

Approved 4-11-92
Date

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Legislative, Judicial & Congressional Apportionment

The meeting was called to order by Representative Joan Adam at
Chairperson

1:40 a.m./p.m. on Wednesday, April 8, 1992 in room 521-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Mary Galligan, Legislative Research Department
Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statutes' Office
Bob Coldsnow, Revisor of Statutes' Office
Ellie Luthye, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Rex Crowell
Senator Lana Oleen
Senator Ed Reilly
Representative Jim Lowther
Senator Ben Vidricksen
Eldon Perkins, Emporia
Joe Wood, Chairman of the Emporia Chamber of Commerce
Representative Kent Glasscock

The House Legislative, Judicial and Congressional Apportionment Committee was called to order by Representative Joan Adam, Chair, at 1:40 p.m. on Wednesday, April 8th, 1992 in Room 521-S. All members were present.

The Chair stated the agenda for the meeting was to hold hearings on SB 767 and to take action if time permits.

However, the first order of business was to adopt the special report, which was prepared by Bob Coldsnow, Revisor, which outlined the guidelines for reapportionment. Representative Snowbarger requested the committee be given the deadline of Friday, April 10th to approve or disapprove this report so the members would have time to review the report. (Attachment 1)

Representative Adam then opened hearings on SB 767.

She called on Representative Rex Crowell who asked that Vidricksen II be substituted for the map which was passed by the Senate. (Attachments 2 and 3). He stated the common community of interest for Montgomery, Chautauqua, Elk, Greenwood and Lyon Counties is to the Southeast and East. He stated it was his opinion if these counties are put in a district with Wichita, the people from these counties would not have a chance to participate in the election process. (Attachment 4) He stood for questions.

The Chair next called on Senator Oleen. She stated Vidricksen II came out of the committee on a straight party line vote and was amended in the Senate, one amendment offered by the Senate Minority Leader and one by herself. The proposed plan that was adopted by the Senate passed on a 30-8 vote with 2 passing. Of those 30 votes 15 were Republicans and 15 were Democrats so the plan had bi-partisan support. She stated she had always contended that Riley/Geary Counties stay together as they have been since statehood. She further stated the largest industry in the state, in terms of federal dollars, was the military and the ties to Fort Leavenworth was significant. (Attachment 5) She stood for questions.

Senator Reilly next spoke in support of SB 767. He stated in view of the importance of the military to the state, and the intimate cooperation the area had received from members of Congress, current as well as past, he felt it was important for Riley/Geary Counties to remain in the 2nd district. He further stated there is a strong relationship between Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth and the people of Riley/Geary Counties, in that they share a social relationship as well as political. He commented Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth also share many services. (Attachment 6) He stood for questions.

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Legislative, Judicial & Congressional Apportionment,
room 521-S, Statehouse, at 1:40 a.m./p.m. on Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Representative Jim Lowther presented testimony in opposition to SB 767. He stated Lyon County had a great deal in common with the counties to the north, south and especially east and, in issues before the Legislature, the interest of Lyon County would best be served by being in the 2nd district. (Attachment 7)

Senator Vidricksen next spoke to the committee. He stated he felt the Vidricksen II map, or 767 as amended, was the best map to meet all the criteria and guidelines of deviation, compactness and maintaining community of interests. He responded to a question by Representative Snowbarger regarding urban versus rural districts, remarking that with the amended Vidricksen II map there would be two urban districts, 4th and 3rd, and 2 rural districts, 1st and 2nd, which he felt was very important. (On the Vidricksen II map these are numbers 2 and 4 urban and 1 and 3 rural) He stood for questions.

Eldon Perkins from Emporia presented testimony stating that Lyon County had many ties, trade wise, cultural wise and commerce wise, with the eastern part of the state and few with the western part. He further stated the districts should be drawn on the basis of where the best representation of the people would come from and the people of Lyon County feel their most effective representation would come from being in the 2nd District.

Joe Wood, Chairman of the Emporia Chamber of Commerce, was next to present testimony to the committee. He stated the main interests of Lyon County were manufacturing and retail with agriculture being at the bottom of the list, therefore, they did not have much in common with western Kansas. He further stated their best interests would be served by being in the 2nd District.

Kent Glasscock, Representative from the 62nd District, stated the feelings of the people in Riley County were extremely strong that Riley County be in eastern Kansas and therefore they support the Senate map.

Written testimony was presented to the committee from Pat Alexander, Chairman of the Board of Manhattan Chamber of Commerce. She did not appear before the committee. She stated in a chamber survey done last fall, with over 250 responses, 92% of the members preferred to remain in the 2nd District and recognizing that compromises are required by all concerned, the Chamber feels SB 767 is an acceptable plan from the interest of Manhattan. (Attachment 8)

Written testimony is attached which was distributed to the committee members following the meeting as it arrived too late for distribution at the time of the meeting. This testimony, from the Junction City Chamber of Commerce, strongly endorses the Congressional Redistricting Map as amended by the Kansas Senate. (Attachment 9)

There were no other proponents or opponents to appear before the committee and the Chair closed hearings on SB 767.

