

proposal in southeast is viewed as a retrogressive plan, the fact that the alternative plan would extend, not reduce, the comparative population deviation in southeast would be material.

In sum, while we believe that either alternative would ultimately obtain Justice Department approval, we cannot unequivocally advise that the alternative approach to House District 2 would not prove violative of the Voting Rights Act. Our review of the available case law suggests that absent compelling facts to establish a diminution in the effectiveness of minority voting prerogatives, a numerical inquiry is the traditional mode of analysis. Yet, it bears noting that while either version may well be acceptable under the Voting Rights Act, the likelihood of expeditious review and approval is undoubtedly furthered under the proposed District 2, a proposal which substantially increases the percentage of Native residents in the district.

C. Article VI, Section 6 Considerations

Article VI, section 6 provides that all districts "shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic areas." As initially adopted at the constitutional convention, the substantive restrictions set forth in section 6 were principally intended to inhibit, if not prevent, the instances of impermissible political gerrymandering. 3 Alaska Legislative Council, Alaska Constitutional Convention 1846 (1965); see Carpenter v. Hammond, 667 P.2d 1204, (Alaska 1983). The Carpenter decision illustrates, though, that the section 6 standard operates independent of any evidence of gerrymandering. Importantly, though, while the recent Carpenter ruling has spawned a broader public sensitivity to section 6 considerations, the substantive restrictions established in section 6 are subsidiary to the concern for equal population distribution, the "overriding objective" under a federal constitutional inquiry.

1. Compactness

Section 6 mandates that districts shall be compact. The compactness requirement, however, is clearly not an absolute standard which demands that any configuration less than the most compact is impermissible. The Alaska Supreme Court has unambiguously recognized the governor's authority under article

VI to select between single-member or multi-member districts. Cf. Groh v. Egan, 526 P.2d at 880; Egan v. Hammond, 501 P.2d at 873. Since a multi-member district is necessarily less compact than a single-member district, it is apparent that compactness is a relative concept.

While the alternative southeast configuration may well be more compact than the proposed configuration of District 2, 23 believe that either alternative satisfies the constitutional mandate. Importantly, the proposed configuration of District 2 is more compact than the district at issue in Carpenter, a district which a majority of the court did not find impermissibly noncompact. 5/

2. Socio-Economic Integration

The more difficult inquiry concerns the mandate to establish districts which "contain as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area." The most extensive discussion of the constitutional provision is included in Carpenter v. Hammond, 667 P.2d 1204. In Carpenter, the Alaska Supreme Court concluded that the record presented to the court did not establish the requisite degree of social and economic interaction between Cordova and the communities in District 2 to support the inclusion of Cordova within the district.

The Carpenter decision, however, raises far more questions with respect to the parameters of the relative socio-economic intergration standard than it provides answers. Several general comments are warranted. First, Carpenter clearly rejects the assertion that socio-economic homogeneity is itself sufficient to satisfy the constitutional prerequisite. 667 P.2d at _____. Second, the preferred interpretation of Carpenter is that at least a majority of the court apparently rejects the interpretation that section 6 demands that proposed districts are permissible only if socio-economic integration is maximized. The court noted that the state conceded that Cordova was more integrated with other Prince William Sound communities than with the communities in District 2. Notwithstanding the concession, the court recognized that the question was "extremely close," and concluded that "the record is simply devoid of evidence of

5/ Justice Mathews concluded otherwise in a concurring opinion.

significant social and economic integration...." Id. at _____. Implicitly, then, evidence of "significant" socio-economic integration would be sufficient to meet the requirements of section 6. Unfortunately, the court did not articulate what quantum of social and economic integration is sufficient, nor did the court address the relationship between the socio-economic integration standard and other applicable constitutional standards.

Under the proposed configuration of District 2, the inclusion of Metlakatla within the district poses the most substantial integration question. Historically, Metlakatla has been united with Ketchikan for purposes of legislative apportionment, an area with which they share an obvious economic and social linkage. Again, though, we do not believe that the appropriate inquiry is whether Metlakatla is more integrated with the communities in District 1 than with the communities in District 2. Indeed, the inquiry is whether a significant degree of social and economic integration exists between Metlakatla and the other communities in the proposed district. While the question is quite close and depends to a large extent on the court's ultimate explication of the rule enunciated in Carpenter, we think it certainly arguable that the inclusion of Metlakatla in District 2 is consistent with the section 6 standard. Clearly, the degree of homogeneity is stronger in this instance than in the Cordova context. And, intervisitation between the rural communities in southeast is demonstrably more extensive than was the case between Cordova and the other communities within District 2.

We note, though, that the alternative southeast districting proposal does not, in our preliminary assessment, appear to pose as close a question under section 6. The significant aspect of the alternative configuration is the communities of Wrangell and Petersburg would not be included within the same district. That the two communities share an obvious and historic linkage does not necessarily preclude the existence of sufficient ties to communities in Districts 1 and 2 respectively to support a districting proposal which places the communities in different legislative districts.

JBR:cyb

Moore

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

MARILEN CARPENTER,
Plaintiff,
vs.
JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor of
Alaska,
Defendant.

No. JAN-81-5839 Civ.

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1982
CLERK OF COURT
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE WITH FINAL JUDGMENT

The Governor of the State of Alaska, Jay S. Hammond, by and through his attorney, hereby gives notice of his compliance with the court's directions in its final judgment in this action dated March 26, 1982. [The court required adjustment of district boundaries in Southwest Alaska to reduce the combined population variation between Districts 25 and 26 (11.5%)]

The court suggested but did not require the transfer of Platinum and Goodnews Bay from District 25 to District 26. Such a transfer would be inadvisable since those two communities are socially and economically tied to the Bethel region and are geographically isolated from the District 26 communities by coastal mountains; the only transportation ties with Platinum and Goodnews Bay are via Bethel. These problems were expressly addressed by the Reapportionment Board. See Plaintiff's Exhibit 2, p. 16. In addition, the two communities are in the Calista Corporation region whereas their placement in District 26 would situate them in a district comprised of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation and Aleut Corporation regions. See Plaintiff's Exhibit 13.

Instead, the Governor will accomplish the required adjustment by means of the [movement of Tuluksak from District 25 to District 24 and the movement of the Lake Iliamna/Lake Clark region (Igiugig, Iliamna, Kokhanok, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay) from District 24 into District 26.] The Lake Iliamna/Lake Clark region was originally included in District 24 to avoid the excessive overpopulation that would be caused in District 26.

ATTORNEY GENERAL STATE OF ALASKA
STATE CAPITAL
JACK K. JUREK
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99511
PHONE 465-3140

1 Socially and economically, however, the communities are tied to
2 Bristol Bay, sharing the same fish stocks, communication links
3 and transportation networks. The residents of the region were
4 the most vociferous of all in their objection to their placement
5 in District 24; there were numerous phone calls, letters,
6 telegrams and petitions demanding their inclusion in District 26
7 rather than District 24.

8 The adjustment will be accomplished as follows:

9 A. The population of District 25 will be reduced by plac-
10 ing Tuluksak in District 24. The relevant enumeration districts
11 (ED) and populations are ED 0292 (Tuluksak, pop. 236) and ED 0344
12 (Tuluksak area, pop. 0). The population of District 25 will be-
13 come 9,449 with a variance of +2.96%.

14 B. The population of District 24 will be changed by the
15 inclusion of Tuluksak (236) and the movement of the Lake Iliamna/
16 Lake Clark region into District 26. The relevant enumeration
17 districts in the Lake Iliamna/Lake Clark region are EDs 0475,
18 0476, 0478, 0479, 0480, 0481, 0482, 0515, 0516B, 0522A, 0522B,
19 0522C and 0523; they have a total population of 530. [The popula-
20 tion of District 24 will become 8,920 with a variance of -2.79%.

21 C. The population of District 26 will be increased, by the
22 inclusion of the Lake Iliamna/Lake Clark region, by 530. The
23 population will become 9,157.61 with a variance of -.2%.

24 With this adjustment, the maximum combined variance for
25 the state will be as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 26 District 4 (Juneau) | + 5.34% |
| 27 District 16 (Matanuska-Susitna) | - 3.87% |
| 28 | 9.21% |

29
30 This notice has been reviewed by all the members of the
31 Reapportionment Board. The board members expressed their unani-

32 ////
33 ////
34 ////

ATTORNEY GENERAL, STATE OF ALASKA
STATE CAPITOL
FOURTH FLOOR, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
PHONE 465 3000

8. In addition, by use of address lists provided by the military branches, Dr. Kruse was able to determine, with precision, how many non-resident servicemembers and dependents live in each off-base enumeration district. The following numbers of non-resident servicemembers and dependents were deducted from off-base enumeration district populations in the listed areas:

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Anchorage | 4,678.5 |
| Fairbanks | 382.1 |
| Matanuska-Susitna | 41.4 |
| Delta Junction | 229.9 |

See Exhibit 2, Table II.

E. Military Bases Treated by the Governor

1. The Governor deducted from the reapportionment population base those numbers of non-resident military personnel and dependents who resided at or near the seven largest military installations in Alaska: Elmendorf Air Force Base, Ft. Richardson, Eielson Air Force Base, Ft. Wainwright, Ft. Greeley, Kodiak Coast Guard Station and Adak Naval Station.

2. There were approximately 2,067 non-resident military personnel at smaller installations on the Aleutians, in Bristol Bay, in interior Alaska and in Southwest Alaska. The largest numbers of non-residents were at Shemya and King Salmon in District 26 (851), Galena in District 24 (259), Juneau (195), Sitka (137), Ketchikan (133) and Clear in District 17 (100).

3. Had all these numbers of non-resident military, and those at other locations not listed in the preceding paragraph, been deducted from the population base, that population base would have become 367,050 and the ideal district size would have become 9,176. See Appendix I, attached hereto.

4. Under this scheme, the most overpopulated district would be district 25 with 9,624 persons (+5.53%); the most underpopulated district would be district 26 with 8,628 persons

discretion cannot be disturbed unless it lacks any rational basis.

2. It was reasonable and not arbitrary to exclude identifiable non-resident military personnel and dependents from the reapportionment population base while including non-identifiable members of other groups. The rights of military personnel and dependents to due process and equal protection were not violated. Groh v. Egan at 870-871.

3. It was reasonable and not arbitrary for the Governor to forego study of military at smaller, remote installations in view of the demonstrably small impact their potential non-residency would have on the reapportionment populations of the individual districts.

4. It was reasonable and not arbitrary to exclude non-resident military dependents based upon answers to survey questions put to their parents or spouses. Such a procedure did not violate the dependents' rights to due process and equal protection.

5. The survey utilized by the Governor to determine the proportion of non-residents among military personnel and dependents was a reasonable and constitutional device which accurately identified that proportion of military personnel and dependents who neither intend to make Alaska their domicil nor register to vote in Alaska, the two key criteria identified by the Alaska Supreme Court. Groh v. Egan at 873, text and n. 36.

6. Since military personnel and dependents are in Alaska under legal compulsion, it was reasonable and constitutional to inquire in the survey about their intent to make a home in Alaska at a time when they had the freedom to choose where they would live, i.e. at the time of retirement or discharge. See RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF CONFLICT OF LAWS, Section 12, Illustration 3 and Comment 1; Section 17, Comment d and Illustrations 1, 2, 7 and 8; Section 18, Comment b (cont.); Section 19, Illustrations 1 and 2. See also Groh v. Egan at 871-872, n. 34.

7. Alaska Constitution article VI, section 6 requires that election districts be "compact". It does not require that the districts be the most compact that could possibly be devised; considerations of population equality, socio-economic integration, geographic barriers and municipal boundaries may militate against the most compact configuration. The goal to be achieved by the compactness requirement is effective legislative representation, which occurs when persons and communities with substantially like backgrounds and interests, usually but not always in a single region, are joined in a political unit to elect the person of their choice. Effective transportation and communication systems may make a far-flung district functionally compact, especially when the residents of the district have common interests and take advantage of the transportation and communications systems to develop their policy positions and make their views known to their legislator.

8. District 2 does not violate the requirement of compactness.

9. Alaska Constitution article VI, section 6 requires that a district "contain as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area." The concept embodies a number of interrelated components, including economic base, ethnic composition, governmental boundaries, community size, transportation and communication links, and lifestyle. The reapportionment process requires a balancing of these components; one may be deemed predominant while another may be subordinated. As well, the socio-economic factors may be subordinated to the consideration of population equality with another district. The balance is to be struck by the Governor and will be sustained unless it lacks any rational basis. Groh v. Egan at 866.

10. Socio-economic integration does not require that regular social and economic interactions or transactions occur between the communities of a district, although such occurrences

are indicia of socio-economic integration. Integration of social or economic interests, as distinguished from integration of social or economic systems, is all that is required. Integration of interests alone has been the basis of many districts formed at and since the Alaska Constitutional Convention. See e.g., the discussion of the placement of the community of Livengood in Minutes, Alaska Constitutional Convention at 1933-1939, 1941. See, also, the comments of Delegate Hallenthal in Minutes, Alaska Constitutional Convention at 1872. Integration of interests was the basis of the North Slope - Kotzebue and Yukon River districts drawn by the Alaska Supreme Court in Egan v. Hammond, 502 P.2d 566 (Alaska 1972); there was, in those districts, no integration of social or economic systems across those vast areas.

11. The inclusion of Cordova in a district with small Inside Passage communities with identity or similarity of interests in fishing, forest management, ferry service, air service and other issues does not violate the constitutional requirement of socio-economic integration.

The Governor shall submit a form of judgment in conformity with these findings and conclusions.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska this _____ day of March, 1982.

*not used
except for
[unclear]*

Daniel A. Moore, Jr.
Superior Court Judge

APPENDIX I

ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS ASSUMING
PLAINTIFF'S FIGURES FROM EXHIBIT 4

| CENSUS DIVISION | DISTRICT | MILITARY POPULATION | NON-RESIDENT FACTOR | ADDITIONAL NUMBER TO EXCLUDE |
|----------------------------|----------|--|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Aleutians & Bristol Bay | 26 | See attached sheet* | .91 | 851.39 |
| Angoon | 2 | 3 (CG) | .71 | 2.13 |
| Barrow | 22 | 17 (NV) | .91 | 15.47 |
| Bethel | 25 | 15 (U.S.A.F.) | .91 | 13.65 |
| Cordova | 2 | 54 (CG) | .71 | 38.34 |
| Juneau | 4 | 275 (CG) | .71 | 195.25 |
| Kenai-Cook Inlet | 5 | 55 (CG) | .71 | 39.05 |
| Ketchikan | 1 | 188 (CG) | .71 | 133.48 |
| Kobuk | 22 | 17 (U.S.A.F.) | .91 | 15.47 |
| Kuskokwim | 24 | 55 (U.S.A.F.) | .91 | 50.05 |
| Matanuska | 16 | 105.6 (Army) (See attached sheet**) | .78 | 82.37 |
| Nome | 23 | 41 (U.S.A.F.) | .91 | 37.31 |
| Seward | 6 | 15 (CG) | .71 | 10.65 |
| Sitka | 3 | 193 (CG) | .71 | 137.03 |
| Skagway-Yakutat | 2 | 12 (CG) | .71 | 8.52 |
| Upper Yukon | 24 | 28 (U.S.A.F.) | .91 | 25.48 |
| Valdez-Chitina Whittier | 6 | 42 (CG) | .71 | 29.82 |
| Wade Hampton | 23 | 13 (U.S.A.F.) | .91 | 11.83 |
| Wrangell-Petersburg | 1 | 14 (CG) | .71 | 9.94 |
| Yukon-Koyukuk (Part) | 17 | 127 (Clear-U.S.A.F.) | .79 | 100.33 |
| Yukon-Koyukuk (Part) | 24 | 285 (U.S.A.F.) | .91 | 259.35 |
| Total Additional Exclusion | | | | 2,066.91 |

31,363.8 - military already excluded
+ 2,066.91 - additional exclusion
33,430.71

400,481 - 1980 statewide population
- 33,430.71 - non-resident military and dependents
367,050.29 ÷ 40 = 9,176.2 Ideal district size.

ATTACHMENT TO APPENDIX I

* **ADDITIONAL EXCLUSION FOR ALEUTIAN ISLANDS-
BRISTOL BAY CENSUS DIVISIONS**
Assuming Plaintiff's Figures (Exhibit 4)

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| 2175 | Aleutian Islands Census Division - Exhibit 4 |
| x.91 | non-resident factor - Exhibit 1, Table 9 |
| <u>1979.25</u> | non-resident active duty |
| 3315 | total military & dependents at Adak - 1980 Census |
| -1610 | military at Adak - Exhibit 1, Table 9 |
| <u>1705</u> | dependents at Adak |
| 1705 | dependents at Adak |
| x.87 | non-resident factor, dependents at Adak-Exhibit 1, Table 9 |
| <u>1483.35</u> | non-resident dependents at Adak |
| 1483.35 | non-resident dependents on Aleutians & Bristol Bay |
| <u>+1979.25</u> | non-resident military on Aleutians |
| <u>3462.6</u> | |
| 369 | military - Bristol Bay Census Division - Exhibit 4 |
| x.91 | non-resident factor - Exhibit 1, Table 9 |
| <u>335.79</u> | non-resident military Bristol Bay |
| 3798.39 | total non-resident military & dependents on Aleutians & Bristol Bay |
| 3798.39 | number that should have been excluded |
| <u>-2947.00</u> | number actually excluded - Exhibit 2, Table II |
| <u>851.39</u> | additional number required to be excluded |

** Of the 147 persons reported in Alaska Population Overview (Exhibit 4) to reside in the Matanuska-Susitna Census Division, 41.4 were previously deducted by the Governor. See Exhibit 2, Table II.

