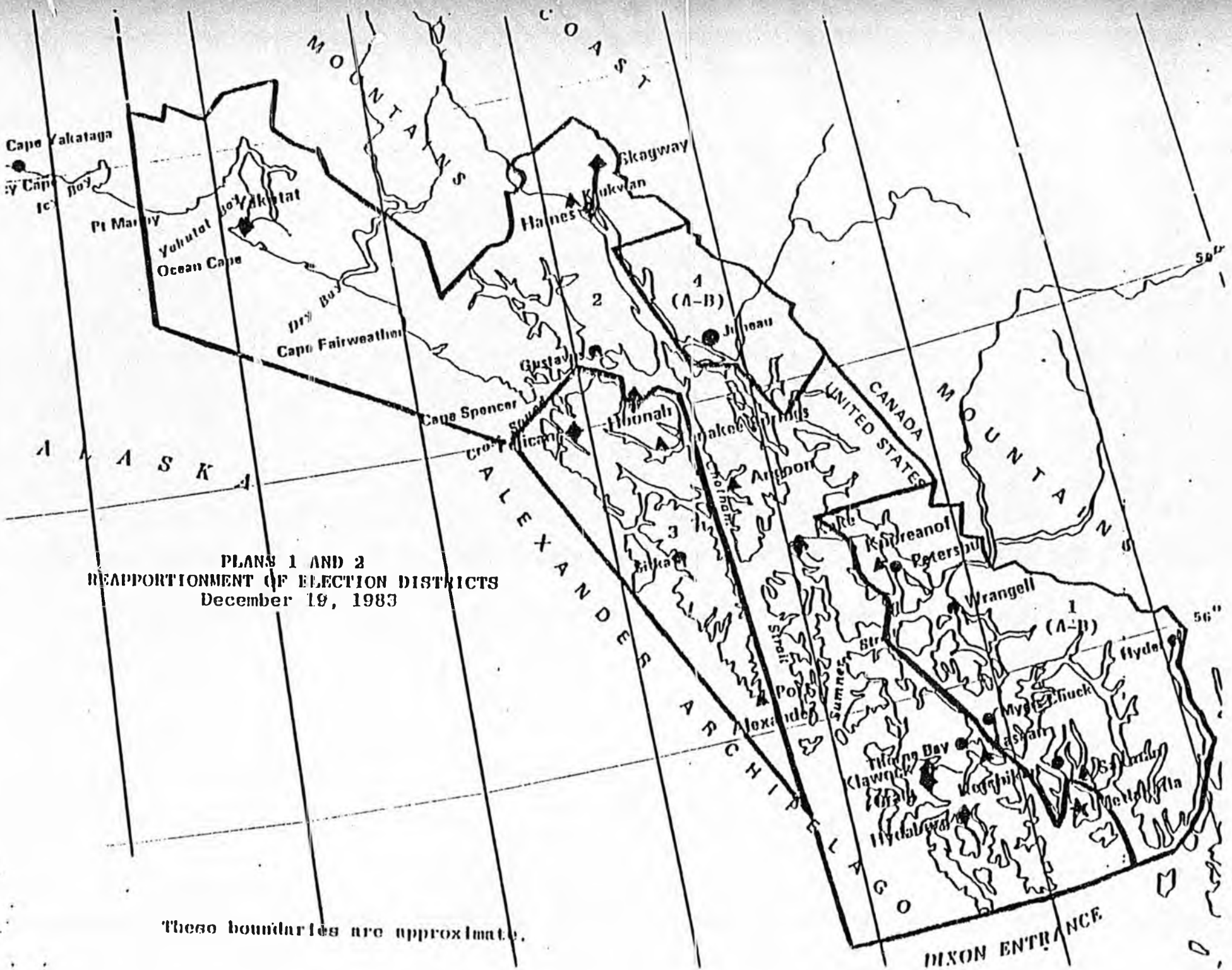
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PLAN 1  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 HOUSE DISTRICTS  
 December 19, 1983