The Chair made the statement that to be fair to everyone to argue their point and have a vote, a ruling would be made to not allow substitute motions but each amendment would be voted upon on its merit. Representative Snowbarger stated he understood the Chair to say she wanted full and fair discussion of all the ideas the committee wanted to discuss and he wanted to clarify that the Chair would act on all motions before the committee before final action to adopt a bill. The Chair reiterated this would be the procedure.

Representative Krehbiel presented a map (Attachment 10) which would place Reno County in the 4th District, Douglas in the 2nd District, would split Riley/Geary and put Geary in the 1st and Riley in the 2nd. This map also would put Waubaussee in the 2nd, Wilson and Woodson Counties in the 4th and put Montgomery in the 2nd district. He stated the overall deviation on this proposal was .50 and was less than the Congressional plan adopted by the Senate, which was .94. He offered this map as an amendment to SB 767 and moved the adoption of the amendment. Representative Gomez seconded the motion. Following discussion from the Committee, the Chair called for a vote. The motion to amend SB 767 passed on a vote of 10-9. Representatives Chronister, Fuller, Hendrix, Long, Mead, Roe, Shore, Smith and Snowbarger wished their "no" vote to be recorded.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Legislative, Judicial & Congressional Apportionment
room 521-S, Statehouse, at 1:40 a.m./p.m. on Wednesday, April 8, 1992

Representative Chronister moved that the proposed Congressional plan entitled "Vidricksen II" be a further amendment to the plan presented by Representative Krehbiel. She stated the deviation on this map was 0.34, the community of interest in Southeast Kansas was held together, it maintained Reno in the 4th district and retained the integrity of the Riley/Geary County community. Representative Shore seconded the motion. Following discussion the Chair called for a vote. The motion failed on a 9-10 vote. Representatives Chronister, Fuller, Hendrix, Long, Mead, Roe, Shore, Smith and Snowbarger wished their "yes" vote recorded.

Representative Long offered an amendment which would place Morris County in the 2nd District, Coffey in the 1st District and Harper in the 4th District. Following discussion regarding the variances and the hesitation of the Chair to present this amendment without a map showing these changes, Representative Long withdrew his amendment.

A motion was made by Representative Blumenthal to report SB 767, as amended, favorable for passage, seconded by Representative Reardon. The motion passed on a vote of 109. Representatives Chronister, Fuller, Hendrix, Long, Mead, Roe, Shore, Smith and Snowbarger wished their "no" vote to be recorded.

The Chair adjourned the meeting at 3:00 p.m.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL AND
CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT

The Committee on Legislative, Judicial and Congressional Apportionment makes the following special report and recommendations on House Bill No. 3083:

Upon adjournment sine die of the 1991 session, the regular standing committees of the House and Senate were authorized by the Legislative Coordinating Council as 1991 interim committees to meet as authorized, jointly or separately, to begin preparation for the reapportionment matters to be determined in the regular 1992 session in accordance with the Kansas and United States Constitutions. The joint standing committees represented by joint subcommittees commenced public hearings and meetings in July 1991 for the purpose of presenting at the regular session of 1992 bills reapportioning the House and Senate districts in accordance with the mandate of Art. 10, Sec. 1(a) of the Kansas Constitution. Notice of the committee meetings and hearings was given in accordance with law, rules of the Legislative Coordinating Council, House and Senate and custom and procedure of the Committees. Oral and written presentations were made by members of the public at meetings of the subcommittees and the joint standing committees meeting jointly and, also, as they met separately. Since the convening of the 1992 regular session the standing committees have met separately.

Subcommittees, representative of members from both chambers of the legislature, met in eight regional public meetings during July, 1991. Meetings were held in Parsons, Wichita, Hutchinson, Hays, Garden City, Manhattan, Kansas City and Johnson County. Minutes of these meetings were prepared by the Legislative Research Department and are on file in accordance with the policies of the Legislative Coordinating Council.

The joint standing committees began meetings in August, 1991 and continued meeting throughout the 1991 interim either jointly or separately as needed. Regional subcommittees for the House and for the Senate were established for the purpose of developing proposed regional redistricting plans for consideration by their respective full committees, and the development of a statewide reapportionment plan. All of these meetings were open public meetings.

Standards for reapportionment as suggested by legislators and members of the public and the rationale for such standards were duly and thoroughly discussed and considered by the members of the joint standing committees in determining guidelines and criteria to be considered by the committees in the development of each chamber's respective plan for reapportionment.

Guidelines for Reapportionment:

Having considered the oral and written presentations, pertinent provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and statutes of the state of Kansas, the relevant case law expressed in judicial decisions and sources in the field of reapportionment, the following guidelines as developed and adopted by the joint standing committees were used by the committee in formulating its plan for reapportionment of the House legislative districts and are recommended as the criteria to be used in considering House Bill No. 3083:

Legislative, Judicial & Congressional
Apportionment

April 8, 1992
Attachment 1

1. Districts should be numerically as equal in population as practicable. Deviations should not exceed plus or minus 5% of the ideal population of 19,563 for each House district, except in unusual circumstances. (The range of deviation for House districts could be plus or minus 978, for districts that could range in population from 18,585 to 20,541. The overall deviation for House districts could be 1,956 persons.)