APPENDIX II

HOUSE DISTRICT VARIANCE
Assuming Plaintiff's Figures (Exhibit 4)

(Ideal District Size 9,176.2)

| District | Population | Additional Exclusion | New Population | Variance |
|----------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. | 17,940 | 143.42 | 17,796.58 (8,898.29) | -3.03% |
| 2. | 9,301 | 48.99 | 9,252.01 | + .8% |
| 3. | 9,266 | 137.03 | 9,128.97 | - .5% |
| 4. | 19,528 | 195.25 | 19,332.75 (9,666.375) | +5.34% |
| 5. | 19,068 | 39.05 | 19,028.95 (9,514.475) | +3.68% |
| 6. | 9,267 | 40.47 | 9,226.53 | + .5% |
| 7. | 8,853.2 | | | -3.51% |
| 8. | 18,202.1 (9,101.05) | | | - .8% |
| 9. | 18,004.7 (9,002.35) | | | -1.9% |
| 10. | 17,685.7 (8,842.85) | | | -3.63% |
| 11. | 17,957.8 (8,978.9) | | | -2.15% |
| 12. | 18,170 (9,085) | | | -1.0% |
| 13. | 18,907.5 (9,453.75) | | | +3.02% |
| 14. | 19,031.5 (9,515.75) | | | +3.7% |
| 15. | 18,560.7 (9,280.35) | | | +1.13% |
| 16. | 17,724.6 | 62.37 | 17,662.23 (8,821.115) | -3.87% |
| 17. | 9,111.9 | 100.33 | 9,011.57 | -1.79% |
| 18. | 9,300 | | | +1.35% |
| 19. | 8,934.3 | | | -2.63% |
| 20. | 18,319.7 (9,159.85) | | | - .18% |
| 21. | 9,247.1 | | | + .77% |
| 22. | 9,030 | 30.94 | 8,999.06 | -1.93% |
| 23. | 9,388 | 49.14 | 9,338.86 | +1.77% |
| 24. | 9,549 | 334.88 | 9,214.12 | + .4% |
| 25. | 9,698 | 13.65 | 9,684.35 | +5.53% |
| 26. | 9,479 | 851.39 | 8,627.61 | -5.97% |
| 27. | 9,592.4 | | | +4.53% |

Most overpopulated - Dist. 25 - Bethel 9,684.35 +5.53%
 Most underpopulated - Dist 26 - Bristol Bay
 Aleutians 8,627.61 -5.97%

Total Combined Variance 11.50%

Judge Souter

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

MARILYN CARPENTER,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 vs.)
)
 JAY S. HAMMOND,)
)
 Defendant.)
)
 _____)

FILED in the Trial Courts
State of Alaska, Third District
OCT 12 1983
CLERK OF THE TRIAL COURTS
By: [Signature]
Deputy Clerk

Case No. 3AN-81-5839 CI

ORDER

Having reviewed the opinion of the Alaska Supreme Court in this case, together with the applicable constitutional provisions and the arguments presented by the parties:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. This case is remanded to the Governor of the State of Alaska, who, after being advised by the Reapportionment Board, shall issue, no later than February 3, 1984, a revised final Proclamation of Reapportionment in conformity with the opinion of the Alaska Supreme Court which was issued in this case on July 22, 1983.

2. The revised final Proclamation of Reapportionment shall, in a manner consistent with the federal and state constitutional requirements of equal representation, but with the fewest possible changes in the final Reapportionment Plan as approved by the Alaska Supreme Court in this case, cause Cordova to be placed in a contiguous, compact and relatively integrated socio-economic election district and cause House District 2 to be transformed into such an election district.

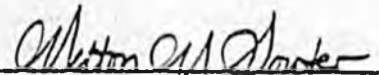
3. The revised final Proclamation of Reapportionment shall utilize the "indefinite intention" test in determining the residency of military members in any election

districts whose boundaries must be changed in order to accomplish the necessary changes regarding Cordova and District 2, and it shall not utilize any amendments to the most recent federal decennial census which were issued after the initial final decision which was entered by the Superior Court in this case on March 26, 1982.

4. The Reapportionment Board shall meet as soon as practicable, hold such public hearings as it deems appropriate and present the Governor with a proposed amended final Proclamation of Reapportionment no later than January 3, 1984, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor. The Reapportionment Board which provided the recommendations which formed the basis for Governor Hammond's Proclamation of Reapportionment on July 24, 1981 remains in existence and may be used by Governor Sheffield. However, Governor Sheffield may, in his discretion, appoint a new Reapportionment Board to serve in the place and stead of the existing one.

5. This court shall retain continuing jurisdiction in this case for the purpose of resolving such disputes as might hereafter be properly submitted to it regarding the reapportionment proceedings at issue, it being this court's intention not to entertain any but the most extraordinary of motions in this case until the revised final Proclamation of Reapportionment has been issued.

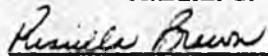
ENTERED this 12th day of October, 1983.



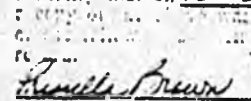
MILTON M. SOUTER
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE

I certify that on 10/12/83 at 4:00 p.m., I personally delivered a copy of said Order to the following:

Holli Ploog
Jonathan B. Rabini


Secretary to Judge Souter

I Certify that on 10-13-83


Timothy H. McKeene
Secretary

ORDER ESTABLISHING AN INTERIM REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN FOR 1972 LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS

This Court declared the Reapportionment and Redistricting Proclamation dated December 30, 1971, unconstitutional¹ by its Decision and Order entered May 26, 1972. Pursuant to that Decision and Order, the Court appointed Dr. George W. Rogers and William H. Scott Masters to assist it in fashioning an interim reapportionment plan for the 1972 Alaska Legislative Elections.¹

The Court, on May 26, 1972 gave the Masters the following written instructions:

1. By use of the official census of 1970, you should establish a population base for the State of Alaska. This population base should include military personnel who were enumerated in the 1970 Census.

2. You should make an inquiry to determine whether or not the number of nonresident military personnel included in the 1970 Census can be determined. If a determination can be made, then you should subtract the number from the total which you have arrived at in paragraph 1 above. You should also state the methods in detail by which you arrived at this determination.

3. Once you have determined the population base, you should divide the same by 40. This will give you the ideal number of persons to be included in a single member House district. You should then divide the population base by 20 which will represent the ideal population for a single member Senate district.

4. You should then establish House and Senate election districts containing a number of persons as close to the formula as feasible.

1. We commend George W. Rogers, Professor of Economics at the University of Alaska, and Mr. William H. Scott, C.P.A., their legal assistant R. E. Hicks, and Mr.

5. In establishing House and Senate districts, an effort should be made to make the districts correspond, where feasible, with the approximate boundaries set out in the 1971 reapportionment plan. No designated seats will be established within a multi-member district if multi-member districts are established. In establishing House and Senate districts you should, wherever feasible, create a district of contiguous and compact territory containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area.

6. If there are any substantial deviations from the population norms, express, specific reasons should be set forth.

The Masters submitted a report on June 12, 1972. Thereafter, the Masters met with the Court on June 13, 1972, at which time the report was amended to reflect determinations made by the Court concerning the reapportionment plan.

The Court, now being fully advised in the premises, hereby makes and orders the following interim reapportionment plan for the 1972 legislative elections:

(1) By use of the Official Census of 1970, the Court determines that the total population base for the State of Alaska shall be 302,361. This figure includes the military population residing in the State of Alaska at the time of the Official Census of April, 1970. In the time available to the Court for the preparation of the interim plan, the Court could find no reasonable method of excluding some or all of the military personnel from the total population base. Moreover, computations revealed that changes in representation under the interim plan due to the inclusion of military personnel were minimal.

Richard Listowski, cartographic and statistical assistant, for the excellence of their performance in executing the Court's instructions.



1970 Census of States, Alaska, and USGPO, 1970)

State of Alaska because of its differing climates, topography, ethnic composition, socio-economic interests and distribution of its relatively sparse population. However, under the mandate of various decisions of the United States Supreme Court, we make the following determinations and order:

1. The reapportionment plan proposed by the Governor of Alaska in his Proclamation of Reapportionment and Redistricting of December 30, 1971, is unconstitutional in that its overall reapportionment of the Senate and House of Representatives results in proposed election districts that do not contain as nearly equal population proportions as is practicable. Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 84 S.Ct. 1362, 12 L.Ed. 2d 406 (1964); Wade v. Nolan, 414 F.2d 639 (Alaska 1966). 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.

In order to effectuate this constitutionally protected right to vote, we are obliged to declare the reapportionment plan of December 30, 1971, invalid under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

2. To insure compliance with the Equal Protection Clause in regard to the forthcoming 1972 primary and general elections for the State Legislature this court must formulate an interim reapportionment and redistricting plan. Scott v. Germano, 391 U.S. 407, 85 S.Ct. 1525, 14 L.Ed.2d 477 (1965); Maryland Comm. for Fair Representation v. Tawes, 377 U.S. 656, 675-676, 84 S.Ct. 1429, 12 L.Ed.2d 595, 607 (1964). The Lieutenant Governor is to conduct the 1972 primary and general elections for the State Legislature pursuant to the interim reapportionment and redistricting plan which this court will adopt.

3. In order to fashion an interim plan this court will appoint one or more masters to assist it.

4. Upon receipt of the report of the master or masters, this court will consider the manner in which the House and Senate districts shall be reapportioned. This court will then proceed to adopt an interim plan of reapportionment which, as nearly as practicable, considering the allotted time, reflects the standards which have been made binding upon the states by the United States Supreme Court. Ely v. Klahr, 403 U.S. 108, 91 S.Ct. 1803, 29 L.Ed.2d 352 (1971); Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 84 S.Ct. 1362, 12 L.Ed.2d 506, 541 (1964).

5. In the event this court determines that the exigencies of the situation preclude the fashioning of an interim constitutional reapportionment plan by June 15, 1972, this court will enter a further order specifying the plan under which the Lieutenant Governor shall conduct the 1972 primary and general elections for the State Legislature, together with the dates that such elections will be held. Connor v. Johnson, 402 U.S. 690, 91 S.Ct. 1760, 29 L.Ed.2d 268 (1971).

6. A full opinion discussing and determining the issues which were raised in the petition and cross-petition will be filed in due course.

Dated at Juneau, Alaska, this 26th day of May, 1972.

George F. Boney

Chief Justice

Jay A. Rabinowitz

Associate Justice

Roger G. Connor

Associate Justice

Robert T. Erwin

Associate Justice

Robert Boochever

Associate Justice

appropriate amend-
ment prepared and

the court is af-
firmed in part in ac-
cordance with this opin-
ion and the superior
court's decision re-
specting the mat-
ter of reapportionment
and redistricting of
the State of Alaska
in 1971.

May 26, 1972.

May 26, 1972.

Interim Reap-

portionment to Interim

ORDER

the court on
for review and
The court rec-
ognition of the task
and the Re-
apportioning the

interim plan
of the popu-
lation of the Sen-
ate and House of
Representatives
and district.
permitting
terms under
the bound-
aries of the
Supp. 458
S. 604, 65
663; Moss
158 (W.D.
Williams v.
1907, 12 L.
Amos, 330
Ala. 1072);
5, 216 A.2d

1968).

1 litigation of reapportionment plans in Alaska, would be an issue
2 in the inevitable legal challenge to the amended Plan.

3 With the foregoing considerations in mind, the
4 Proposed Order articulates three broad areas which may
5 necessitate amendment to the Reapportionment Plan. First, the
6 Carpenter decision specifically explicated the constitutional
7 mandate that each district contain "as nearly as practicable a
8 relatively integrated socio-economic area." Alaska
9 Constitution, article VI, section 6. To implement the Carpenter
10 decision, it is at least necessary to remove the Cordova area
11 from District No. 2 and to include the area within another
12 appropriate district. And, if the configurations of other
13 districts must be modified to implement the Carpenter decision,
14 all "new" districts must also conform to the recently
15 articulated standards for social and economic integration. 3/

16 . Second, relocation of the Cordova area will, in turn,
17 harbor substantial implications with respect to the
18 constitutional mandate to assure relatively equal population
19 distribution among districts. See Groh v. Egan, 526 P.2d 863
20 (1974); White v. Register, 412 U.S 758 (1973); cf. Kentopp v.
21 Municipality of Anchorage, 652 P.2d 453 (Alaska 1982). The
22 Cordova area contains approximately 2,250 residents, a number
23 which constitutes more than 20% of the average district
24 population. Removal of the Cordova area from District No. 2
25 will thus result in a substantial relative underpopulation
26 (overrepresentation) for House District No. 2. Conversely,
27 relocation of the Cordova area into House District No. 6 will
28 result in the substantial underrepresentation of that district.
29 See Affidavit of Rehfeld. To place Cordova within a

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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
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30
31
32 3/ Indeed, if the scope of the necessary amendment to the
33 Reapportionment Plan is substantial, it is arguable that any
34 qualified voter would have standing under article VI, section 11
to challenge the relative degree of social and economic
integration of any district.

this right. In urging the people to adopt the Constitution, Madison said in No. 57 of *The Federalist*:

"Who are to be the electors of the Federal Representatives? Not the rich more than the poor; not the learned more than the ignorant; not the haughty heirs of distinguished names, more than the humble sons of obscure and unpropitious fortune. The electors are to be the great body of the people of the United States. . . ."

Readers surely could have fairly taken this to mean, "one person, one vote." Cf. *Gray v. Sanders*, 372 U.S. 308, 381.

[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. That is the high standard of justice and common sense which the Founders set for us.]

Reversed and remanded.

MR. JUSTICE CLARK, concurring in part and dissenting in part.

Unfortunately I can join neither the opinion of the Court nor the dissent of my Brother HARLAN. It is true that the opening sentence of Art. I, § 2, of the Constitution provides that Representatives are to be chosen "by the People of the several States" However, in my view, Brother HARLAN has clearly demonstrated that both the historical background and language preclude a finding that Art. I, § 2, lays down the *ipse dixit* "one person, one vote" in congressional elections.

On the other hand, I agree with the majority that congressional districting is subject to judicial scrutiny. This

¹The Federalist, No. 57 (Cooke ed. 1961), at 385.

Court has so held ever since *Smiley v. Holm*, 285 U.S. 355 (1932), which is buttressed by two companion cases, *Koenig v. Flynn*, 285 U.S. 375 (1932), and *Carroll v. Becker*, 285 U.S. 380 (1932). A majority of the Court in *Colegrove v. Green* felt, upon the authority of *Smiley*, that the complaint presented a justiciable controversy not reserved exclusively to Congress. *Colegrove v. Green*, 328 U.S. 549, 564, and 568, n. 3 (1946). Again, in *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 232 (1962), the opinion of the Court recognized that *Smiley* "settled the issue in favor of justiciability of questions of congressional redistricting." I therefore cannot agree with Brother HARLAN that the supervisory power granted to Congress under Art. I, § 4, is the exclusive remedy.

I would examine the Georgia congressional districts against the requirements of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. As my Brother BLACK said in his dissent in *Colegrove v. Green*, *supra*, the "equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment forbids . . . discrimination. It does not permit the States to pick out certain qualified citizens or groups of citizens and deny them the right to vote at all. . . . No one would deny that the equal protection clause would also prohibit a law that would expressly give certain citizens a half-vote and others a full vote. . . . Such discriminatory legislation seems to me exactly the kind that the equal protection clause was intended to prohibit." At 560.

The trial court, however, did not pass upon the merits of the case, although it does appear that it did make a finding that the Fifth District of Georgia was "grossly out of balance" with other congressional districts of the State. Instead of proceeding on the merits, the court dismissed the case for lack of equity. I believe that the court erred in so doing. In my view we should therefore vacate this judgment and remand the case for a hearing

Opinion of the Court. 377 U.S.
 But neither history, nor economic or other sorts of
 group interests, are permissible factors in attempting to justify disparities from population-based representation. Citizens, not history or economic interests, cast votes. Considerations of area alone provide an insufficient justification for deviations from the equal-population principle. Again, people, not land or trees or pastures, vote. Modern developments and improvements in transportation and communications make rather hollow, in the mid-1960's, most claims that deviations from population-based representation can validly be based solely on geographical considerations. Arguments for allowing such deviations in order to insure effective representation for sparsely settled areas and to prevent legislative districts from becoming so large that the availability of access of citizens to their representatives is impaired are today, for the most part, unconvincing.

A consideration that appears to be of more substance in justifying some deviations from population-based representation in state legislatures is that of insuring some voice to political subdivisions, as political subdivisions. Several factors make more than insubstantial claims that a State can rationally consider according political subdivisions some independent representation in at least one body of the state legislature, as long as the basic standard of equality of population among districts is maintained. Local governmental entities are frequently charged with various responsibilities incident to the operation of state government. In many States much of the legislature's activity involves the enactment of so-called local

Ordinance of 1787, in explicitly providing for population-based representation of those living in the Northwest Territory in their territorial legislatures, clearly implied that, as early as the year of the birth of our federal system, the proper basis of legislative representation was regarded as being population.

legislation, directed only to the concerns of particular political subdivisions. And a State may legitimately desire to construct districts along political subdivision lines to deter the possibilities of gerrymandering. However, permitting deviations from population-based representation does not mean that each local governmental unit or political subdivision can be given separate representation, regardless of population. Carried too far, a scheme of giving at least one seat in one house to each political subdivision (for example, to each county) could easily result, in many States, in a total subversion of the equal-population principle in that legislative body.⁴² This would be especially true in a State where the number of counties is large and many of them are sparsely populated, and the number of seats in the legislative body being apportioned does not significantly exceed the number of counties.⁴³ Such a result, we conclude, would be constitutionally impermissible. And careful judicial scrutiny must of course be given, in evaluating state apportionment schemes, to the character as well as the degree of deviations from a strict population basis.] 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 of the State's citizens to cast an effective and adequately weighted vote would be unconstitutionally impaired.

⁴² See McKay, Political Thickets and Crazy Quilts: Reapportionment and Equal Protection, 61 Mich. L. Rev. 645, 698-699 (1963).

⁴³ Determining the size of its legislative bodies is of course a matter within the discretion of each individual State. Nothing in this opinion should be read as indicating that there are any federal constitutional maximums or minimums on the size of state legislative bodies.

ter in a free and democratic society. Especially since the right to exercise the franchise in a free and unimpaired manner is preservative of other basic civil and political rights, any alleged infringement of the right of citizens to vote must be carefully and meticulously scrutinized. Almost a century ago, in *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356, the Court referred to "the political franchise of voting" as "a fundamental political right, because preservative of all rights." 118 U. S., at 370.