	<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
* 1.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	16,601.58 (8,300.79/seat)	-9.5%
* 2.	(1)	Inside Passage	8,924.35	-2.7%
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4.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Juneau	19,332.75 (9,666.375/seat)	+5.34%
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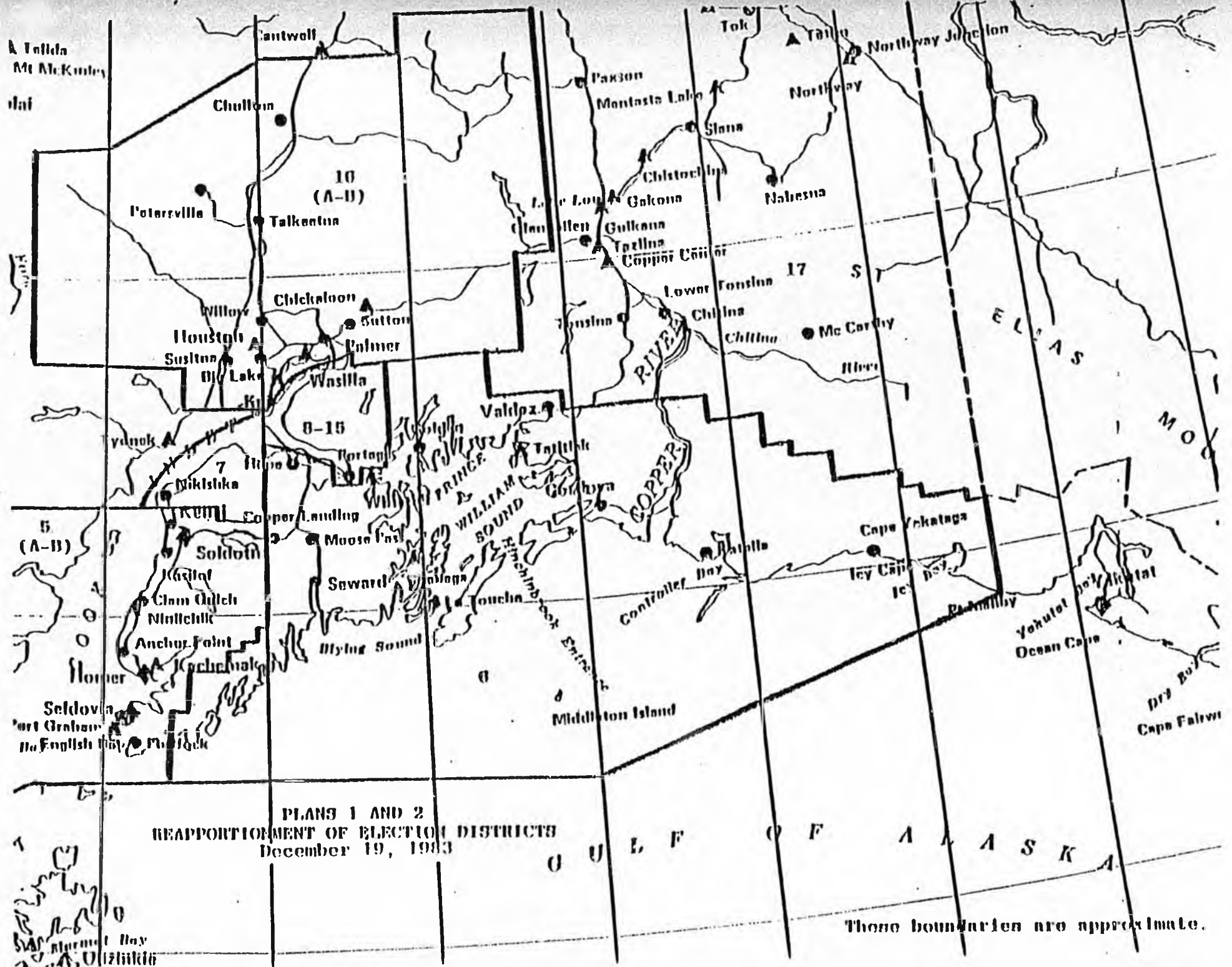
<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
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18. (1)	Southeast North Star Borough	9,300.0	+1.3%
19. (1)	Outer Fairbanks	8,934.3	-2.6%
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26. (1)	Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands	9,157.61	- .2%
27. (1)	Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	9,592.40	+4.53%
TOTAL POPULATION		<u>367,050.29</u>	
(Less Non-Resident Military and Dependents)			
Southeast Alaska	Maximum Overpopulation	+5.34%	District 4
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-9.5%</u>	District 1
	Total Combined Variance	14.84%	
Other Districts	Maximum Overpopulation	+4.53%	District 27
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-6.4%</u>	District 6
	Total Combined Variance	10.93%	

\*These districts were revised in order to make corrections to the 1981 Reapportionment Plan in accordance with Superior Court Judge Milton Souter's order dated October 12, 1983.



PLANS 1 AND 2  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 December 19, 1983

These boundaries are approximate.