As required by the U.S. Constitution and the case law of both the state and federal courts interpreting the same, the districts should be numerically equal in population as nearly as practicable. However, the U.S. Supreme Court has determined that population variances having an overall range within 10% are de minimis and need not be explained or justified on a rational state policy basis. Kansas is one of the relatively less populated states and population of House districts in Kansas is relatively small in comparison to a large majority of the other states. One percent (1%) deviation from the ideal population for a House district is only 196 people and a five percent (5%) deviation is only 978 people. These population variance guidelines permit a very reasonable equality in the House districts since the variance in the number of persons within these guidelines permits a practical attainment of numerical equality especially when other factors are considered, such as the relatively large geographical area contained in many Kansas districts in relation to population.

2. The "building blocks" to be used for drawing district boundaries shall be precincts (VTDs) as described on official 1990 U.S. Census maps.

The Kansas Legislature in 1985 elected to participate in the 1990 U.S. Census Redistricting Data Program. In U.S. Census terminology a voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas, such as, election districts, precincts and wards established by state and local governments for purposes of elections. In Kansas "precinct" is the term used for such election areas, including individual wards or townships. For 1990 U.S. Census purposes, under the 1990 U.S. Census Redistricting Data Program, Kansas outlined the boundaries of VTDs (Kansas precincts) on census maps. On the 1990 U.S. Census official maps and in the population data each VTD (Kansas precinct) is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. In addition to the traditional method of tabulating the U.S. Decennial Census data, for the 1990 U.S. Decennial Census in participating states such as Kansas, the data was tabulated and reported by VTDs (Kansas precincts). Also, the official 1990 U.S. Census map sets contain VTD (Kansas precincts) boundary outline maps by counties upon which each VTD's unique code is shown.

While the 1990 U.S. Census was tabulated down to census blocks, the smallest practical unit available to the committee for the census data for redistricting is the precinct, which is generally used within cities or in townships adjacent to cities. Otherwise townships are the smallest election unit available as a "building block" for drawing district boundaries. Precinct boundaries are established by county election officials generally with a view towards the most practical and efficient management and conduct of elections considering all the

federal and state laws, such as handicap access, governing access to the ballot. Most of these units now use prominent natural or man-made visible ground or geographic features as boundaries. Thus, following rather than disregarding these precinct census divisions aided in establishing well-defined House districts easily identifiable and easily understandable by the voters. If the legislature should in general disregard these precinct boundaries, local election officials would be faced with the considerable task of reorganizing precincts in time to comply with all the election laws and candidate filing deadlines.

The format for the printing of House Bill No. 3083 results from the utilization of the report generating capabilities of the legislative reapportionment computer system and a need to create bills in a short period of time. The system permits quick and accurate proofing of districts and insures that no precinct of the state is omitted from a district and that no precinct is included in two or more districts. It is anticipated that a table of the VTD codes with their 1990 U.S. Census official VTD (Kansas precinct) names by counties will be published in the Kansas Statutes Annotated as a Revisor's note along with this bill as codified by the Revisor. A great number of precincts (or "building blocks") include more people in each unit than a 1% deviation from the ideal population (196 people). Therefore, it was difficult to create districts as equal in population as practicable and not come close to the limit of the population deviation guidelines.

As in the 1988 state census, the 1990 U.S. Census reflects areas called exclaves, enclaves and split townships. Exclaves are areas which a city has annexed as a part of the city but which are not contiguous with the main part of the city. Enclaves are unincorporated parts of townships which lie within the corporate limits of an adjoining city but which have not been annexed into the city. Split townships are found where a city or part of a city separates a township into two or more noncontiguous parts. A few rare exceptions to these enclaves being unincorporated are instances where third class cities have been organized within a township and the third class city has become surrounded by an adjoining city's annexations of other township territory. In the 1990 U.S. Census geography and data, each of these types of areas have their own unique identifier code within each county. The local election officials under current law are supposed to treat each of these types of areas as a separate precinct. This has alleviated and minimized the myriad of problems these areas created for the 1989 House reapportionment.

Especially in larger cities and metropolitan areas, these basic units each represent a considerably higher percentage of the ideal population of a district. Large precincts frequently are surrounded by equally high population precincts thereby making it very difficult to create districts with low population deviations when all surrounding districts were considered.

3. Districts should be as compact as possible and contiguous.

In working with this criterion or guideline the committee took into account the availability and facility of transportation and communication between the people in a proposed district, between the people and candidates in the district and between the people and their

elected representatives. Compactness is limited by variances caused by the shape of counties, VTD's (i.e. precinct and township lines), natural boundaries, population density and the need to retain compactness of adjacent districts. The compactness of each House district must be related also to the overall approach used in developing districts of population as equal as practicable. Most of Kansas exhibits a settlement pattern characterized by relatively densely populated areas interspersed within very sparsely populated areas which contributes to the difficulty of drawing districts in a compact manner. Wherever feasible in the plan contained in this bill, districts within densely populated areas have been drawn as compact as possible. However, in many instances this necessitated drawing other districts in the vicinity of such densely populated areas which give an appearance of noncompactness. In sparsely populated areas where districts by necessity cover several counties, location and design of highways were instrumental in determining the shape of districts. By considering these factors communication between the people and their representatives is accommodated to the best extent possible.