Legislators represent people, not trees or acres. Legislators are elected by voters, not farms or cities or economic interests. As long as ours is a representative form of government, and our legislatures are those instruments of government elected directly by and directly representative of the people, the right to elect legislators in a free and unimpaired fashion is a bedrock of our political system. It could hardly be gainsaid that a constitutional claim had been asserted by an allegation that certain otherwise qualified voters had been entirely prohibited from voting for members of their state legislature. And, if a State should provide that the votes of citizens in one part of the State should be given two times, or five times, or 10 times the weight of votes of citizens in another part of the State, it could hardly be contended that the right to vote of those residing in the disfavored areas had not been effectively diluted. It would appear extraordinary to suggest that a State could be constitutionally permitted to enact a law providing that certain of the State's voters could vote two, five, or 10 times for their legislative representatives, while voters living elsewhere could vote only once. And it is inconceivable that a state law to the effect that, in counting votes for legislators, the votes of citizens in one part of the State would be multiplied by two, five, or 10, while the votes of persons in another area would be counted only at face value, could be constitutionally sustainable. Of course, the effect of

state legislative districting schemes which give the same number of representatives to unequal numbers of constituents is identical.⁴⁹ Overweighting and overvaluation of the votes of those living here has the certain effect of dilution and undervaluation of the votes of those living there. The resulting discrimination against those individual voters living in disfavored areas is easily demonstrable mathematically. Their right to vote is simply not the same right to vote as that of those living in a favored part of the State. Two, five, or 10 of them must vote before the effect of their voting is equivalent to that of their favored neighbor. Weighting the votes of citizens differently, by any method or means, merely because of where they happen to reside, hardly seems justifiable. One must be ever aware that the Constitution forbids "sophisticated as well as simple-minded modes of discrimination." *Lane v. Wilson*, 307 U. S. 268, 275; *Gomillion v. Lightfoot*, 364 U. S. 330, 342. As we stated in *Wesberry v. Sanders, supra*:

"We do not believe that the Framers of the Constitution intended to permit the same vote-diluting discrimination to be accomplished through the device of districts containing widely varied numbers of inhabitants. To say that a vote is worth

⁴⁹ As stated by Mr. Justice Black, dissenting, in *Colegrove v. Green*, 328 U. S. 540, 569-571:

"No one would deny that the equal protection clause would . . . prohibit a law that would expressly give certain citizens a half-vote and others a full vote. . . . [T]he constitutionally guaranteed right to vote and the right to have one's vote counted clearly imply the policy that state election systems, no matter what their form, should be designed to give approximately equal weight to each vote cast. . . . [A] state legislature cannot deny eligible voters the right to vote for Congressmen and the right to have their vote counted. It can no more destroy the effectiveness of their vote in part and no more accomplish this in the name of 'apportionment' than under any other name."

more in one district than in another would . . . run counter to our fundamental ideas of democratic government"¹

State legislatures are, historically, the fountainhead of representative government in this country. A number of them have their roots in colonial times, and substantially antedate the creation of our Nation and our Federal Government. In fact, the first formal stirrings of American political independence are to be found, in large part, in the views and actions of several of the colonial legislative bodies. With the birth of our National Government, and the adoption and ratification of the Federal

¹ 376 U. S., at 8. See also *id.*, at 17, quoting from James Wilson, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and later an Associate Justice of this Court, who stated:

"[A]ll elections ought to be equal. Elections are equal, when a given number of citizens, in one part of the state, choose as many representatives, as are chosen by the same number of citizens, in any other part of the state. In this manner, the proportion of the representatives and of the constituents will remain invariably the same." 2 *The Works of James Wilson* (Andrews ed. 1800) 15.

And, as stated by Mr. Justice Douglas, dissenting, in *MacDougall v. Green*, 335 U. S., at 288, 290:

"[A] regulation . . . [which] discriminates against the residents of the populous counties of the state in favor of rural sections . . . lacks the equality to which the exercise of political rights is entitled under the Fourteenth Amendment.

"Free and honest elections are the very foundation of our republican form of government. . . . Discrimination against any group or class of citizens in the exercise of these constitutionally protected rights of citizenship deprives the electoral process of integrity. . . .

"None would deny that a state law giving some citizens twice the vote of other citizens in either the primary or general election would lack that equality which the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees. . . . The theme of the Constitution is equality among citizens in the exercise of their political rights. "The notion that one group can be granted greater voting strength than another is hostile to our standards for popular representative government."

Constitution, state legislatures retained a most important place in our Nation's governmental structure. But representative government is in essence self-government through the medium of elected representatives of the people, and each and every citizen has an inalienable right to full and effective participation in the political processes of his State's legislative bodies. Most citizens can achieve this participation only as qualified voters through the election of legislators to represent them. Full and effective participation by all citizens in state government requires, therefore, that each citizen have an equally effective voice in the election of members of his state legislature. Modern and viable state government needs, and the Constitution demands, no less.

Logically, in a society ostensibly grounded on representative government, it would seem reasonable that a majority of the people of a State could elect a majority of that State's legislators. To conclude differently and to sanction minority control of state legislative bodies, would appear to deny majority rights in a way that far surpasses any possible denial of minority rights that might otherwise be thought to result. Since legislatures are responsible for enacting laws by which all citizens are to be governed, they should be bodies which are collectively responsive to the popular will. And the concept of equal protection has been traditionally viewed as requiring the uniform treatment of persons standing in the same relation to the governmental action questioned or challenged. With respect to the allocation of legislative representation, all voters, as citizens of a State, stand in the same relation regardless of where they live. Any suggested criteria for the differentiation of citizens are insufficient to justify any discrimination, as to the weight of their votes, unless relevant to the permissible purposes of legislative apportionment. Since the achieving of fair and effective representation for all citi-

Kenai Clarion
Jan 11, 1984

Districting options unpopular

Governor's board hears
views on reapportionment

By JOHN MARRS
Editor

If the rest of Southcentral and Southeastern Alaska were as easy to please as English Bay and Port Graham, the governor's special reapportionment board would have few problems.

Testimony during a teleconference conducted over the state's conference network Wednesday evening indicated no consensus in English Bay or Port Graham for or against whether the two southern peninsula villages were put in one voting district or another.

The rest of the 30 people who spoke told

See BOARD, Page 14

...Board hearing

Continued from Page 1

the board they didn't like the pending reapportionment plans.

Half of those who spoke urged the board to revive a once-proposed but abandoned plan to create one large Senate district encircling Anchorage with Nikiski, Seward, Valdez, Cordova, Whittier and the Matanuska Valley. The area — not counting Nikiski — is roughly the same as the pre-1981 Senate district represented by Sen. Jay Kerttula, D-Palmer.

The possibility of switching English Bay and Port Graham from a House District for Prince William Sound to one for the Kenai Peninsula was the only change actually mentioned as a possibility by the board.

The change is contemplated in the board's last public report, and Chairman Willie Hensley and board member Mary Nordale mentioned it Tuesday in discussions with citizens who were testifying. The change, if made when the board meets today, would move the Chitna and McCarthy areas into House District 6 (Valdez-Seward-Cordova) and put English Bay and Port Graham back in House District 5, the peninsula's main voting district.

Walter Maganik Sr., president of the Port Graham Village Council, urged the board to "leave us alone," but he also said a village vote came out 21 in favor of moving to the new Prince William Sound District to 29 in favor of staying put.

Rep. Milo Fritz, R-Anchor Point, speaking from Juneau, said he spoke earlier Tuesday with Vince

Kvasnikoff, an English Bay village leader, and was told that the people there couldn't make up their minds whether they would be better off one way than the other. He also asked that a board representative visit the village to talk about it.

Assemblywoman Karen McGahan of Nikiski, Dorothy Westphal of Sterling and Lois Irvin of Homer all protested the board's plan to put Nikiski with South Anchorage in a new House District?

Westphal also read a letter by Sharon Overman of Soldotna, president of the Central Peninsula Republican Women's Club, objecting to a plan that would cut the peninsula's representation in the Senate.

Two peninsula residents, Jack Warner and Louis Bernacardino of Seward, joined people from Whittier, Valdez, Cordova and the Mat-Su Borough in recommending that proposed House Districts 6, 7 and 16 be combined to form a Senate district with two seats. Similar to Kerttula's former district, the plan has been called the "Doughnut District" because of its shape.

The reapportionment board dropped the plan, originally raised by Kerttula, without comment at its last meetings in December. Tuesday night, Hensley said the idea had not found any support on the board.

The board has until Feb. 3 to report to the governor, who this week got a court extension to Feb. 17 for his report to Superior Court Judge Milton Souter.

Reapportionment Board Meets

Jan. 10th & 11th 9 A.M. Rm 123 AK. office Bldg.

Teleconference

Jan 10th 4:30-6:30 p.m.
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 DeArmound 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.

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% |
| * 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 | 19,189.95 (9,594.975/seat) | +4.5% |
| * 6. | (1) | Prince William Sound | 8,589.19 | -6.4% |
| * 7. | (1) | North Kenai-South Anchorage | 9,109.9 | - .7% |
| * 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% |
| | 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% |

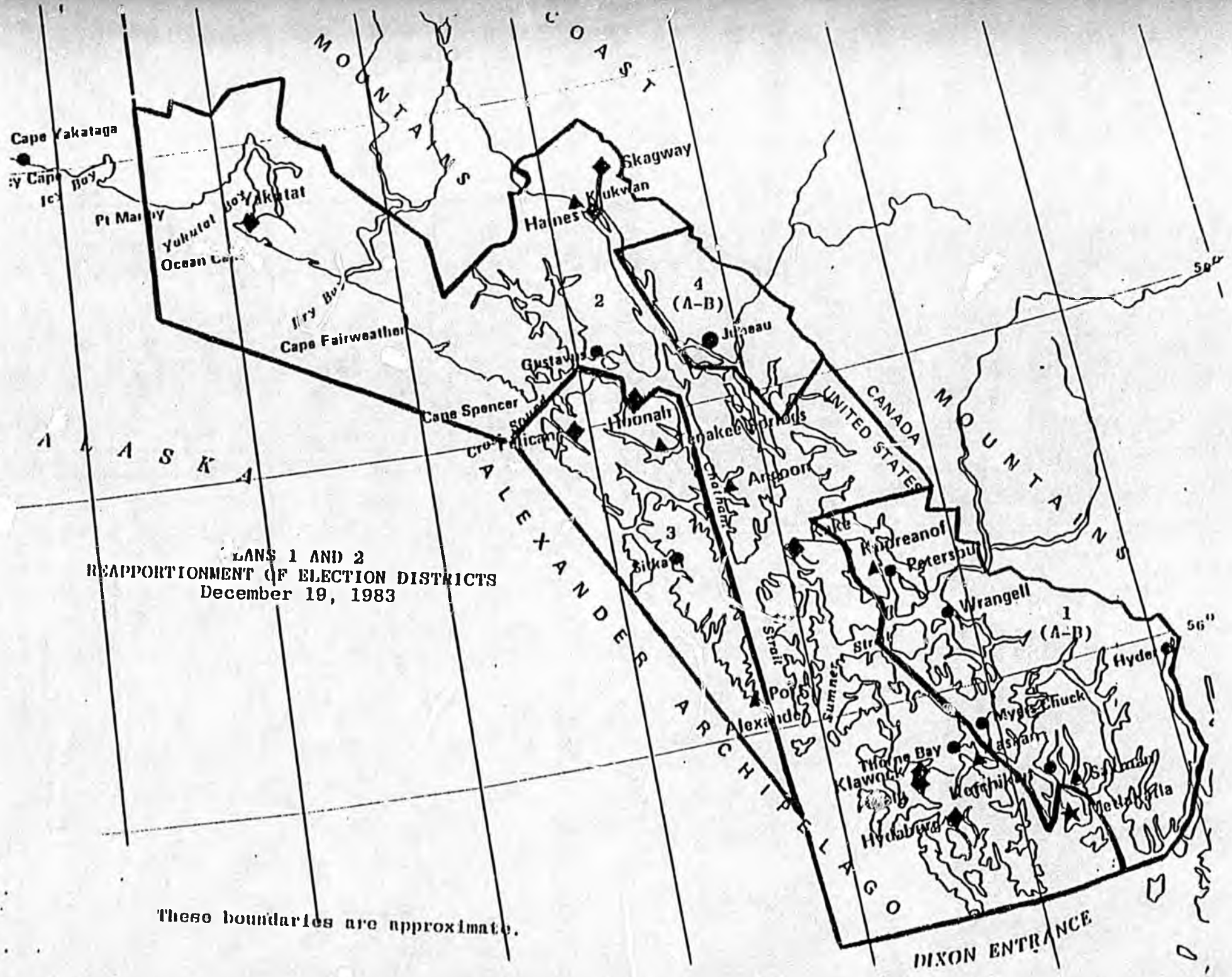
| <u>House District</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>Population Variance</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 17. (1) | Interior Highways | 9,011.57 | -1.8% |
| 18. (1) | Southeast North Star Borough | 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 | + .3% |
| 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 367,050.29

(Less Non-Resident
Military and Dependents)

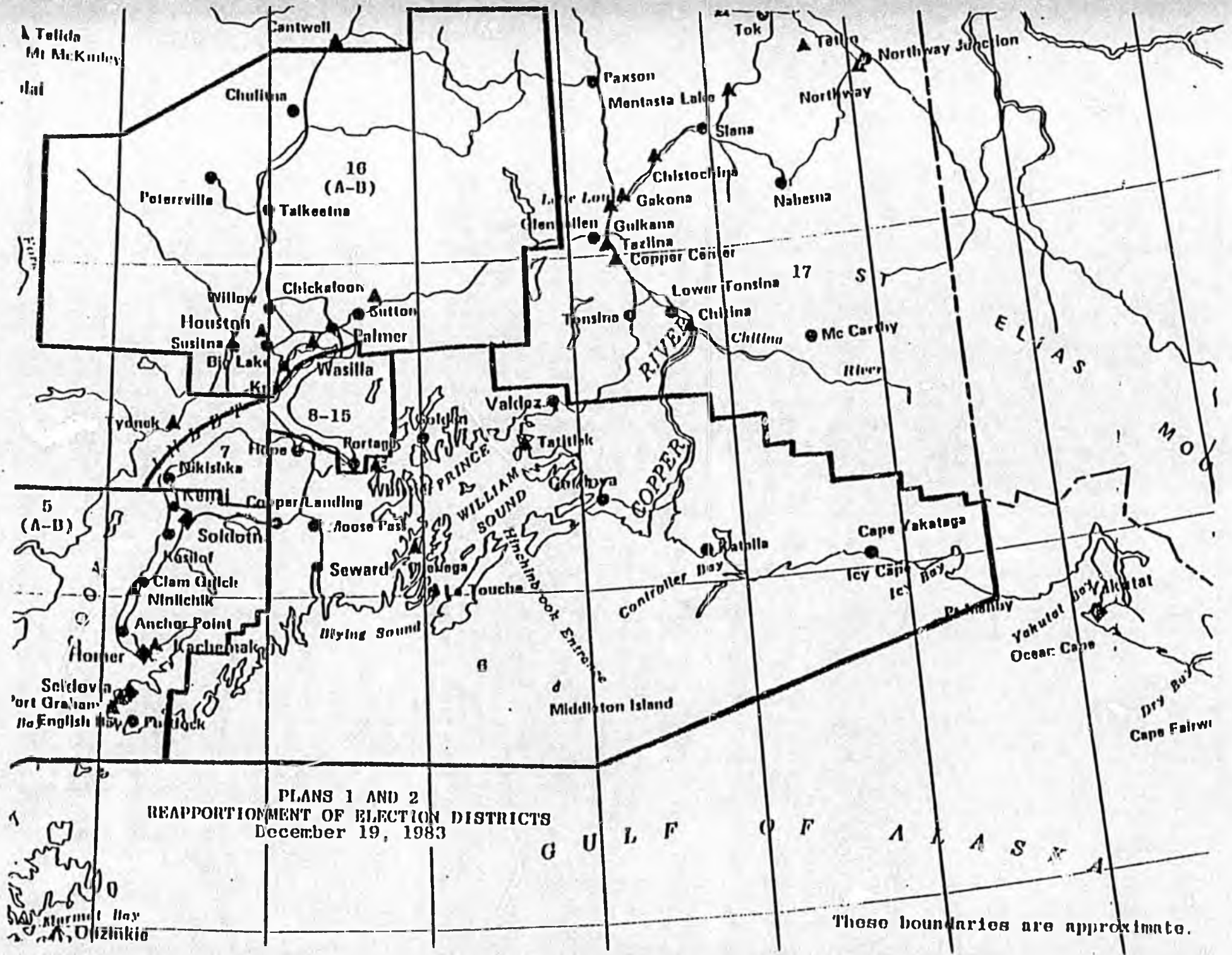
| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Southeast Alaska | Maximum Overpopulation | +5.34% | District 4 |
| | Maximum Underpopulation | <u>-9.5 %</u> | District 1 |
| | Total Combined Variance | 14.84% | |
| Other Districts | Maximum Overpopulation | +4.53% | 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.



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

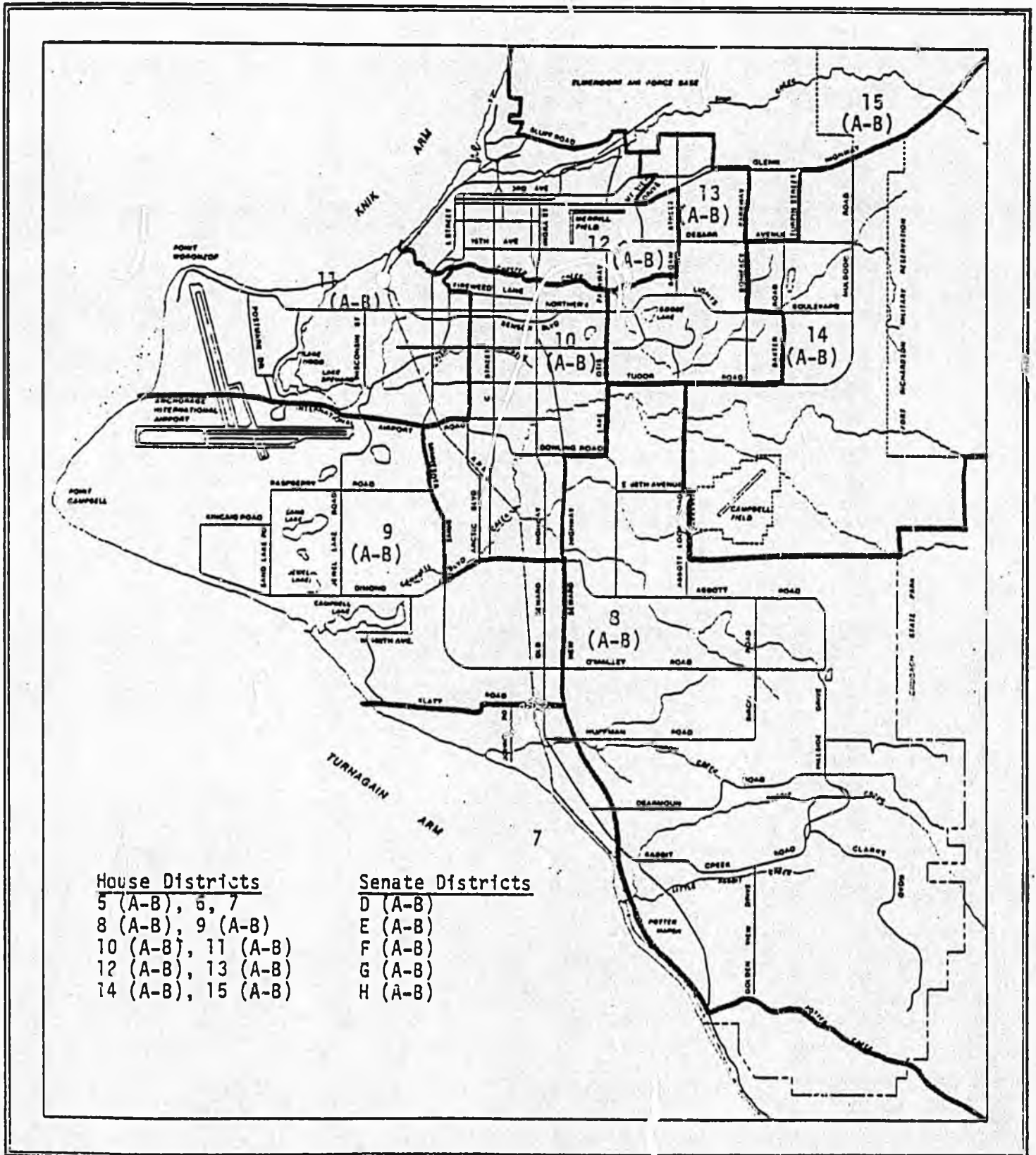
These boundaries are approximate.