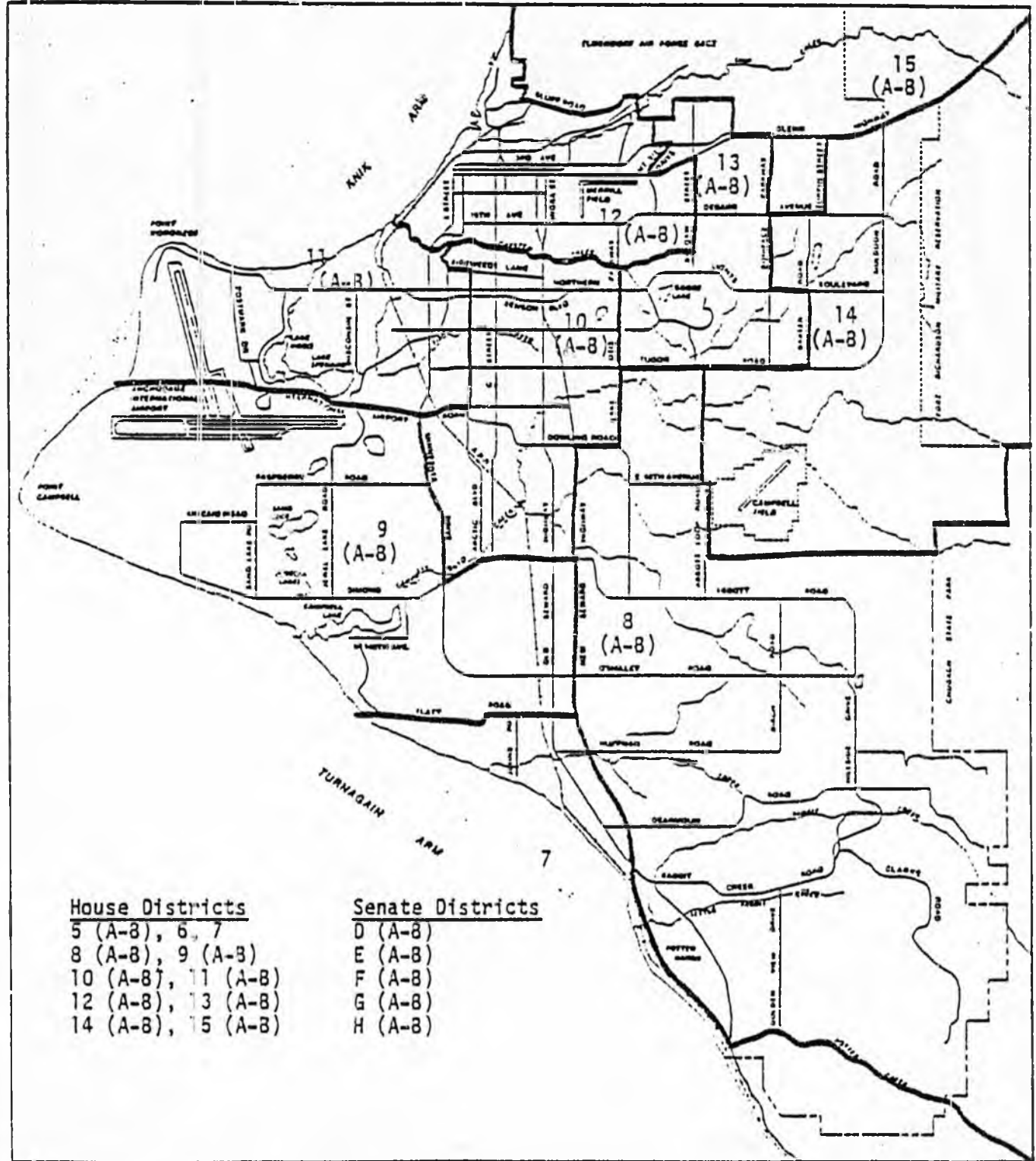


PLANS 1 AND 2  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 December 19, 1983

G U L F O F A L A S K A

These boundaries are approximate.

PLAN 1  
 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 December 19, 1983



House Districts

5 (A-8), 6, 7
8 (A-8), 9 (A-8)
10 (A-8), 11 (A-8)
12 (A-8), 13 (A-8)
14 (A-8), 15 (A-8)

Senate Districts

D (A-8)
E (A-8)
F (A-8)
G (A-8)
H (A-8)

These boundaries are approximate.

PLAN 2  
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 HOUSE DISTRICTS  
 December 19, 1983

House District	Name	Population	Population Variance
* 1. Seat A (2) Seat B	Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	16,601.58 (3,300.79/seat)	-9.9%
* 2. (1)	Inside Passage	8,924.35	-3.1%
* 3. (1)	Baranof-Chichagof	8,448.97	-3.3%
* 4. Seat A (2) Seat B	Juneau	19,332.75 (9,666.375/seat)	-4.9%
* 5. Seat A (2) Seat B	Kenai-Cook Inlet	19,189.95 (9,594.975/seat)	+4.2%
* 6. (1)	Prince William Sound	8,599.19	-6.7%
* 7. (1)	North Kenai-South Anchorage	9,580.1	+4.0%
* 8. Seat A (2) Seat B	Campbell-Hillside	19,230.7 (9,615.35/seat)	+4.4%
* 9. Seat A (2) Seat B	Turnagain-Sand Lake	19,155.9 (9,577.95/seat)	+4.0%
* 10. Seat A (2) Seat B	Mid-town	18,183.5 (9,091.75/seat)	-1.3%
* 11. Seat A (2) Seat B	Spenard	18,804.1 (9,402.05/seat)	+2.1%
* 12. Seat A (2) Seat B	Downtown	18,678.4 (9,339.2/seat)	+1.4%
* 13. Seat A (2) Seat B	Elmendorf AFB-Mountain View	19,173.1 (9,586.55/seat)	+4.1%
* 14. Seat A (2) Seat B	South Muldoon	18,265.4 (9,132.7/seat)	- .3%
* 15. Seat A (2) Seat B	Chugiak-Eagle River-Ft. Richardson	18,395 (9,197.5/seat)	- .1%