4. The integrity and priority of existing political subdivisions should be preserved as far as practicable.

Presentations were made to the committee urging adherence to the criteria of maintaining the integrity of counties and cities and deploring needless division thereof in the formation of districts. It is clear that in many situations county and city boundaries define political, economical and social boundaries of population groups. Furthermore, organizations with legitimate political concerns are constituted along local political subdivision lines. Therefore, unnecessary division of county and city lines in reapportionment was avoided to the extent possible. On occasion because of very unusual circumstances it was imposible to do this. An example is the unincorporated third class community of Rose Hill split between the 77th and 78th districts. Rose Hill is divided by the boundary between two townships which have not been subdivided into more than one precinct. The precinct needed to unite Rose Hill has 1,553 people which represents 7.93% an ideal district. The ripple effect of moving a precinct of this size would be felt over a large area of the state. Under House Bill No. 3083 there has been an improvement over the 1989 reapportionment in lowering the number of counties which were divided.

In 1989 fifty counties were divided. HB 3083 reduces this number to forty eight.

5. There should be recognition of similarities of interest. Social, cultural, racial, ethnic and economic interests common to the population of the area, which are probably subjects of legislative action (generally termed "communities of interest") should be considered.

The committee considered this guideline in determining whether an area should be included within or excluded from a proposed district in order that all citizens of the district would be represented reasonably, fairly and effectively. Examples of such interests, among others, are those common to an urban area, a rural area, an industrial area or an agricultural area and those common to areas where people share similar living standards, racial and ethnic concerns, use the same transportation facilities, share school districts, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process.

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

As a result of the 1982 amendments to the Voting Rights Act the U.S. Decennial Census was reported by both total populations and voting age populations for the ethnic classifications of white, black, American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander or "other" and for Hispanic and nonHispanic origin. The VTD (precinct) data was tabulated in the same manner and totaled under these classifications. Therefore, the legislature was able to provide for the preservation of minority interests wherever they were concentrated in sufficient numbers to provide for minority interest districts without radical "racial gerrymandering" and the loss of reasonably compact districts.

The two districts in Wyandotte County of African-American majorities located in the Northeast part of Kansas City, Kansas, were redrawn to distribute more evenly the African-American population. District 34 has a total 70.15% African-American population and a voting age African-American population of 67.27%. District 35 has a total 67.17% African-American population and a voting age African-American population of 63.07%. District 36 which adjoins Districts 34 and 35 to the West has a total 32.63% African-American population and a voting age African-American population of 28.99%. District 37 which lies to the South of District 34 has a total 15.96% African-American population and a voting age population of 14.00%. District 36 has an African-American population sufficient to possibly influence an election.

In Sedgwick County in the North-central part of Wichita the present AfricanAmerican district (District 89) was retained and has a total 55.16% African-American population and a voting age African-American population of 49.96%. District 84 which adjoins District 89 on the South was redrawn to have a total 54.04% African-American population and a voting age AfricanAmerican population of 50.59%. Because of population gains in Wichita another district was added. It is District 103, which adjoins Districts 89 and 84 to the West, and has a total 15.30% African-American population and a voting age African-American population of 13.55%. District 103 also has a total 20.98% population of Hispanic origin with a voting age population of Hispanic origin of 16.65%. The remaining population of Hispanic origin in Wichita is fairly well distributed throughout the city and does not represent any appreciable percentage of the population of a district as it does in District 103 where it has been possible to retain intact the most significant concentration of persons of Hispanic origin in Wichita.

7. Districts should not be drawn to protect or defeat an incumbent representative.

The committee was aware, as have been the courts, that reapportionment inevitably has sharp political impact which means that political decisions must be made by those charged with the task and that politics and political considerations are inseparable from districting and apportionment. Districting without regard for political impact may produce, whether intended or not, the most grossly gerrymandered results. Political fairness is an appropriate goal of reapportionment and there are legitimate interests to be served by allowing incumbents and their constituents to maintain existing relationships and in affording incumbents fair opportunities to seek re-election. Accordingly, the committee considered whether the plan recommended in this bill is politically fair and whether it needlessly prejudices the legitimate interests of incumbents and their constituents.

The House was reapportioned pursuant to the Kansas Constitution in 1989 using the 1988 State Census. The 1989 reapportionment provided for the major shift of representative districts as a result of the population changes which occurred over the decade since the 1979 reapportionment. With only a two-year period between the 1988 state census and the 1990 U.S. Decennial Census, as adjusted pursuant to the Kansas Constitution, there were relatively minor shifts in population. Therefore relative minor adjustments in boundaries were necessary. As a natural result of these circumstances, in the great majority of districts incumbents will be able to maintain existing relationships with most of their constituents. This will lessen the confusion and impact on the voters of two reapportionments in a very short period of time.