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

These boundaries are approximate.

PLAN 1
 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS
 December 19, 1983



| <u>House Districts</u> | <u>Senate Districts</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5 (A-B), 6, 7 | D (A-B) |
| 8 (A-B), 9 (A-B) | E (A-B) |
| 10 (A-B), 11 (A-B) | F (A-B) |
| 12 (A-B), 13 (A-B) | G (A-B) |
| 14 (A-B), 15 (A-B) | H (A-B) |

These boundaries are approximate.

PLAN 2
 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) | -9.9% |
| * 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 | 19,189.95 (9,594.975/seat) | +4.2% |
| * 6. (1) | Prince William Sound | 8,598.19 | -6.7% <i>w/changes - (-4.9)</i> |
| * 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) | +4.0% |
| *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% |

Rest of Alaska Ave = -0.6
 155646

| | <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% ^{change} (-4.9%) _{to 1981} ₁₉₈₁ |
| 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% |

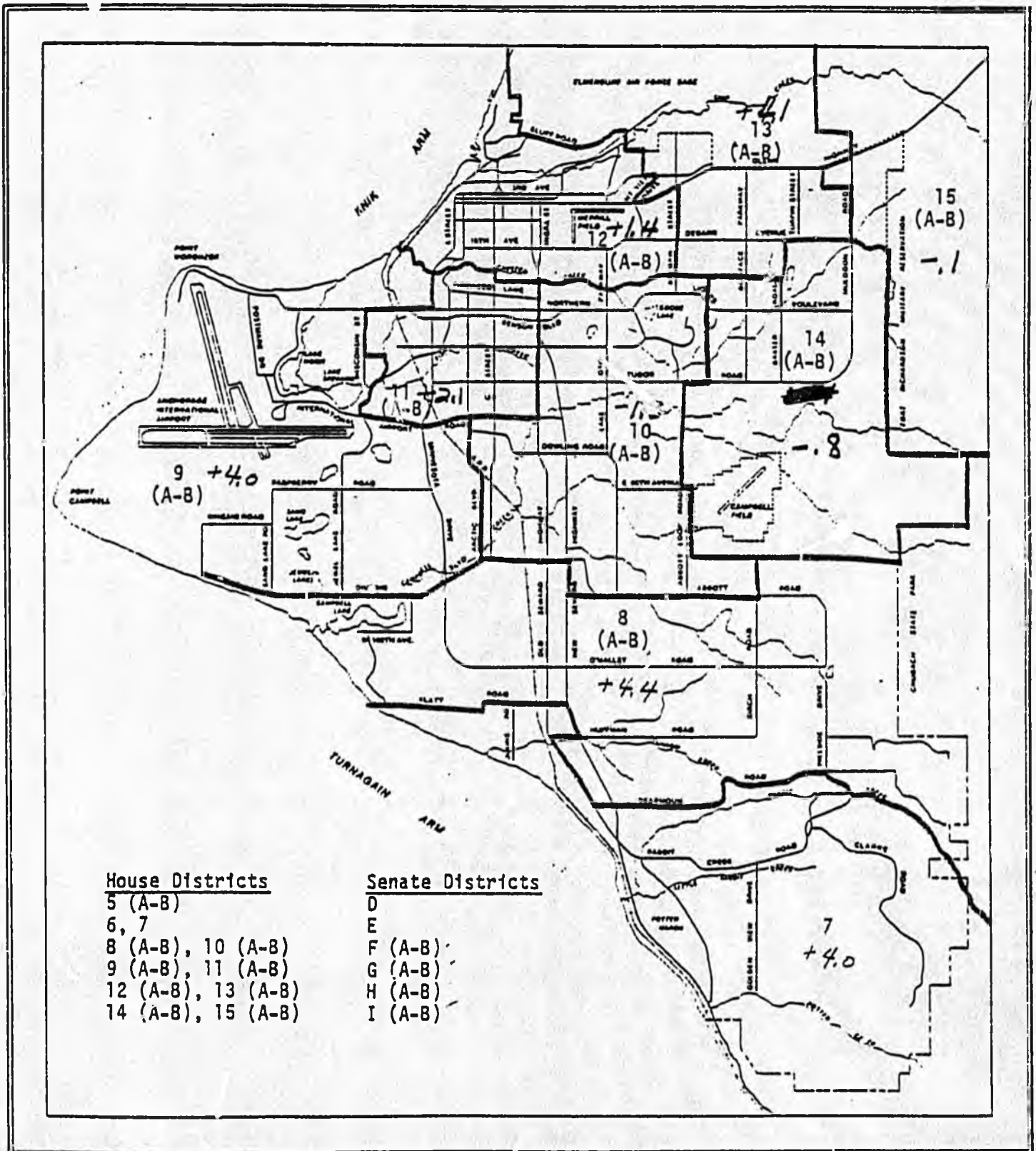
TOTAL ADJUSTED POPULATION 368,420.29

(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 | +4.4% | 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



House Districts

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

Senate Districts

- D
- E
- F (A-B)
- G (A-B)
- H (A-B)
- I (A-B)

These boundaries are approximate.

AGENDA

REAPPORTIONMENT ADVISORY BOARD

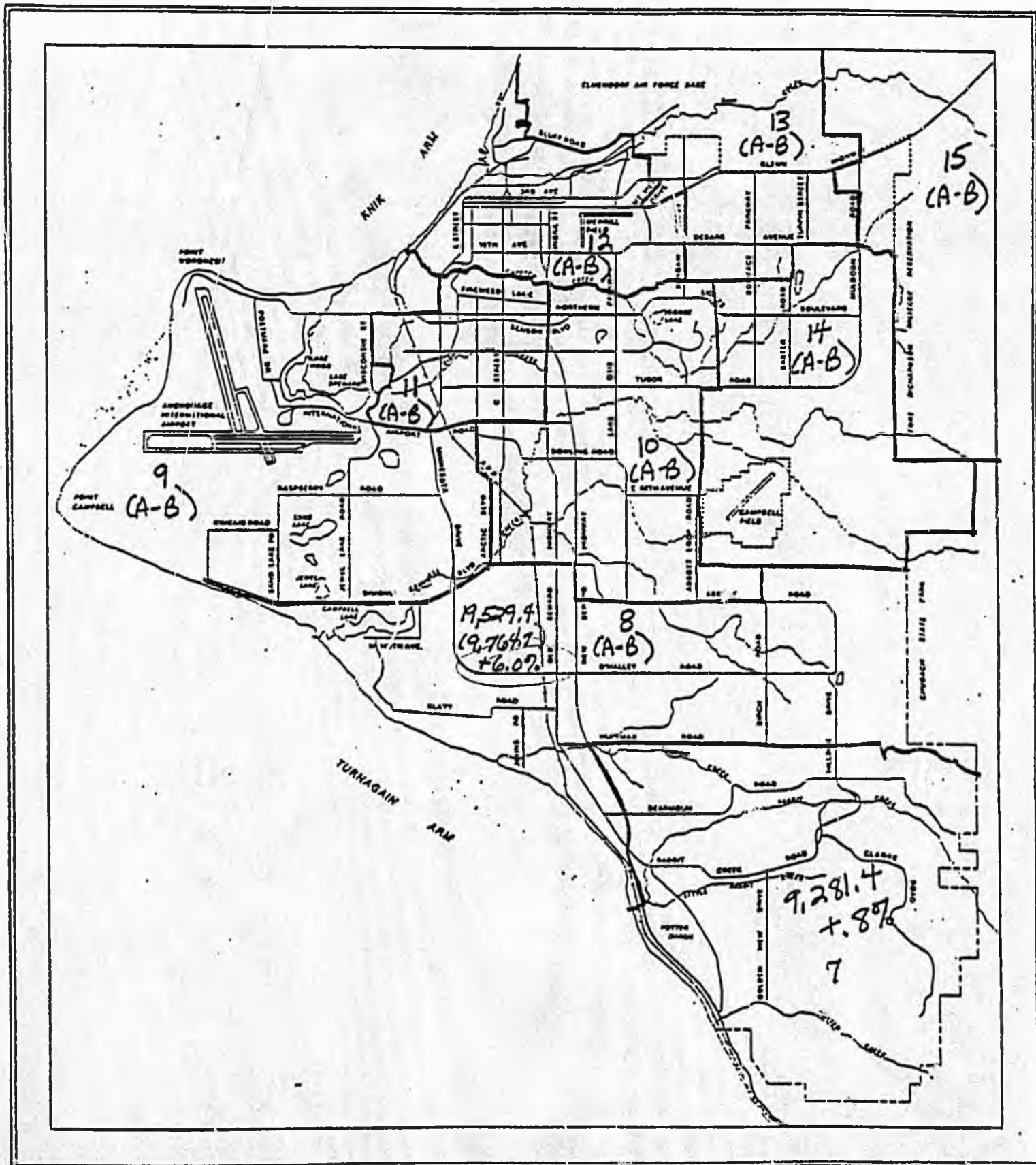
December 14 - 15, 1983 Meeting
1024 W. 6th
Legislative Information Office
Anchorage, Alaska

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

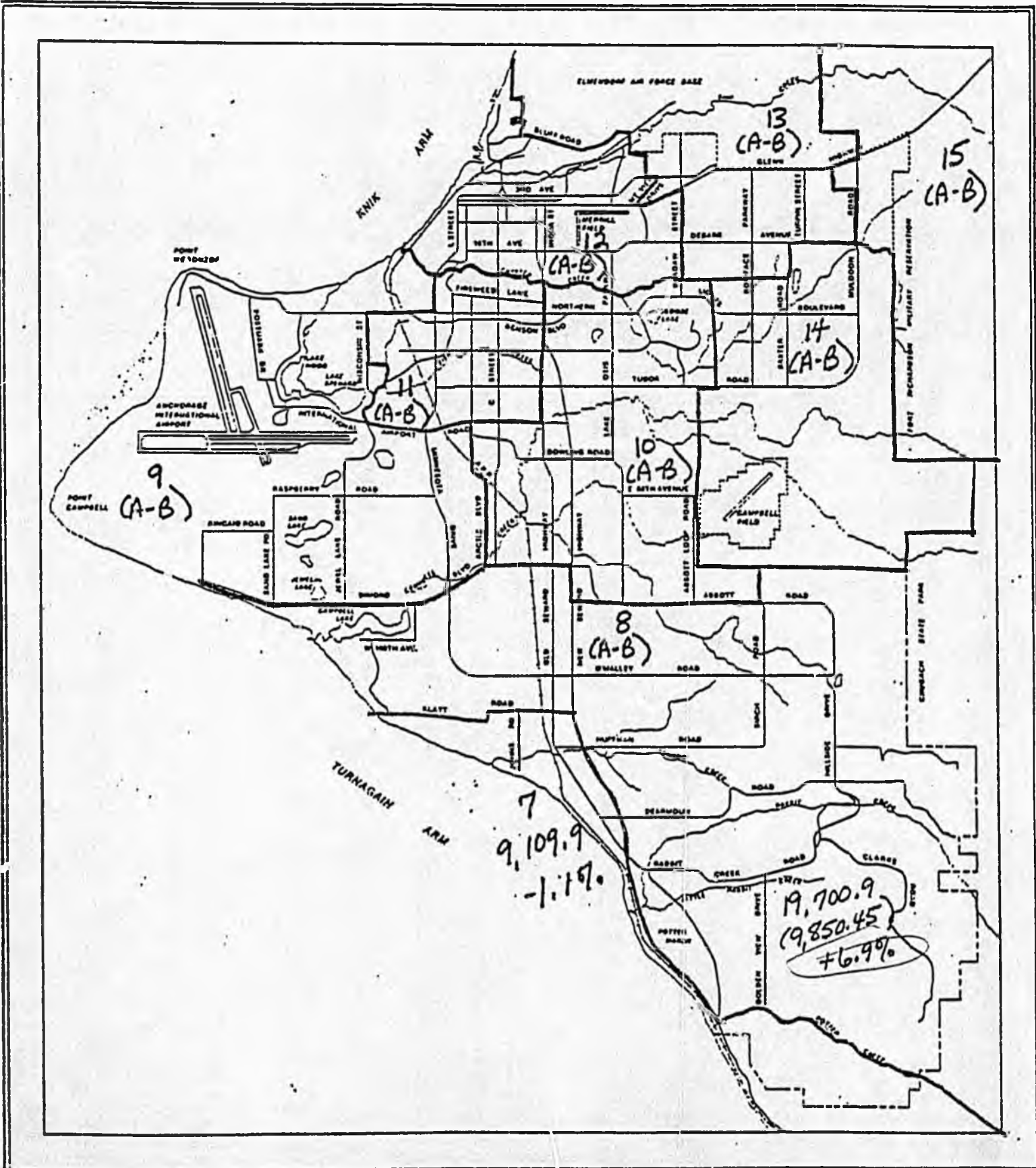
Revised Plan 2C-1
 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS

December 12, 1983

Numbers &
 Don Work

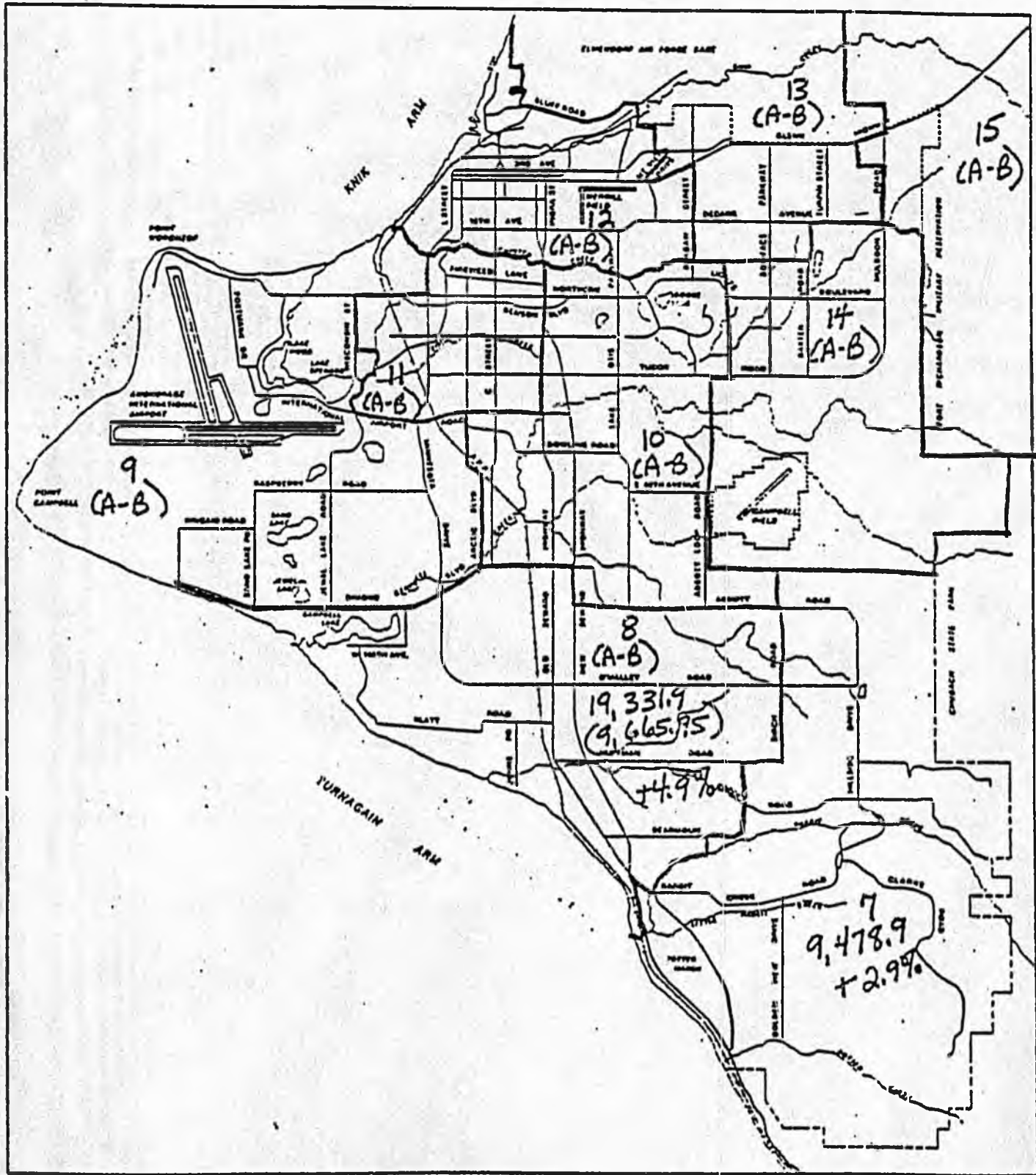


Revised Plan 2c-2
 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS
 December 12, 1983
 Numbers Don't Work