Rest of Alaska Ave = -0.6  
 155046

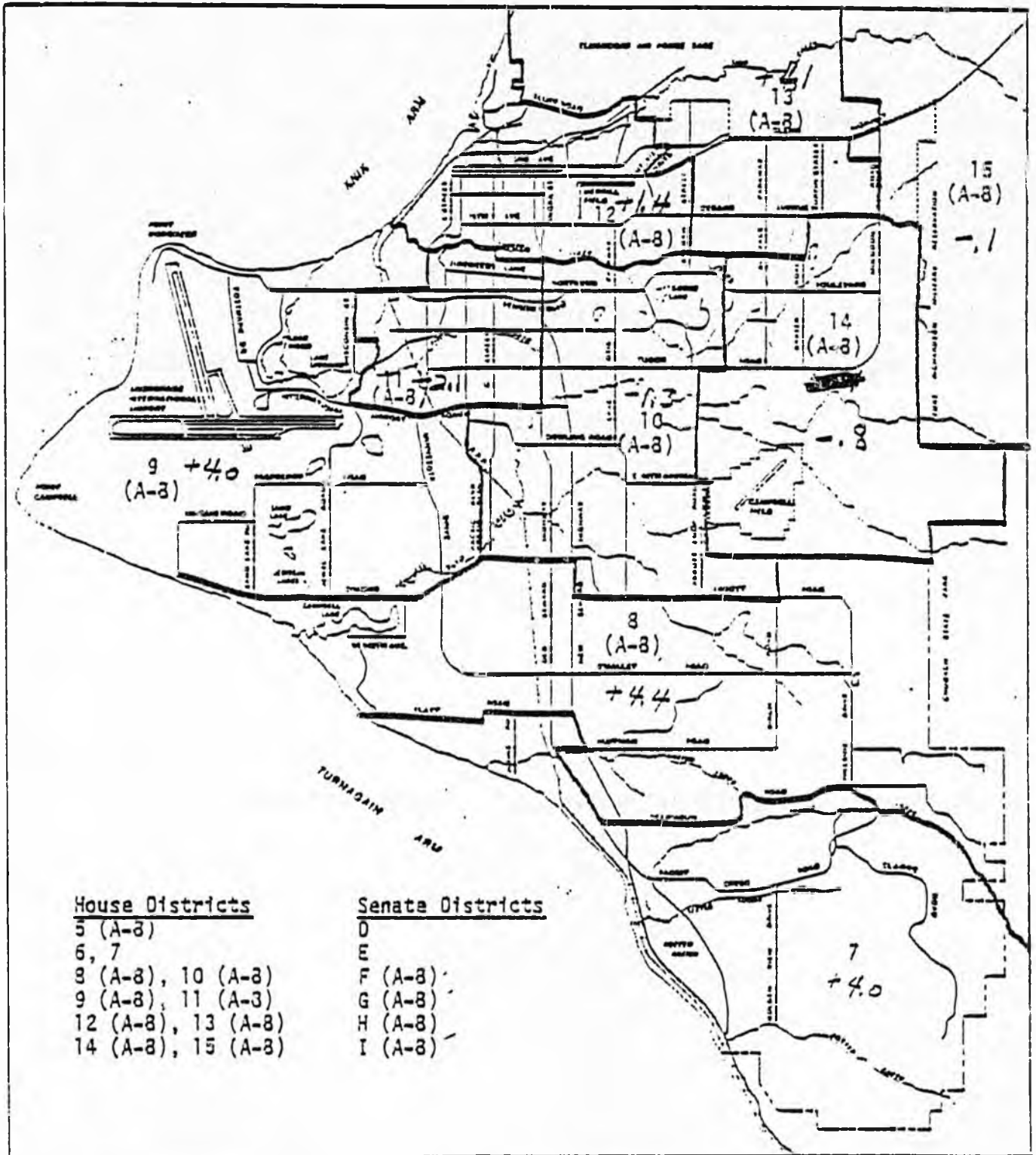
	<u>House District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Variance</u>
16.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Matanuska-Susitna	17,692.23 (8,846.115/seat)	-3.9%
17.	(1)	Interior Highways	8,917.57	-3.2% <sup>change</sup> (-4.9)
18.	(1)	Southeast North Star Borough	9,300.0	+ .9%
19.	(1)	Outer Fairbanks	8,934.3	-3.0%
20.	Seat A (2) Seat B	Fairbanks City	18,319.7 (9,159.8/seat)	- .5%
21.	(1)	West Fairbanks	9,247.1	+ .4%
22.	(1)	North Slope-Kotzebue	8,999.06	-2.3%
23.	(1)	Norton Sound	9,338.86	+1.4%
24.	(1)	Interior Rivers	8,936.12	-3.0%
25.	(1)	Lower Kuskokwim	9,432.35	+2.4%
26.	(1)	Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands	9,157.61	- .6%
27.	(1)	Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	9,592.40	+4.1%
TOTAL ADJUSTED POPULATION			<u>368,420.29</u>	