8. The basis for legislative redistricting is the 1990 U.S. Decennial Census as adjusted by the Kansas Secretary of State pursuant to Article 10, Sec. 1 of the Constitution of the State of Kansas and K.S.A. 11-301 et seq.

Article 10, Sec. 1(a) of the Kansas Constitution mandates the use of the 1990 U.S. Decennial Census as adjusted pursuant to its provisions as the population database for reapportionment in 1992. In accordance with K.S.A. 11-301 et seq. adjusted census figures have been compiled within each VTD (precinct) for each piece of the 1990 U.S. Decennial Census information therein.

9. Districts should be easily identifiable and understandable by voters.

This guideline is closely related to numbers 3, 4 and 5 above. Districts that are compact, contiguous, incorporate existing political boundaries and incorporate communities of interests tend to be easily identified and understood.

As to all of the foregoing guidelines used by the committee and recommended to the House as a whole, their applicability, priority and scope, other than population equality, depend on circumstances unique to the area under consideration. To the extent required by the U.S. Constitution, population equality controlled and was always considered by the committee.

Consideration of Plans Submitted to the Committee:

Various individual legislators, local governmental groups and private groups or individuals submitted suggestions or plans for all or a portion of the state. The committee kept foremost in mind that the legislature is responsible for enacting a reapportionment plan, and this cannot be delegated to others or assumed by them.

All of the suggestions or other reapportionment plans submitted to the committee were carefully considered. It is recognized that for each legislative body there are many potential plans which may pass constitutional muster and reflect on their face roughly comparable apportionment wisdom; but, within such plans may be dubious political considerations or implications that are not readily apparent and would be difficult to detect and evaluate without the full and complete

consideration and study which has been given by the committee to this bill. Many of the plans and proposals contained valuable suggestions for solving specific problems. Proper weight was given to the reasons underlying all such plans and proposals. However, innumerable districts ideal for particular communities can be constructed if each is considered in isolation; but, when the entire state is divided into a specified number of districts, that which may appear ideal for one place or another must be subordinated to the goal of fair and reasonable apportionment of the whole state. That is the goal sought and upon which recommendations to the House contained in this bill are based.

Reapportionment Plan Recommended and Introduced for
Adoption by the House:

Even with the benefit of the 1989 House reapportionment, formation of district lines was a complex task, and innumerable decisions had to be made at each stage of the process. In many instances where population data shifts required more than usual adjustment, several false starts were necessary before a district could be formed which reasonably conformed with the criteria and which would not interfere with the reasonable formation of adjacent districts. As the formation process proceeded, it was often necessary to go back to previously formed districts and readjust the boundaries to solve some theretofore unforeseen difficulty.

The legal descriptions of the recommended districts as expressed by the VTD (precinct) codes are contained in House Bill No. 3083. Maps delineating these districts and district statistics are set forth in reports all of which are on file in the Legislative Research Department.

The following table is an expression of the distribution of the "relative" of "% Deviation" of the districts contained in House Bill No. 3083:

<u>Range of "% Distribution"</u> <u>(ignoring plus or minus)</u>	<u>Districts</u> <u>in Range</u>
0.0% to 1.0%	22
1.1% to 2.0%	18
2.1% to 3.0%	28
3.1% to 4.0%	28
4.1% to 5.0%	<u>29</u>
	125 Districts

Forty of the districts (32%) are within 2% of the ideal population; and, 68 of the districts (54.4%) are within 3% of the ideal population.

Representative Joan Adam
Chairperson

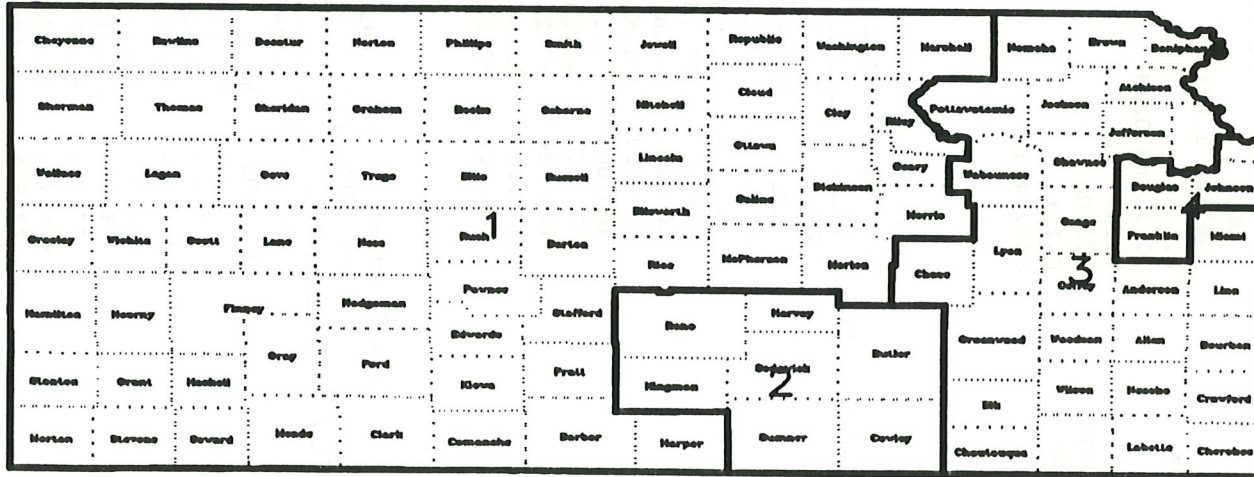
PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS SB 767 AS AMENDED