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

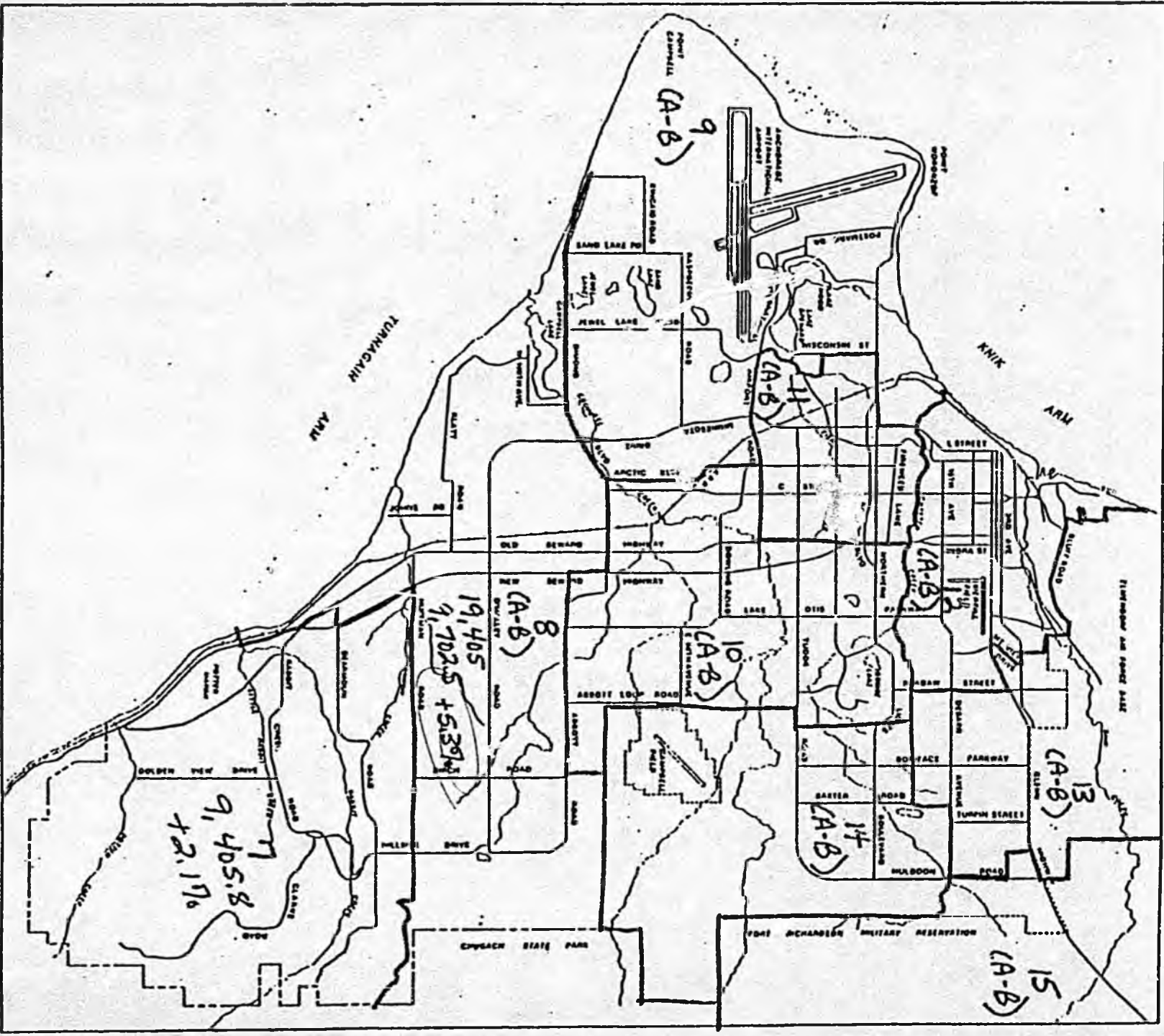
AK



ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS

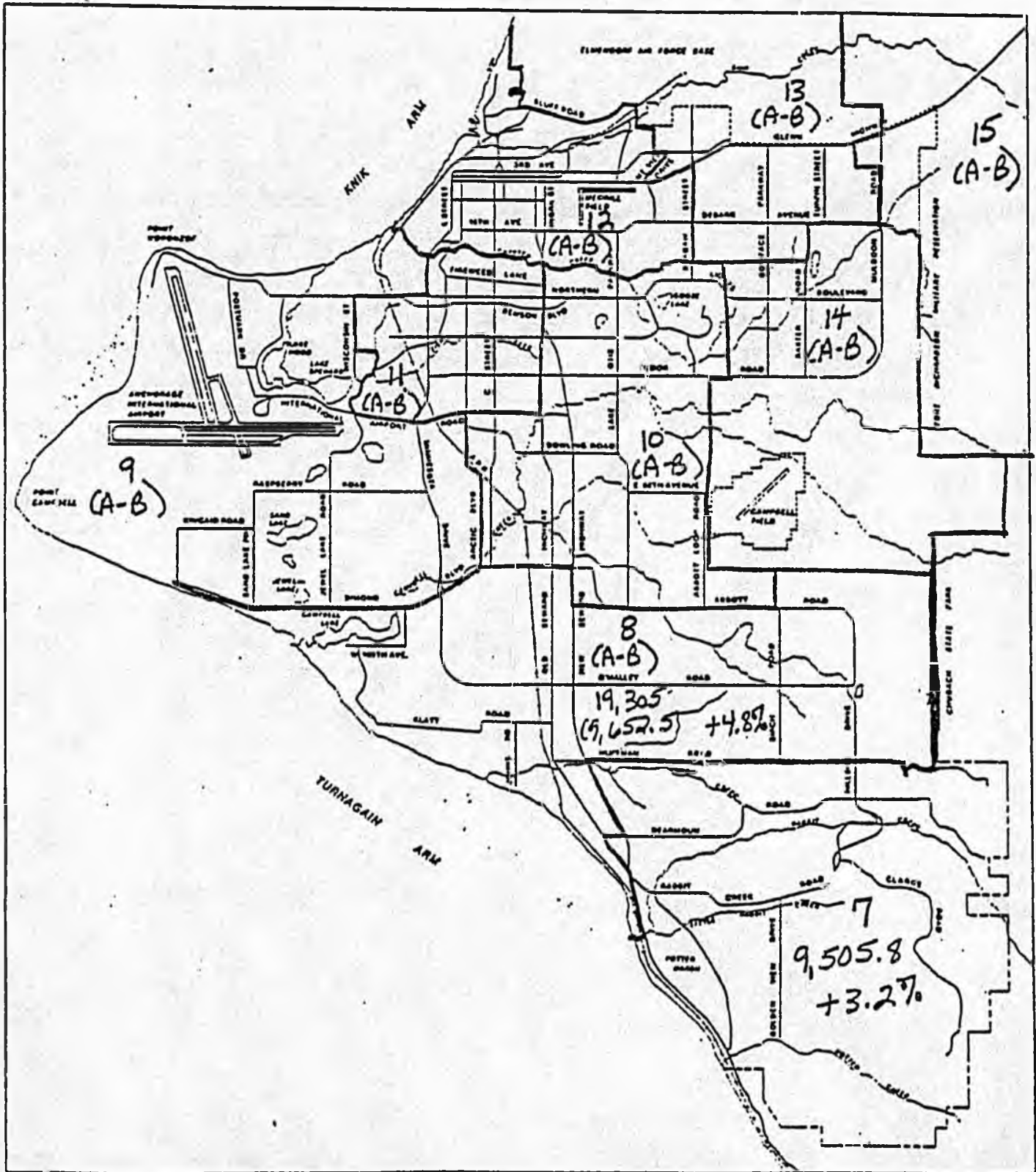
December 12, 1983

Numbers Don't work



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

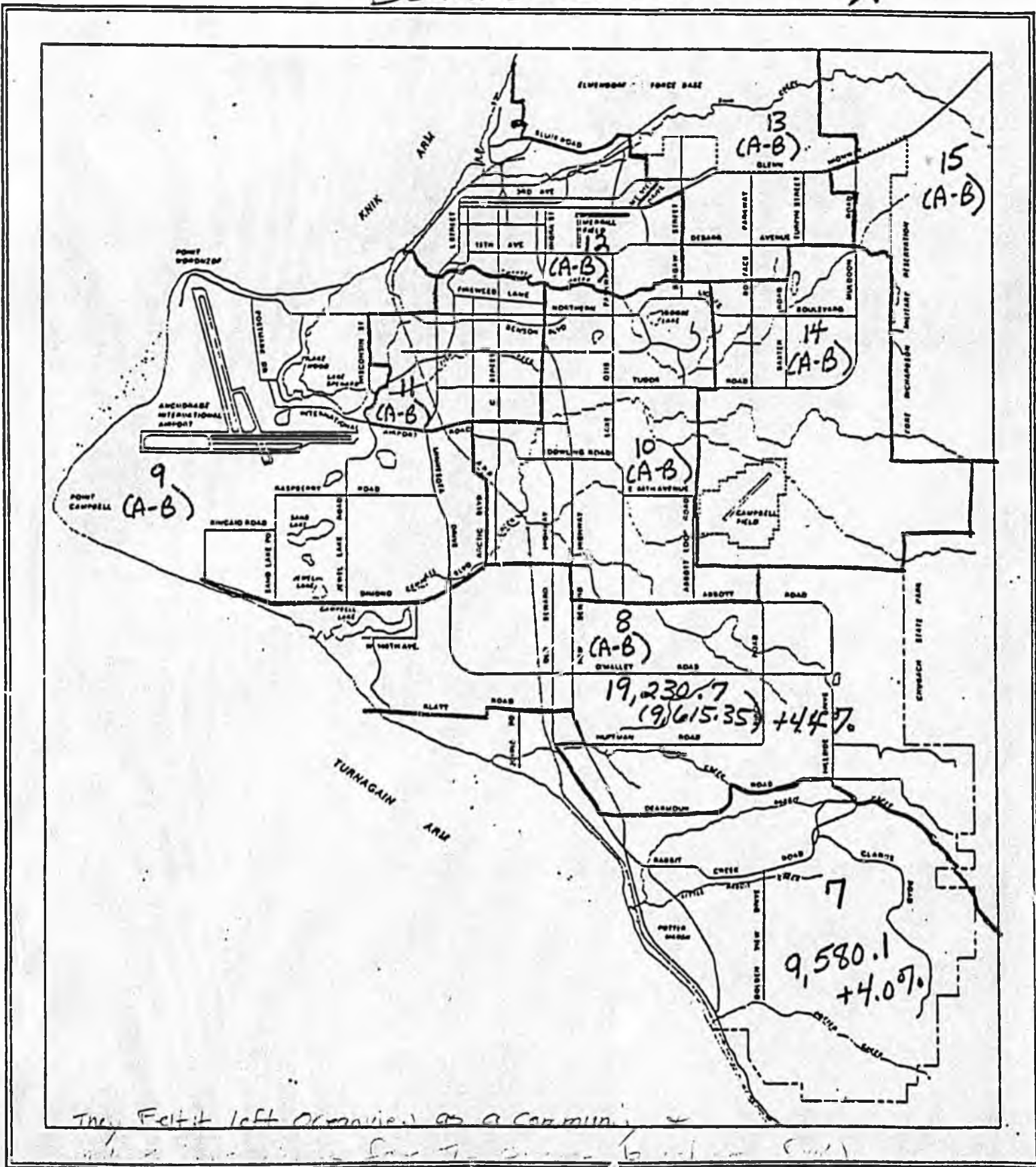
Handwritten signature



Revised Plan 2c-6
 ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS

December 12, 1983
 Board Chose This Plan

OK



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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 emergency is
~~10:00 - 12:00 Noon~~
Board Meeting
1024 W. 6th
Legislative Information Office
12:15 flight

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 3 1/2% changes
in 1981 - Board*

*To change some of old people
in district*

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

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.

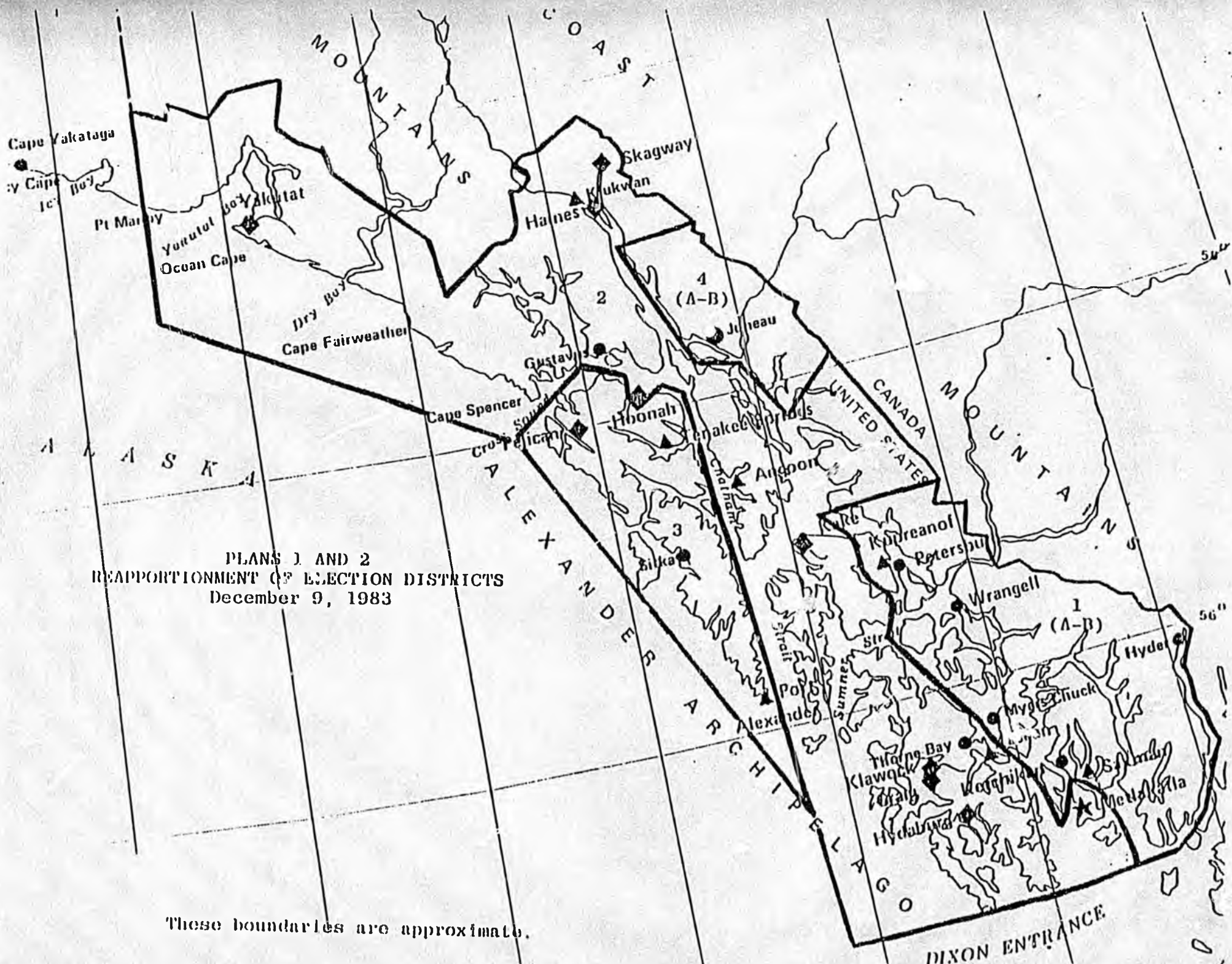
PLAN 1
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY
 HOUSE DISTRICTS
 December 9, 1983

| | <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 +161</i> |
| * 6. | (1) | Prince William Sound | 8,906.19 | -2.9% |
| * 7. | (1) | North Kenai-South Anchorage | 9,109.9 | - .7% <i>change -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) | -3.37% |

| <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 | +4.53% | District 27 |
| | Maximum Underpopulation | <u>-3.87%</u> | District 16 |
| | Total Combined Variance | 8.4 % | |

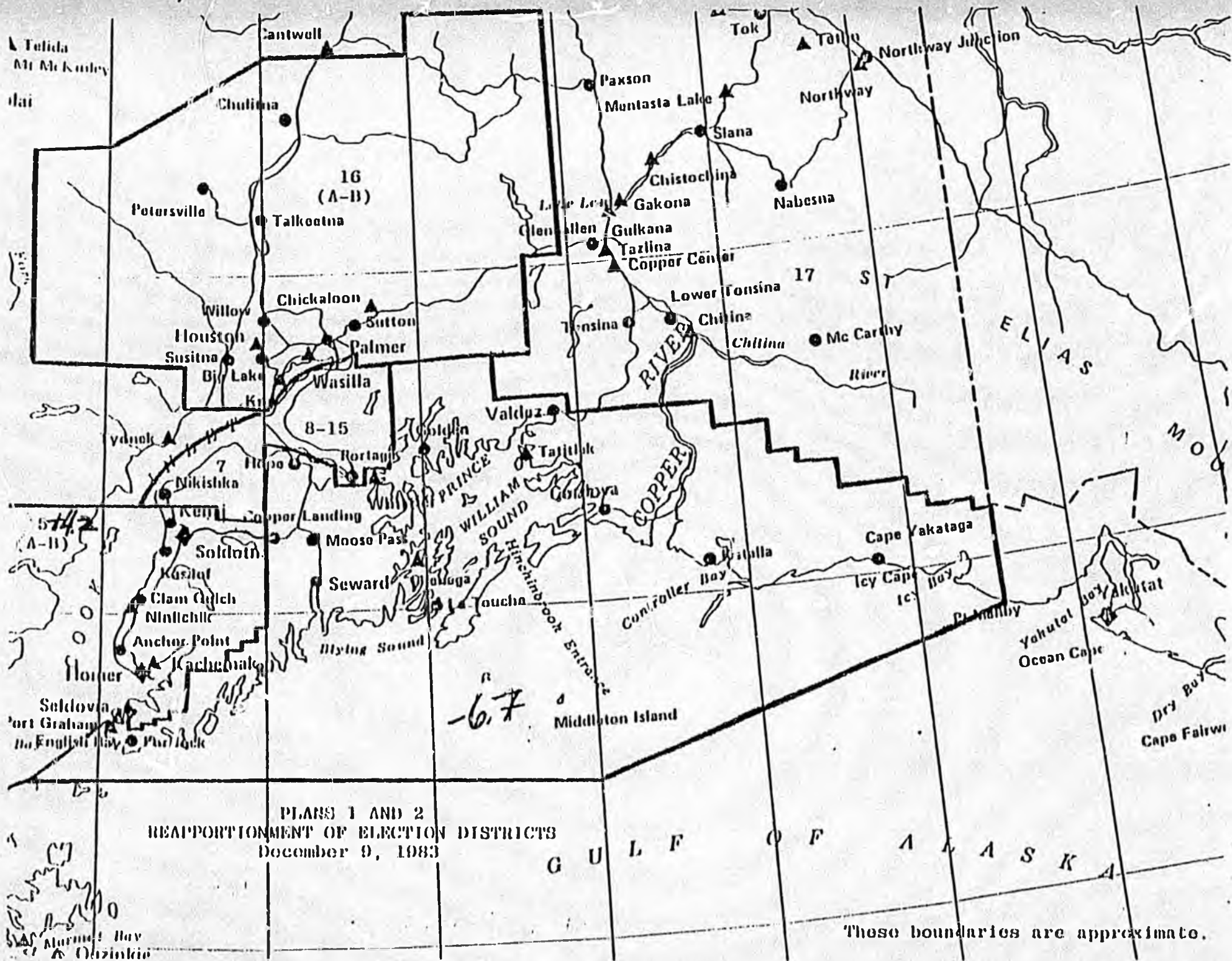
*These districts were revised in order to make corrections to the 1981 Reapportionment Plan in accordance with Superior Court Judge Milton Souter's order dated October 12, 1983.