(Less Non-Resident  
Military and Dependents)

Southeast Alaska	Maximum Overpopulation	+4.9%	District 4
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-9.9%</u>	District 1
	Total Combined Variance	14.8%	
Other Districts	Maximum Overpopulation	+4.4%	District 8
	Maximum Underpopulation	<u>-6.7%</u>	District 6
	Total Combined Variance	11.1%	

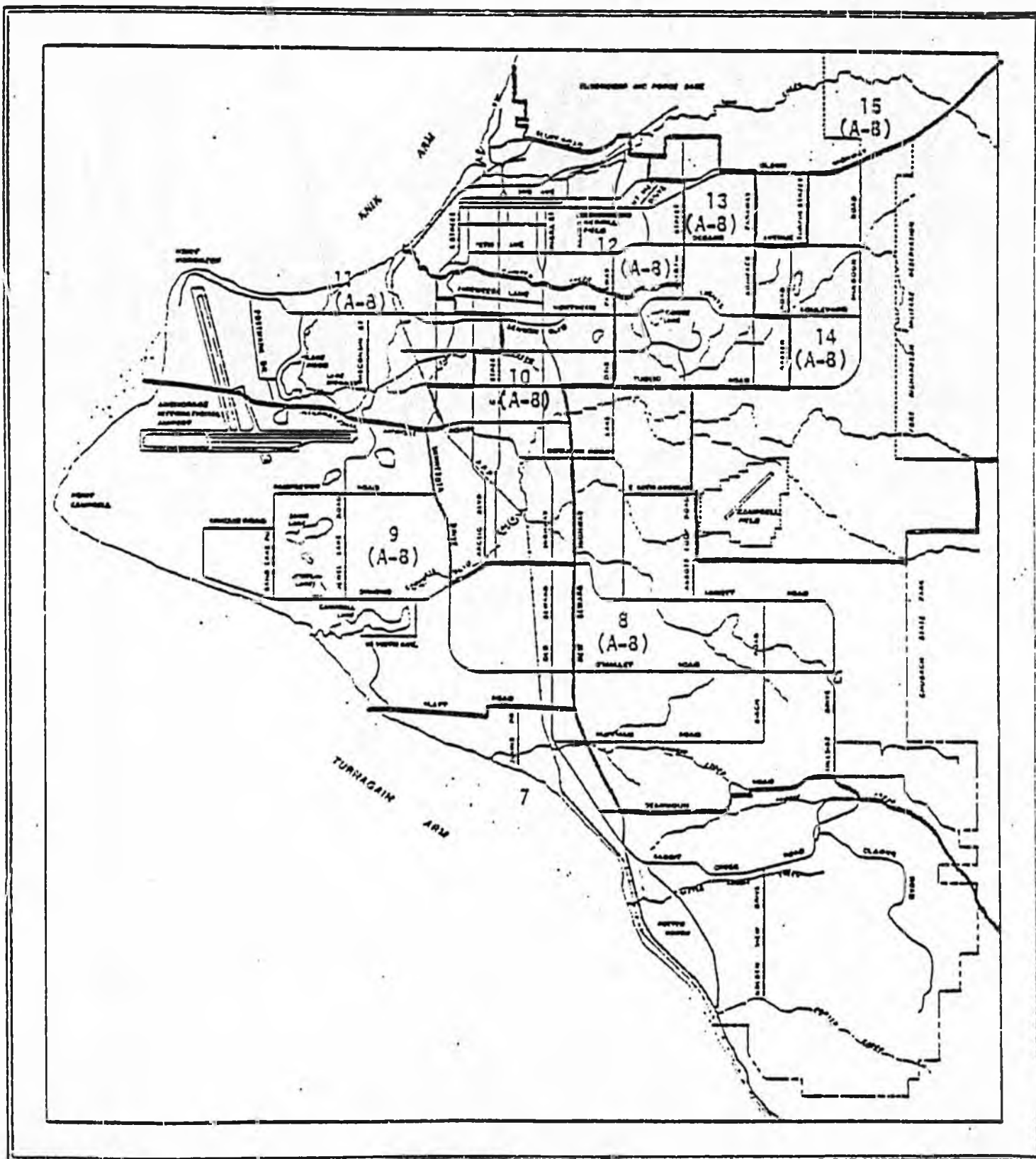
\*Revisions were made in these districts in order to make corrections to the 1981 Reapportionment Plan in accordance with Superior Court Judge Milton Souter's order dated October 12, 1983, and includes technical corrections made to the 1980 census data.

PLAN 2  
 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS  
 December 19, 1983



These boundaries are approximate.

1981 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS



These boundaries are approximate.

Alaska State Legislature



3960 REKA DRIVE—86  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504  
PHONE 333-6990

DURING LEGISLATURE  
POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, AK 99811  
PHONE 465-3784

REPRESENTATIVE

TERRY MARTIN

DISTRICT 8

CHAIRMAN—LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE  
PHONE 465-3273

December 29, 1983

Mr. Willie Hensley  
c/o Reapportionment Board  
Pouch A  
Juneau, AK 99811

Attention: Karen Rehfeld

Dear Mr. Hensley:

A copy of the Board's most recent reapportionment plan (Dec.19) was most appreciated and I take this opportunity to express my concerns.