KLRD2
March 31, 1992
mkg

42 352169 N 0 100 200 300 MI 42 352169 N 93 784843 N

LEGEND

- County Boundary
- Dist. Boundary (CONG)
- 19 County



Plan name: VIDRICKSEN 2 (KLRD COPY)
Overall deviation = .34% (2,132 pop.)

34 647835 N 0 100 200 300 MI 34 647835 N 93 784843 N

April 8, 1992
 Attachment 2
 Legislative, Judicial & Congressional Apportionment

DB: KANSAS

Congressional District Statistics
 SB 767 AS AMENDED BY SENATE COMMITTEE 3/31/92
 Plan: VIDRICKSEN 2 (KLRD COPY)

Date: 3/31/92
 Time: 2:04 p.m.
 Page: 1

Plan type: 1992 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN TYPE

District Name	Number Members	Total Population	Ideal Population	District Variance	% District Variance
District 1	1	618,876	619,394	-518	-0.08%
District 2	1	618,707	619,394	-687	-0.11%
District 3	1	619,152	619,394	-242	-0.04%
District 4	1	620,839	619,394	1,445	0.23%
Total	4	2,477,574	2,477,576	-2	0.00%

PLANWIDE STATISTICS:

Range of populations: 618,707 to 620,839
 Ratio range: 1.0034
 Absolute range: -687 to 1,445
 Absolute overall range: 2,132
 Relative range: -0.11 to 0.23%
 Relative overall range: 0.34%
 Absolute mean deviation: 723.00
 Relative mean deviation: 0.12%
 Standard deviation: 849.5413

Total Populations, All Ages
 Plan: VIDRICKSEN 2 (KLRD COPY)

Plan type: 1992 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN TYPE

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	618,876	569,019	19,727	2,872	7,564	19,694
	100.00%	91.94%	3.19%	0.46%	1.22%	3.18%
District 2	618,707	549,768	39,900	6,545	9,731	12,763
	100.00%	88.86%	6.45%	1.06%	1.57%	2.06%
District 3	619,152	571,614	28,457	7,844	4,058	7,179
	100.00%	92.32%	4.60%	1.27%	0.66%	1.16%
District 4	620,839	541,585	54,992	4,704	10,397	9,161
	100.00%	87.23%	8.86%	0.76%	1.67%	1.48%
Total	2,477,574	2,231,986	143,076	21,965	31,750	48,797
	100.00%	90.09%	5.77%	0.89%	1.28%	1.97%

Racial Breakdown of Voting Age Populations
 Plan: VIDRICKSEN 2 (KLRD COPY)

Plan type: 1992 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN TYPE

District Name	Total Voting Age	Voting Age White	Voting Age Black	Voting Age Am. Ind.	Voting Age Asian/PI	Voting Age Other
District 1	454,321	422,107	13,373	1,941	5,108	11,792
	73.41%	92.91%	2.94%	0.43%	1.12%	2.60%
District 2	448,504	404,786	25,540	4,260	6,333	7,585
	72.49%	90.25%	5.69%	0.95%	1.41%	1.69%
District 3	456,364	424,052	19,739	5,112	2,861	4,600
	73.71%	92.92%	4.33%	1.12%	0.63%	1.01%
District 4	456,771	404,541	35,798	3,376	7,277	5,779
	73.57%	88.57%	7.84%	0.74%	1.59%	1.27%
Total	1,815,960	1,655,486	94,450	14,689	21,579	29,756
	73.30%	91.16%	5.20%	0.81%	1.19%	1.64%