No mention of changes between



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

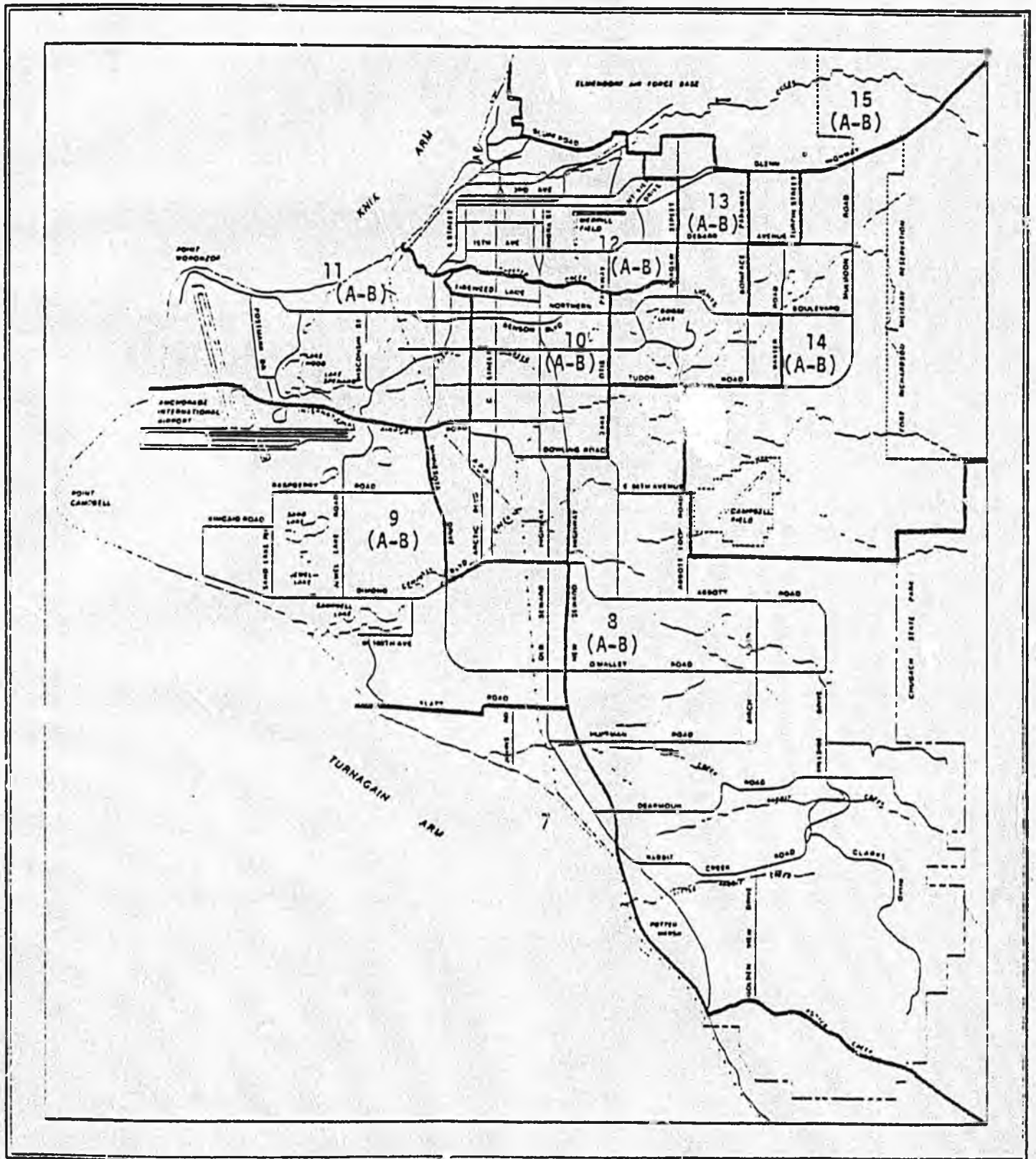
These boundaries are approximate.



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

These boundaries are approximate.

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

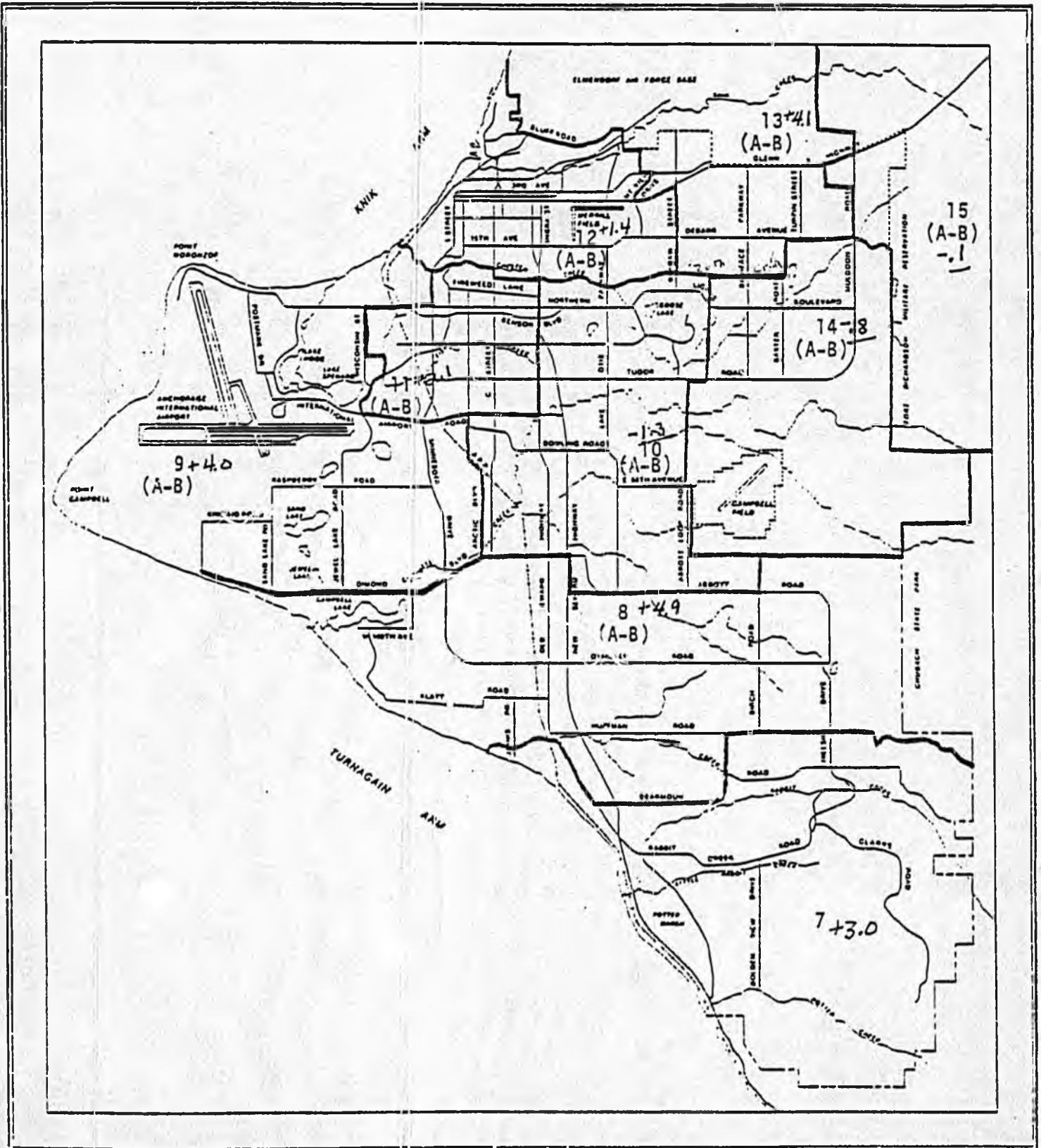
| | <u>House District</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>Population Variance</u> |
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| * 5. | Seat A (2) Seat B | Kenai-Cook Inlet | 18,872.95 (9,436.475/seat) | -9.4% +4.2 |
| * 6. | (1) | Prince William Sound | 8,906.19 | -3.6% |
| * 7. | (1) | North Kenai-South Anchorage | 9,485 | -6.7% +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% |
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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 | + .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% |
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| 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.

Technical corrections to 1980 census data
Revised Plan

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



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

attn: Karen Hillfield
Powell-H

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 |
| TOTAL | 368,420.29 | - | 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

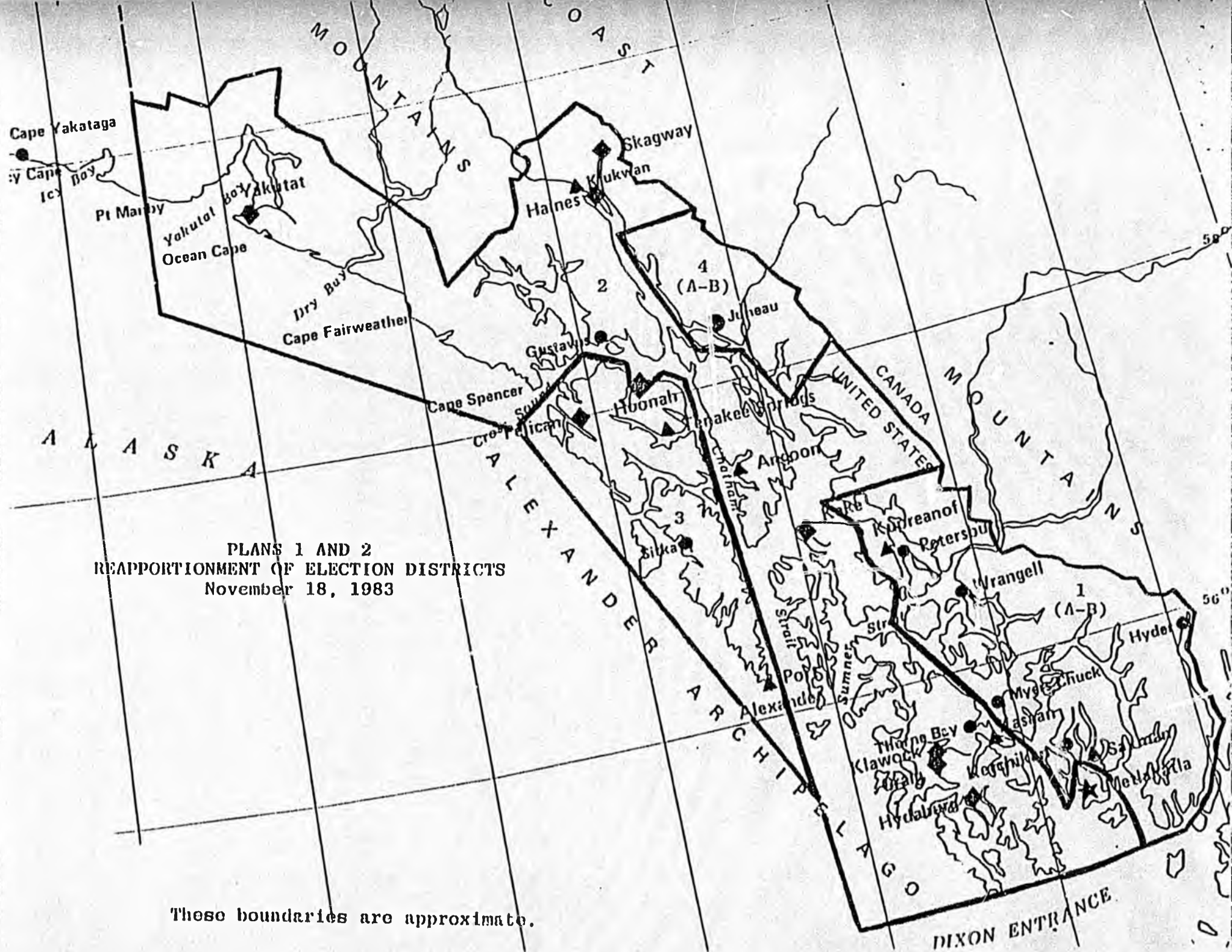
| | <u>House District</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>Population Variance</u> |
|----|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 16 | * 1. Seat A (2) Seat B | Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg | 16,601.58 (8,300.79/seat) | -9.5% |
| | * 2. (1) | 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</u> -South Anchorage | 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 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% |

Up to 290% Allowed Military as Civilian

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

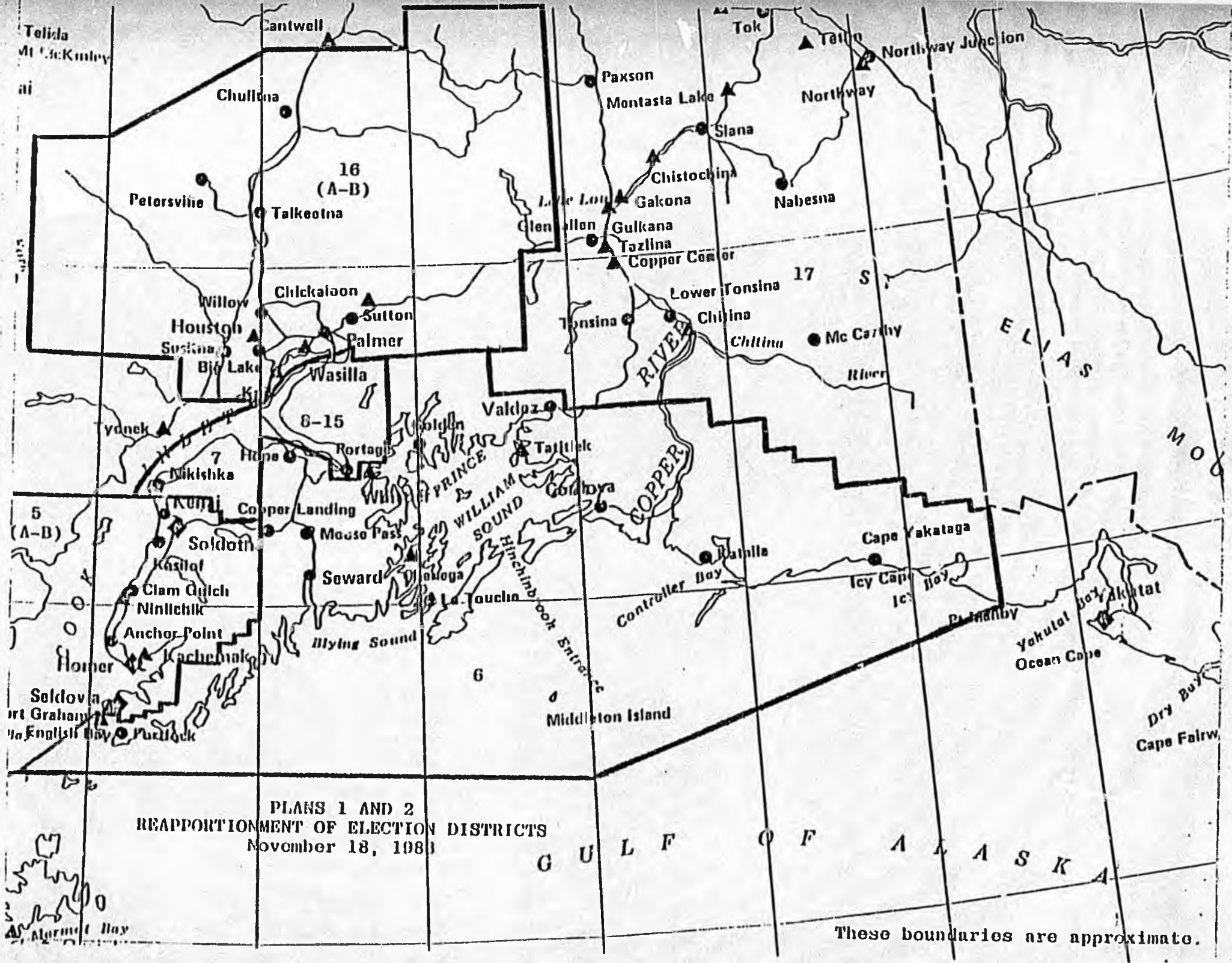
| | <u>House District</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>Population Variance</u> |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 17. | (1) | Interior Highways | 9,011.57 | -1.8% |
| 18. | (1) | Southeast North Star Borough | 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 | +4.53% | 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.

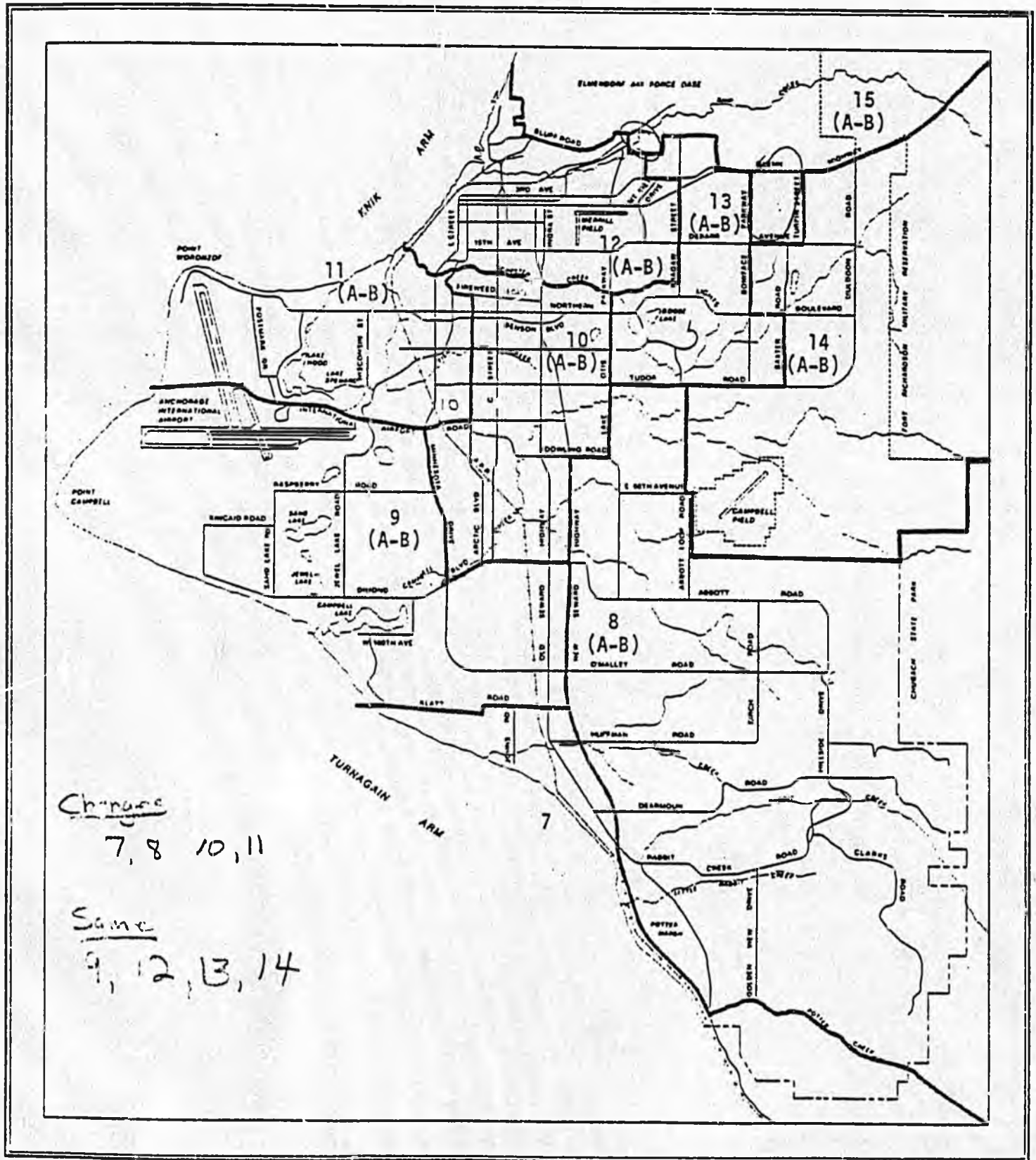


PLANS 1 AND 2
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS
 November 18, 1983

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.