Because of past actions of the 1981 Reapportionment Board, Judge Souter's very restrictive directions, Governor Sheffield's concerns that all persons be counted, outdated constitution wording and fast growing, population, your Board faces an impossible task and is severely hampered in doing a responsible and constitutionally sound job of reapportionment. The previous Board's action seriously discriminated against the majority of Alaska's true population. All plans thus far proposed by your Board only exasperate the problem of meeting the superior requirement of one person equals one vote.

In order to save excessive court costs in the immediate future, I believe it imperative that the Board request Gov. Sheffield to ask Judge Souter and/or the Alaska Supreme Court to lift the current restrictions imposed and allow a statewide reapportionment that will properly use Federal census figures of 1980 (if we must be limited to this) and insure equal and fair representation for all Alaskans.

Admittedly this may delay reapportionment taking place until after the 1984 election but in the long run, without broader direction for the Board and considering the court's previous recommended changes in Alaska's constitution, all your current efforts seem futile.

Please also consider the following points of views on the past and present reapportionment plans.

Yours very truly,

Handwritten signature of Terry Martin in cursive.

Rep. Terry Martin

cc: Board Members  
Executive Director  
Gov. Wm. Sheffield  
Speaker of House

Senate President  
Media  
Attorney General's Office

In the wake of the Carpenter v. Hammond decision it seems that the current Board has strayed from the controlling consideration in reapportionment - one man, one vote. The 1980 Board strove to keep combined variances between any two districts below ten per cent. This ten per cent total population variance (from highest to lowest) seems to be the rule of thumb. In Carpenter v. Hammond, Judge Moore required the adjustment of district boundaries in Southwest Alaska to reduce the combined population variance between Districts 25 and 26 (11.5%).

The current Board appointed by Governor Sheffield, seems to weigh the socio-economic guideline (brought out in the Carpenter Case) equal to if not more important than equally populated districts. In the original reapportionment plan (June 10, 1981) there was only one variance between districts greater than ten per cent and Judge Moore required adjustment of those districts. In the plan adopted by the current Board on Dec. 19, 1983 (Plan 2) there are 28 cases where combined variances between districts exceed ten per cent. (TABLE X) Granted, there may be uncontrollable factors involved, but to leap from 1 to 28 seems excessive.

In examining past Supreme Court decisions the basis for apportionment is clearly stated. The opinion of the U.S. Supreme Court in Wesberry v. Sanders 376 U.S. 1 at 180 was: "While it may not be possible to draw congressional districts with mathematical precision, that is no excuse for ignoring our Constitution's plain objective of making equal representation for equal numbers of people the fundamental goal for the House of Representatives." And although the previous quote refers specifically to Federal Representatives, the same applies to state legislatures as noted in the opinion of the Alaska Supreme Court in Egan v. Hammond, Alaska 502P2d 856 at 875: "Under the Equal Protection & Supremacy Clause of the Constitution of the United States of America, the constitutional right to vote of every citizen of Alaska is protected against impermissible dilutions and impairments flowing from malapportionment of either the House of Representatives or the Senate."

Some would argue that the Alaska State Constitution provides guidelines other than population alone to be used for reapportionment. While contiguity, compactness, and socio-economic integration can be considered, they are not to be the controlling factors. This point is in the U.S. Supreme Courts opinion in Reynolds v. Sims 377 U.S. 533 at 579-580: "But neither history alone, nor economic or other sorts of group interests, are permissible factors in attempting to justify disparities from population - based representation." In the same opinion on page 581 the Justices noted, "But if, even as a result of a clearly rational state policy of according some legislative representation to political subdivisions, population is submerged as the controlling consideration in the apportionment of seats in the particular legislative body, then the right of all the State's citizens to cast an effective and adequately weighted vote would be unconstitutionally impaired."

In utilizing the variance concept to achieve equitable representation, there must be an underlying assumption of randomness in those variances. If one region is biased with non-random variations then the cumulative effect of those variations can be substantial. Southeast Alaska is a good example of these non-random variances and their effect. With 5 of 6 S.E. districts having significant negative variations, the average negative variation for all 6 seats is 3.5%.