CONGRESS SEN PASSED 4/3/92



100

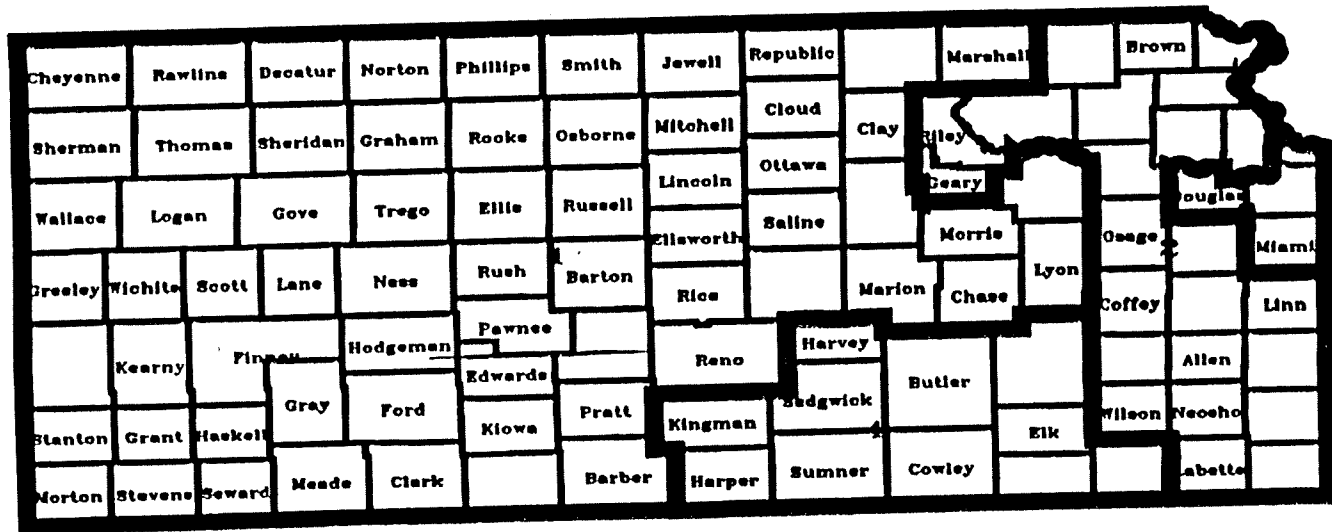
200

300

400 MI

LEGEND

-  County Boundary
-  Dist. Boundary (CONG)
- 19 County



Variance.94

100

200

300

400 MI

State of Kansas

REX CROWELL
REPRESENTATIVE, SEVENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT
GREENWOOD, ELK, CHAUTAUQUA,
MONTGOMERY AND BUTLER COUNTIES



TOPEKA

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
RANKING REPUBLICAN: TRANSPORTATION
MEMBER: TAXATION
CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE

Testimony to House Apportionment Committee

April 9, 1992

RE: SB 767

Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I want to thank you for providing me an opportunity to testify on SB 767.

I am here to request that you substitute the congressional reapportionment map known as Vidricksen II in place of the Senate-passed map. Vidricksen II is the map which was passed by the Senate Apportionment Committee.

The common community of interest for Montgomery, Chautauqua, Elk, Greenwood and Lyon Counties is to the Southeast and East.

It is my opinion that if Montgomery, Elk, Chautauqua and Greenwood Counties are put in a district with Wichita, people from those counties will never have an opportunity to elect a congressman from their area. This, in a sense, will disenfranchise them.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Rex Crowell". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Rex Crowell
State Representative
76th District

RE:mg

Legislative, Judicial & Congressional
Reapportionment

April 8, 1992

Attachment 4

LANA OLEEN
 SENATOR, 22ND DISTRICT
 RILEY AND GEARY COUNTIES



TOPEKA

SENATE CHAMBER

LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE
 1-800-432-3924

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

CHAIRMAN: GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
 LEGISLATIVE EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

VICE-CHAIRMAN: CONFIRMATIONS
 LABOR, INDUSTRY, SMALL BUS.

MEMBER: ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION
 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
 JUDICIARY
 ARTS/CULTURAL RESOURCES

COMMISSIONS: KANSAS SENTENCING
 WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING
 DACOWITS—U.S. DEPT. OF DEFENSE

April 8, 1992

TESTIMONY ON SB 767

HOUSE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE

Chairman Adam and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to offer my remarks today in support of SB 767.

On week ago the Senate finally reached a bi-partisan agreement, with 14 Democrats and 16 Republicans compromising in an effort to create a Congressional reapportionment map that the Legislature could support and one where the citizens of Kansas could be best served. The map that the Senate passed kept Geary and Riley counties in the same district. There are very strong reasons for doing this, which include:

1. The "community of interest" generated through years by our people, through our own organizations and by interlocal agreements of our elected representatives are vital to the economic prosperity of this region.
2. The voting rights of our minorities must be protected by not diluting their voting strength. Currently, there are more black citizens in Geary county than in all of the present first district combined.
3. Riley and Geary counties share a common interest as Fort Riley lies in both counties. Its viability would best be represented by one Member of Congress. No other state splits a single military installation between two separate congressional districts.

Based on these and other reasons, I strongly support the map created by the Senate. I urge your favorable consideration of SB 767, as it is a compromise map which has bi-partisan support.

Senator Lana Oleen

HOME

1631 FAIRCHILD AVE.
 MANHATTAN, KANSAS 66502
 (913) 537-7718

STATE OFFICE

KANSAS CAPITOL, ROOM 143N
 TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612
 (913) 296-7360 (JAN.-APRIL)

Legislative, Judicial & Congressional
 Apportionment

April 8, 1992
 Attachment 5

MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 11, 1992
TO: Joan Adam
FROM: Edward F. Reilly
RE: Testimony before the House Legislative, Judicial and Congressional
Apportionment Committee

Thank you Madam Chairperson and Members of the Committee.

The importance of Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth to this part of the state are well known to those of us who represent those areas.