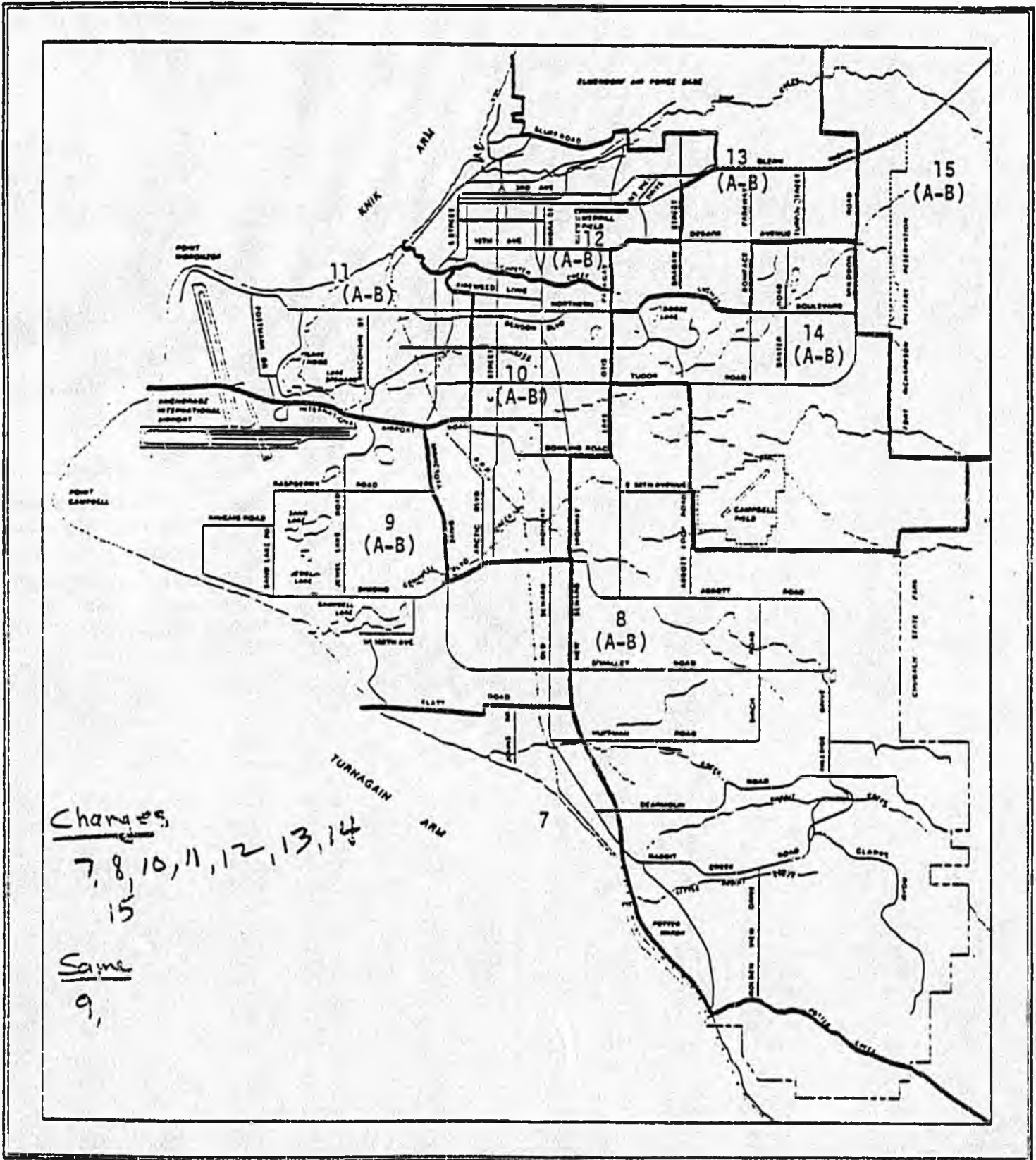
PLAN 2 - A
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY
 HOUSE DISTRICTS
 November 18, 1983

| | <u>House District</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>Population Variance</u> |
|----|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 9 | * 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% |
| 11 | *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-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 | +4.6% | 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.

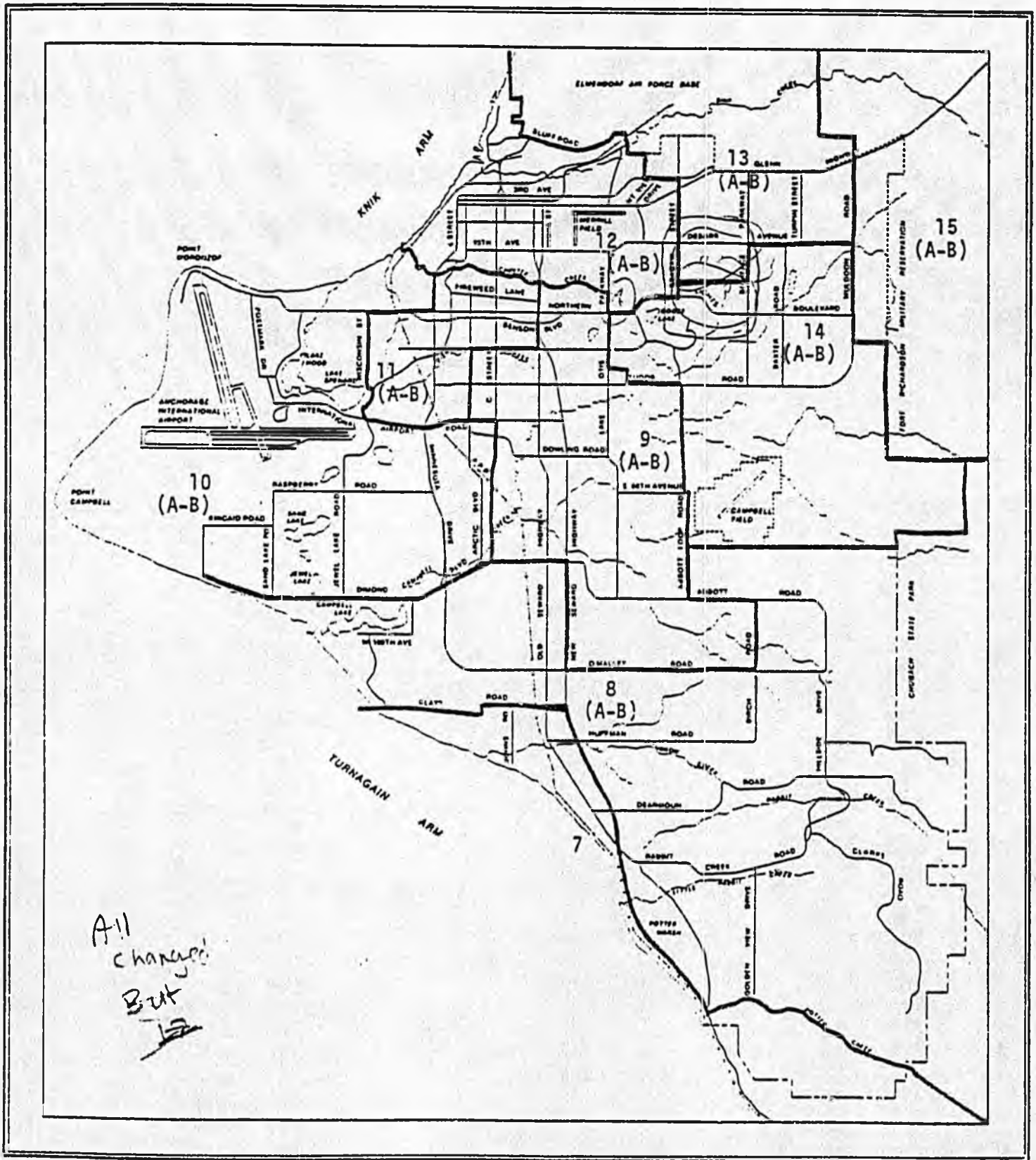
PLAN 2 - B
 REAPPORTIONMENT OF ELECTION DISTRICTS
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY
 HOUSE DISTRICTS
 November 18, 1983

| | <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 *Amf*
ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS
November 18, 1983



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% |

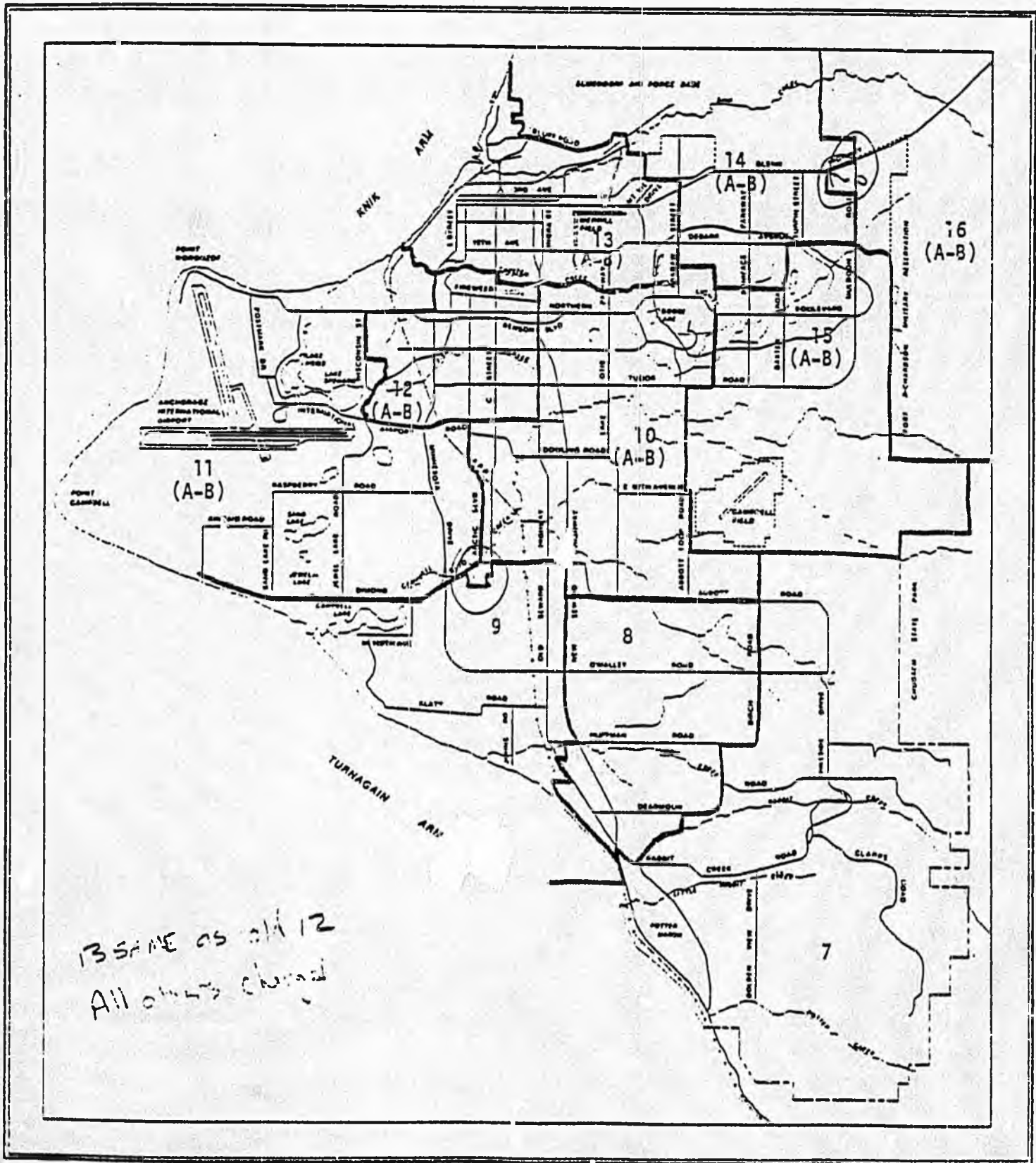
| | <u>House District</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>Population Variance</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| *17. | Seat A (2) Seat B | Matanuska-Susitna | 17,692.23 (8,846.115/seat) | -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 | | | <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 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 1961 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.

PLAN 2 - C
ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS
November 18, 1983

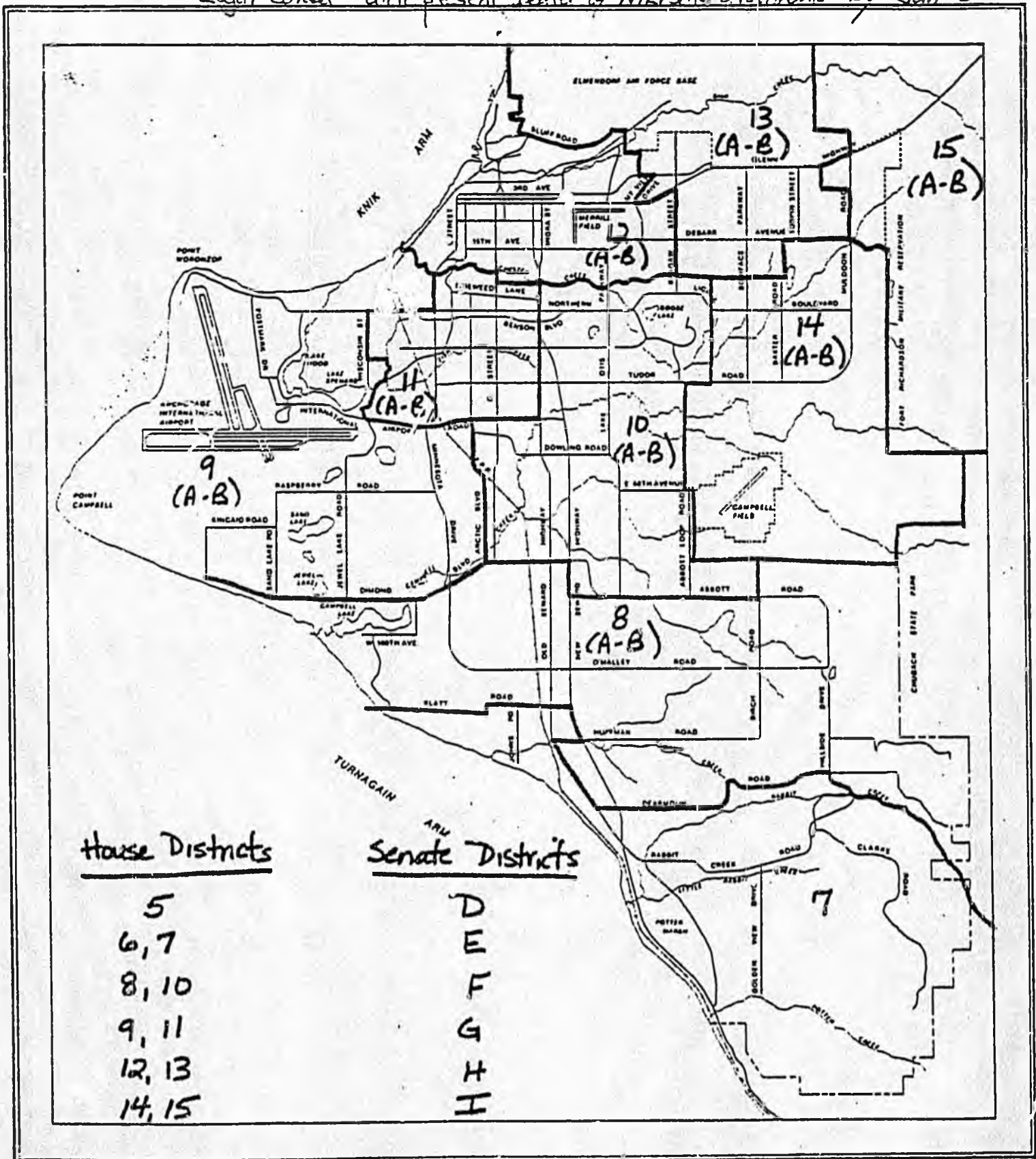


These boundaries are approximate.