While statistics are useful aids for comparison, they can also be quite misleading. In Reapportionment Plan 2 (Dec 19, 1983) the average population variance in Southeast from the ideal House seat size is -3.5%. The variance for the 17 Anchorage seats from the ideal is +1.8%. (TABLE I)

Neither variance sounds excessive, but when actual numbers from Southeast and Anchorage are compared, the problem becomes apparent. The total population for six Southeast House seats is 53308 or 8885 per seat. Likewise, Anchorage's population is 159,466 for 17 seats or 9380 per seat. Direct comparison shows a difference of 495 people per average seat size. (TABLE I)

While individual variances may seem reasonable, the cumulative effect is not. Essentially, Anchorage is under represented by 495 people per seat. For 17 Anchorage seats that works out to 8415 people, which is a significant number when compared with the Southeast seat size of 8885 and the ideal seat size of 9211. Anchorage is under represented by one seat. (TABLE II)

When comparing the rest of Alaska (excluding Anchorage) with Southeast similar problems occur. There is a 271 person per seat difference between Southeast and the rest of Alaska. This works out to a cumulative inequity of 4607 people between the two regions. The total overpopulation for the whole state vs. Southeast is 8415 (Anchorage) + 4607 (Remaining Alaska) or 13022. This emphasizes that not only is most of Alaska under represented, but that Southeast Alaska is over represented when compared with the rest of the state. (TABLE III)

As noted in the order of the Alaska Supreme Court in Egan vs. Hammond, Alaska, 502P2d 856 at 875: "Under the Equal Protection and Supremacy Clause of the Constitution of the United States of America, the constitutional right to vote of every citizen of Alaska is protected against impermissible dilutions and impairments flowing from malapportionment of either the House of Representatives or the Senate."

While there have been instances where Courts have upheld reapportionment plans with variances greater than ten per cent, there are usually specific reasons for this. In Abate v. Mundt, 403 U.S. 182, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld an 11.9% total variance due to historical considerations and the fact that there were no built in bases which favored a certain area or interest. Just the opposite is true in Alaska. The variances in the reapportionment plan are strongly biased in favor of Southeast Alaska and against the Anchorage area.

In Kilgarlin v. Hill, 386 U.S. 120, the U.S. Supreme Court set a precedent in allowing a combined variance of 26.48%. They reasoned that the under populated area had a high growth rate and would soon have the population to eliminate the variance. In examining Alaska's reapportionment under this growth principle, inequities surface once again. Those areas growing fastest, which would soon justify more representation are the regions with the highest variances above the average. North Kenai - South Anchorage (+4.0%), Campbell-Hillside (+4.4%), Turnagain-Sandlake (+4.0%), Kenai-Cook Inlet (+4.2%) are all rapidly expanding, yet they all have large positive variances. It seems the Board could at least consider growth areas and rather than becoming more under represented, a region could grow into fair representation.

The major problem with all the reapportionment plans is the unequal representation afforded certain regions of the state. The 1981 Board made some mistakes which when coupled with mandates from the Carpenter v Hammond case further exacerbate the problem.

Throughout the reapportionment process the Anchorage area has been allocated more people and the Southeast region has been allocated less. This is specifically due to three things; the movement of Cordova out of Southeast, the alternative treatment of the military, and the 1980 census revisions. All of these further the inequity of representation between the two regions.

The 1981 Board received its official census data on March 12, 1981. The first Draft of the reapportionment plan, issued May 5, 1981, did not include an April Census revision which added 1414 people to Eagle River, 50 to the Mat Su Borough and subtracted 94 from the S.E. Fairbanks area. The Board still did not consider the corrections when it made revisions and issued its final plan on May 22, 1981.

Reasons for not using the updated census data are unknown. Fortunately, the current board appointed by Gov. Sheffield has utilized these corrections in at least one of its reapportionment plans (2). The reasons for still considering Plan I, which doesn't use corrected data, are unclear. The 1414 people in Eagle River need to be represented. They can't be just overlooked.

The 1981 Board utilized a plan to consider a certain proportion of military personnel as residents for reapportionment purposes. In the original reapportionment plan (June 10, 1981, resident military personnel were determined at only 7 major military installations (Elmendorf, Eilson, Ft. Wainwright, Ft. Richardson, Ft. Greeley, Adak Naval Base, and the Kodiak Coast Guard Station). This resulted in 31,363.8 non-resident military personnel. Since all military were included in Alaska's population during the 1980 Federal census, these 31,363.8 were subtracted from the census figures to arrive at Alaska's resident population for reapportionment ( $400,481 - 31,363.8 = 369,117.2$ ).

Problems arise in the application of the plan. Why did the 1981 Board only consider the seven major military installations? They didn't include approximately 2491 other military personnel throughout the state. Of the 2491 only 424 were considered residents. Therefore 2067 more people should be subtracted from the total state population to arrive at the base figure for reapportionment.

Fortunately, the current Board has considered these additional personnel in formulating both of their reapportionment plans (Plan 1 and Plan 2). The only criticism to be levied upon the current Board is their lack of public disclosure. No where do they explain this exclusion of the additional 2067 non-resident military personnel in the current plans (Plan 1 & 2). The population figures change in many districts without any explanations or indications of change.

In the Carpenter v Hammond case the Alaska Supreme Court decided that Cordova was not similar enough in socio-economic terms to be included in the Iceworm District. Their mandate was to take Cordova out of the Southeast district and move it elsewhere. This shift reduced Southeast's population base by 2241.

Also, in *Carpenter v Hammond*, Judge Souter,, who has jurisdiction in the case, ordered that the reapportionment be done consistent with federal and state constitutional requirements of equal representation, but with the fewest possible changes to the original plan (June 10,1981). All of these guidelines make the current Boards reapportionment job extremely difficult.

To tie in all three problem areas it must be noted again that throughout the reapportionment process, Anchorage has been gaining people and S.E. has been losing them, resulting in an unacceptable imbalance of representation. Due to the census correction, Anchorage area gained 1414 people. As a result of considering additional non-resident military, rural Alaska lost 2067 people, and specifically Southeast lost 484. Most significant of all is moving Cordova, thus reducing Southeast's population by another 2241 people. So, as a result of the reapportionment the disparity between Anchorage and Southeast has grown by 4139 people (1414 + 2241 + 484).

Since the *Carpenter v. Hammond* case which required removal of Cordova from the Iceworm District, the current Board seems to be picking and choosing when to apply the socio-economic test and when not to. In Plan 2 (Dec. 19,1983) Port Graham and English Bay were reincluded in District 5 because of the feeling from public testimony that their ties were with Seldovia and Homer. This move increased the variances of both Districts 5 and 6, but the Board made the move because of the economic ties and they felt it was reaching a long way from Prince William Sound just to include these two communities.

The same socio-economic and distance arguments can be made for Metlakatla in Southeast, yet no changes were made. The people of Metlakatla have strongly voiced their desire to be politically attached to Ketchikan only a few miles away and not be forced to vote for a representative that lives four or five hundred miles away. All of their ties are with Ketchikan - social, economic, transportation, communication, yet Metlakatla is included with Yakutat, Haines and Skagway who are far away and have few if any direct ties. It seems the Board is reaching as far in this Southeast District as it did with Port Graham and English Bay, yet no changes have been made.

Including Nikishki (North Kenai) in one district with South Anchorage seems as bad as the above cases. People from North Keani and South Anchorage have expressed their displeasure at being combined into one district. All of Nikishki's ties are with Kenai. Travel must be through Kenai to get to Anchorage. Nikishki belongs to the Kenai school district not Anchorage. Again, despite few ties between two areas and public opposition the Board has placed them in the same district.

Why are a few blocks from Muldoon placed in District 15 which is primarily Eagle River-Chugiak? Why is Tyonek, an area in the Kenai School District and with all its ties to Anchorage or Kenai, the only coastal village in a huge district stretching far into the Interior? It seems that the current Board lacks a consistent set of guidelines to apply during the reapportionment process.

One guideline which would improve representation would be to fashion all single member House and Senate seats. The history of Alaska since the Statehood convention of 1955-56 has shown a continuous effort to move toward single member elected House and Senate seats. Catering to this principle that insures and enhances one person one vote will readily decrease the problems of equal representation and drawing of election boundary lines.

Single member seats would guarantee that your representative would live in your District. One strong block of voters, such as Eagle River or downtown wouldn't be able to elect both representatives for the whole election area.

Single seat districts further guarantee representation for neighborhoods in large urban areas. In the future Fairview and Mountain View will always be sure of a Representative that truly lives in their area. Chugiak-Eagle River can easily support its own single Senate seat and two House seats. Under the current districts (1981) there are no Senators living in District 13. If Plan 2 (Dec. 19, 1983) were adopted and the current Senators were re-elected, Districts 13 and 14 (all of east Anchorage) would lack senators living in their district.

Multi-member districts also discriminate against the political candidates in them. It costs a lot more to run a campaign focused at 18,500 people (multi-member district size) than one for 9250 people. Single member districts make it more feasible (less money) for the average person to run for office. And once in office it costs less for mailouts to smaller districts. Fewer people to represent would hopefully result in better representation. In large districts (area wise) single seats cut down the distance a representative must travel to physically meet constituents.

It must be noted again that many of the problems mentioned in this report are unsurmountable when working within the constraints given the current Board. The Board's current plans (1 and 2) which discriminate against a large number of people and many regions of the state, will no doubt face expensive and time consuming litigation. Rather than end up with a patch-work reapportionment that must be lived with until 1990, why not take the necessary time and use specific guidelines to fashion a fair and equitable state reapportionment plan.

TABLE I

Anchorage vs Southeast

Plan 2  
Dec. 19, 1983

Southeast 6 House Seats

Anchorage

<u>District</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Variance</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Variance</u>
D1	16602	-9.9	D7	9580	+4.0
D2	8924	-3.1	D8	19231	+4.4
D3	8449	-8.3	D9	19156	+4.0
D4	19333	+4.9	D10	18184	-1.3
6/ $\frac{53308}{6} = 8885/\text{seat}$			D11	18804	+2.1
Ave. S.E. variance) 3.5%			D12	18678	+1.4
Ave. Anchorage Variance +1.8%			D13	19173	+4.1
State Total 368,420 ÷ 40 = 9210.5			D14	18265	- .1
			17/159466 =		9380/seat

Difference per average seat Anchorage vs S.E. 9380 - 8885 = 495

Total people not represented in Anchorage 495 x 17 = 8415