PLAN 2C - REVISED
ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS

December 16, 1983

Next Reapportionment Board Meeting Jan 10, 11 in Juneau
Legal Counsel will present Board w/ Nikishk arguments by Jan 6th



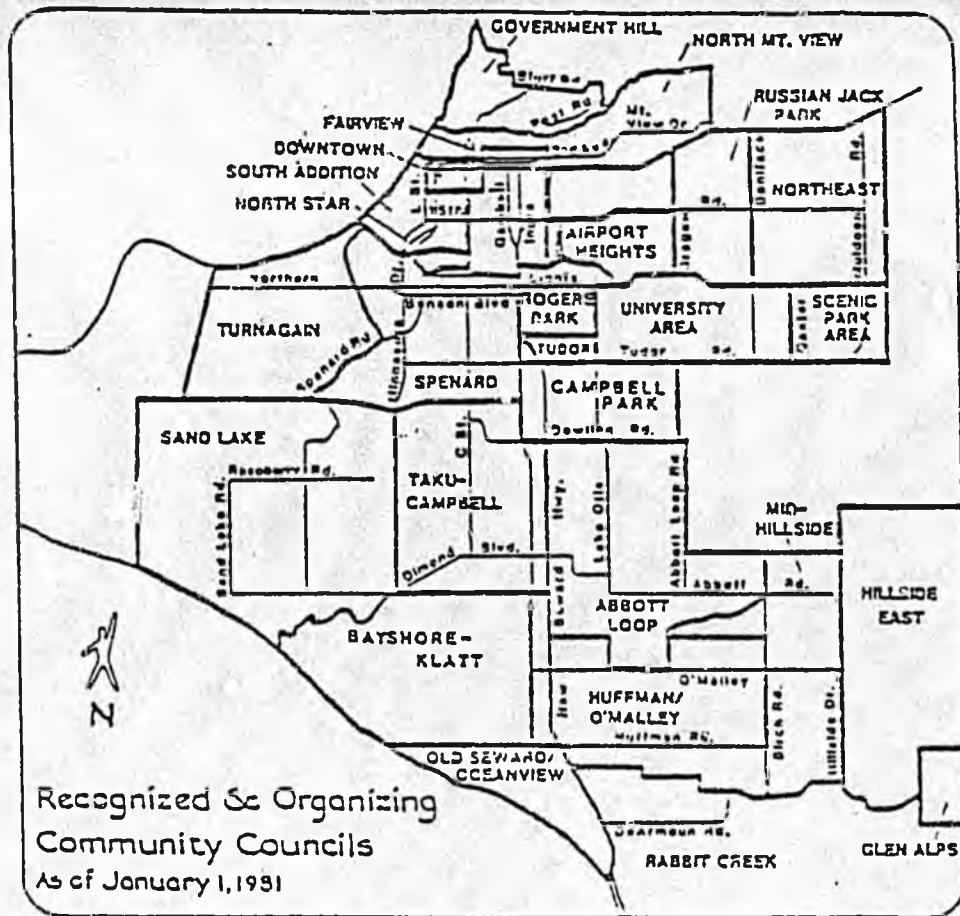
House Districts

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

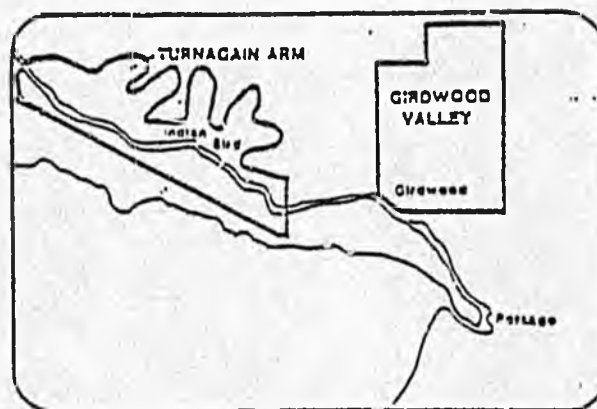
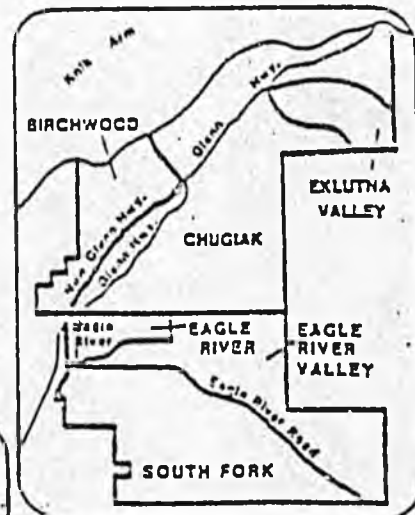
Senate Districts

- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- I

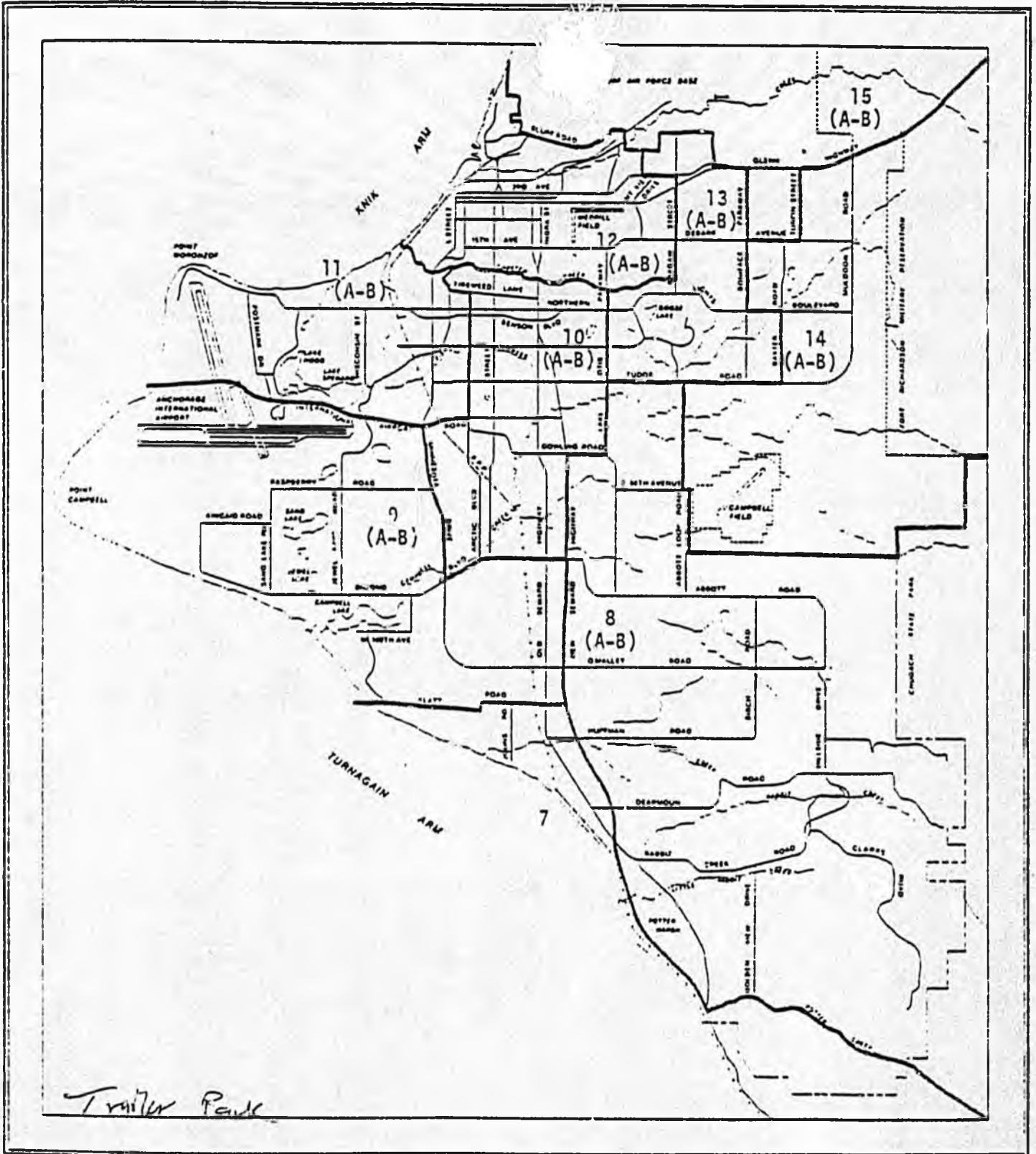
These boundaries are approximate.



| COMMUNITY COUNCIL | NEIGHBORHOOD CODE | COMMUNITY COUNCIL | NEIGHBORHOOD CODE |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| ABBOTT LOOP | 001 | MID-HILLSIDE | 016 |
| AIRPORT HEIGHTS | 002 | NORTHSTAR | 017 |
| BIRCHWOOD | 003 | NORTH TITAN VIEW | 018 |
| CAMPBELL PARK | 004 | NORTH STAR | 019 |
| CHUGIAK | 005 | OLD SEWARD-OCEANVIEW | 020 |
| DOWNTOWN | 006 | RABBIT CREEK | 021 |
| EAGLE RIVER | 007 | ROGERS PARK | 022 |
| EAGLE RIVER VALLEY AND SOUTH FORK | 008 | RUSSIAN JACK PARK | 023 |
| BAYSHORE-KLATT | 010 | SAND LAKE | 024 |
| FAIRVIEW | 011 | SCENIC PARK AREA | 025 |
| GOVERNMENT HILL | 012 | SOUTH ADDITION | 026 |
| HILLSIDE EAST AND GLEN ALPS | 013 | SPENARD | 027 |
| HUFFMAN-O'MALLEY | 014 | TAKU-CAMPBELL | 028 |
| | 015 | TUDOR AREA | 029 |
| | | TURNAGAN | 030 |
| | | UNIVERSITY AREA | 031 |



PLAN 1
ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICTS
December 9, 1923



These boundaries are approximate.

1993 Blue Book

Dept. Labor
3301 Ecyle
Room 309
Off Benson
Rt on Denali
left on 33rd

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Sitka | 281 | 304 | 336 | 352 | 350 | 376 | 375 | 367 |
| Wrangell-Petersburg | 189 | 289 | 293 | 277 | 345 | 478 | 420 | 414 |
| Other Areas | 800 | 1,027 | 2,605 | 3,343 | 3,608 | 4,888 | 5,387 | 5,655 |
| TOTAL | 8,076 | 11,584 | 14,176 | 15,825 | 17,203 | 19,778 | 21,640 | 21,074 |

n = Revised * Excludes Active Duty Military Personnel

1980 figures are the average of January to June. 1980 is latest data available at Blue Book deadline.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor.

POPULATION

Alaska's Population by Region

| Year | Total Alaska | Southeast | Southcentral | Southwest | Interior | Northwest |
|------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1800 | 33,426 | 7,748 | 4,352 | 13,914 | 2,588 | 4,844 |
| 1890 | 32,052 | 8,038 | 6,112 | 12,071 | 2,333 | 3,498 |
| 1900 | 63,592 | 14,350 | 10,000 | 13,000 | 5,600 | 20,642 |
| 1910 | 64,356 | 15,216 | 12,900 | 12,049 | 13,084 | 11,127 |
| 1920 | 55,036 | 17,402 | 11,173 | 11,541 | 7,864 | 8,956 |
| 1930 | 59,278 | 19,304 | 11,880 | 12,118 | 8,246 | 7,730 |
| 1940 | 72,524 | 25,241 | 14,881 | 12,846 | 10,345 | 9,211 |
| 1950 | 128,643 | 28,203 | 50,093 | 17,715 | 23,068 | 9,824 |
| 1960 | 226,167 | 35,403 | 108,851 | 21,001 | 49,126 | 11,784 |
| 1970 | 300,382 | 42,565 | 162,001 | 25,491 | 56,479 | 12,846 |
| 1974 | 351,159 | 50,232 | 194,580 | 28,185 | 63,151 | 15,042 |
| 1975 | 404,634 | 60,438 | 229,492 | 28,428 | 78,614 | 17,862 |
| 1978 | 413,280 | 51,172 | 244,058 | 28,488 | 68,572 | 21,041 |
| 1977 | 411,211 | 53,162 | 252,838 | 28,512 | 58,208 | 20,493 |
| 1980 | 400,331 | 53,813 | 235,465 | 28,659 | 67,154 | 15,440 |
| 1981 | 435,300 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1982 | 460,037 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

Note: Revised totals and estimates have been made for 1970 forward but are not available by region. They include: 1970 (302,580); 1971 (311,200); 1972 (320,000); 1973 (330,000); 1974 (344,000); 1975 (383,100); 1976 (410,700); 1977 (413,100); 1978 (403,100); 1979 (400,600); 1980 (401,850). These figures and the 1981 and 1982 totals were taken from "Preliminary State Intercensal Estimates," released 24 June 1981 by the Chief, Local Area Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Note that the date of estimation for each year 1971-1979 and 1981, 1982 is July 1st; for 1970 and 1980, the final census figures (rounded to the nearest 1,000) are as of April 1st.

(Source: Alaska Department of Labor)

Distribution of Total Population by Size of Place

| Size of Place | 1980 | | 1970 | | 1982 | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number of Places | Percent of Total Population | Number of Places | Percent of Total Population | Number of Places | Percent of Total Population |
| Places of less than 1,000 | — | 118,448 | 51.5 | — | 117,017 | 39.0 |
| 1,000-1,500 | 10 | 12,444 | 5.5 | 13 | 15,170 | 5.1 |
| 1,500-2,000 | 4 | 7,032 | 3.1 | 4 | 6,918 | 2.3 |
| 2,000-2,500 | 2 | 4,478 | 2.0 | 7 | 15,785 | 5.2 |
| 2,500-5,000 | 2 | 5,865 | 2.6 | 6 | 21,355 | 7.1 |
| 5,000-10,000 | 3 | 22,354 | 9.9 | 6 | 43,288 | 14.4 |
| 10,000-25,000 | 1 | 13,311 | 5.0 | 2 | 32,000 | 10.9 |
| 25,000 or more | 1 | 44,237 | 19.8 | 1 | 40,020 | 18.0 |

Note: The population listed for "places of less than 1,000" includes people living near to but not within the boundaries of larger communities as well as those living in small towns or small gatherings. (Source: Department of Labor)

Estimated components of Net Change in Alaska's Population

| Year | Total Population | Net Change | Net Civilian Migration | Natural Increase | Net Military Migration |
|-------|------------------|------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1950 | 138,000 | — | — | — | — |
| 1955 | 221,000 | 83,000 | 34,980 | 24,100 | 24,000 |
| 1960 | 226,000 | 5,000 | 11,100 | 31,900 | (15,800) |
| 1965 | 265,000 | 39,000 | 4,000 | 34,500 | 500 |
| 1970 | 300,382 | 37,382 | 14,972 | 25,410 | (3,000) |
| 1975* | 383,100 | 80,520 | 57,830 | 26,190 | (5,500) |
| 1980* | 401,850 | 18,750 | (13,380) | 33,640 | (1,510) |

Source: Estimate from Alaska Regional Population and Employment, G.W. Rogers.
Source Note: Unless otherwise noted, all population statistics for 1980 and prior years are from G.W. Rogers and R.A. Cooley, Alaska's Population and Economy and Alaska Department of Labor.

* Revised by Alaska Department of Labor

Major Components of Alaska's Population Growth

| Year | Alaska | Native | Non-Native | Military |
|------|---------|--------|------------|----------|
| 1880 | 33,426 | 32,998 | 430 | — |
| 1890 | 32,052 | 25,354 | 4,298 | — |
| 1900 | 63,592 | 29,542 | 30,450 | — |
| 1910 | 64,356 | 25,331 | 36,400 | — |
| 1920 | 55,036 | 26,558 | 28,222 | 250 |
| 1930 | 59,278 | 29,883 | 29,045 | 250 |
| 1940 | 72,524 | 32,458 | 39,586 | 500 |
| 1950 | 120,643 | 33,863 | 74,373 | 20,407 |
| 1960 | 226,167 | 43,081 | 150,394 | 32,692 |
| 1970 | 300,382 | 50,554 | 219,828 | 30,000 |
| 1980 | 401,851 | 63,867 | 315,981 | 22,003 |

(Source 1980 population figures: Alaska Department of Labor)

Persons by Sex, Race, and Age

| | ALL RACES | | | | | | WHITE | | | | BLACK | | | | OTHER RACES | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|------|------|-------|--------|-------|------------|------|-------------|------|--------|--|
| | BOTH SEXES | | MALE | | FEMALE | | BOTH SEXES | | MALE | | FEMALE | | BOTH SEXES | | MALE | | FEMALE | |
| | 1974 | 1980 | 1974 | 1980 | 1974 | 1980 | 1974 | 1980 | 1974 | 1980 | 1974 | 1980 | 1974 | 1980 | 1974 | 1980 | | |
| Under 5 Years Old | 30777 | 19941 | 16833 | 28043 | 14113 | 13602 | 1587 | 891 | 794 | 917 | 4702 | 4145 | | | | | | |
| 5 to 9 Years Old | 39917 | 17297 | 17020 | 25264 | 13018 | 12254 | 1327 | 876 | 561 | 824 | 4211 | 4113 | | | | | | |
| 10 to 14 Years Old | 34166 | 17671 | 16542 | 21534 | 12781 | 11657 | 1003 | 499 | 504 | 845 | 4474 | 4181 | | | | | | |
| 15 to 19 Years Old | 36980 | 19743 | 17237 | 26321 | 15214 | 12107 | 1190 | 656 | 534 | 949 | 4473 | 4596 | | | | | | |
| 20 to 24 Years Old | 45037 | 24153 | 20705 | 34130 | 18283 | 15847 | 2403 | 1505 | 828 | 857 | 4363 | 4160 | | | | | | |
| 25 to 29 Years Old | 48542 | 25529 | 23012 | 36899 | 20594 | 18293 | 2148 | 1268 | 878 | 747 | 3757 | 3740 | | | | | | |
| 30 to 34 Years Old | 41918 | 22561 | 19353 | 34614 | 19154 | 15790 | 1179 | 729 | 458 | 603 | 2928 | 3115 | | | | | | |
| 35 to 39 Years Old | 31182 | 17061 | 14181 | 25864 | 14279 | 11543 | 742 | 423 | 319 | 457 | 2299 | 2277 | | | | | | |
| 40 to 44 Years Old | 22570 | 12416 | 10160 | 17319 | 10237 | 8112 | 593 | 335 | 258 | 342 | 1810 | 1790 | | | | | | |
| 45 to 49 Years Old | 18355 | 9958 | 8399 | 13748 | 8129 | 6611 | 457 | 252 | 203 | 318 | 1523 | 1583 | | | | | | |
| 50 to 54 Years Old | 15401 | 8484 | 7117 | 12867 | 7218 | 5643 | 347 | 187 | 164 | 247 | 1219 | 1304 | | | | | | |
| 55 to 59 Years Old | 12597 | 6769 | 5823 | 10218 | 5377 | 4240 | 264 | 137 | 129 | 211 | 1105 | 1028 | | | | | | |
| 60 to 64 Years Old | 8095 | 4297 | 3766 | 6136 | 3564 | 2532 | 114 | 66 | 80 | 140 | 787 | 786 | | | | | | |
| 65 to 69 Years Old | 5181 | 2731 | 2160 | 3762 | 2000 | 1762 | 100 | 56 | 44 | 129 | 675 | 654 | | | | | | |
| 70 to 74 Years Old | 3109 | 1541 | 1168 | 2188 | 1060 | 1126 | 63 | 32 | 33 | 86 | 418 | 407 | | | | | | |
| 75 to 79 Years Old | 1843 | 884 | 639 | 1239 | 575 | 664 | 37 | 18 | 15 | 57 | 291 | 280 | | | | | | |
| 80 to 84 Years Old | 769 | 350 | 219 | 523 | 235 | 290 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 23 | 114 | 123 | | | | | | |
| 85 to 89 Years Old | 618 | 247 | 171 | 409 | 145 | 264 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 291 | 100 | 101 | | | | | | |
| Under 15 Years Old | 161804 | 55465 | 52295 | 77667 | 40152 | 37715 | 2917 | 1778 | 1941 | 26076 | 13337 | 12729 | | | | | | |
| 15 to 64 Years Old | 281091 | 151103 | 129948 | 222465 | 120749 | 101216 | 8408 | 5378 | 2011 | 48137 | 24718 | 24361 | | | | | | |
| 65 Years and Over | 11530 | 5753 | 5777 | 8123 | 4015 | 4008 | 213 | 109 | 104 | 3194 | 1629 | 1544 | | | | | | |

* Figures are based upon preliminary totals. The revised total population for Alaska is 401,851.