In 1974 I was a candidate for the United States Congress from the Second District and had many opportunities to visit with residents of second congressional district. I can tell you that relationships between residents of both of the military bases, both socially as well as retirees who live in the area, are frequent and in my opinion it is extremely important that we protect that community of interest and retain the Riley, Geary, Leavenworth County areas in the same congressional district.

The impact on our economy from these bases is tremendous in that Fort Leavenworth continues to expand and grow rapidly and will become a major educational institution for the United States Army. It has been said that it is indeed the heartbeat of the army, and in view of the new technology that is a part of our military, there is hardly a decision made in the Pentagon in Washington that is not first submitted to Fort Leavenworth for evaluation and comment.

To my knowledge the two bases have been a part of the congressional district since their establishment. I would urge the Committee to give serious consideration to retaining that community of interest and congressional representation that reflects and understands the needs of the military service and its retirees who live in those areas.

Legislative, Judicial & Congressional
Apportionment



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

JAMES E. LOWTHER

REPRESENTATIVE, THIRTY NINTH DISTRICT
LYON COUNTY
1549 BERKELEY ROAD
EMPORIA, KANSAS 66801

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
TAXATION COMMITTEE

April 8, 1992

TESTIMONY BEFORE HOUSE LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL
APPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE Jim Lowther 39th District

Madam Chairman - Members of the Committee

I would like to make a brief statement in opposition to SB 767 and then introduce additional conferees from Lyon County who will also speak in opposition.

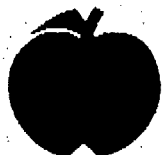
I have reviewed several maps that were under consideration in the Senate that were alternatives. One half of them would keep Lyon County in the Eastern Kansas Congressional District. Unfortunately the Senate has forwarded the committee a plan that not only extends the 1st District eastward to Osage and Coffee Counties, pulling Chase, Lyon and Wabaunsee out of Eastern Kansas District, but also splits southeast Kansas throwing Greenwood, Elk and Chataqua and Montgomery Counties into the 4th District. A great many people are not pleased at the thought of contending with this arrangement for the next ten years.

Lyon County has a great deal in common with the counties to the north, south and especially to the east. The connection is not only political but social and economic ties are stronger. In representing the City of Emporia over the years that I have been State Representative, I can state that, in issues before the Legislature, Lyon county's best interest has been served in association with central and eastern Kansas counties. Many of the problems and interests of most of the 1st District counties are not the problems and interest of Lyon - and the other Southeast counties.

This is Congressional Reapportionment. Our elected Congressmen are to act to represent the interests of the counties in their districts.

In talking with 1st District Congressman Pat Roberts, he can see no need for the map that was adopted on a 23 vote margin by the Senate. The map that is described in SB767. While stating that he felt no problem with the inclusion of Reno County, in the first district, he would prefer to have Geary and Riley Counties than he would Chase, Lyon and Wabaunsee. He also saw problems in separating Greenwood, Elk, Chataqua and Montgomery from Southeast Kansas and causing a split there.

In short, there is no question that a better map can be drawn. A map with closer deviation than the current, 9.4% before you. A new map that is both politically fair and one that reflects the historical, social, economic and cultural ties Lyon County has to Eastern Kansas. Thank you for your consideration.



MANHATTAN
CHAMBER
OF
COMMERCE
555 POYNTZ
P.O. BOX 988
MANHATTAN
KANSAS 66502
913-776-8829

Chairman Adams and Respected Members of the Committee:

It has come to my attention that there may be some confusion as to the position of the business community of Manhattan in regard to the current reapportionment of the United States House of representatives. I am unable to be there at this time and I hope that this statement will be helpful in your consideration.

I would like to make clear that this Chamber of Commerce has worked for well over a year now toward the same goal: That our desire is to remain with our community of interests as defined by the military communities, higher education communities and community economic ties.

Some time ago, the Chamber endorsed a four page prioritization of our perceived "community of Interest". The position statement attached has been endorsed and supported at all committee and Board levels of the Chamber.

In a chamber member survey done last Fall, with over 250 responses, 92 % of our members preferred to remain in the Second District. There has been no event or information revelation that would lead us to believe that that public response is invalid.

Incidentally, SB 767 positively addresses many of our requests, though not all of them. Recognizing that compromises are required by all concerned, SB 767 seems to be an acceptable plan from the interest of Manhattan.

Thank you for your interest and attention.

Pat Alexander, Chairman of the Board
Manhattan Chamber of Commerce.

Legislative, Judicial & Congressional
Apportionment

April 8, 1992
Attachment 8





MANHATTAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

POSITION STATEMENT

The Manhattan Chamber of Commerce would like to see the new U.S. Congressional district created with the following factors resolved:

First, that the Riley-Geary-Pottawatomie Counties, remain within the same district and, that the military interests of Riley County-Geary County-Fort Riley region is an important and major contributor to the Kansas economy, and should not be split into different districts

Second, that the Manhattan-Wamego-Junction City-region has a strong economic and cultural tie to Topeka, and that tie has served all four of those entities in a successful and progressive manner

Third, that the KSU-KU-Washburn University communities share important political and governmental priorities and are best served by a single congressional seat

Fourth, having the Ft. Leavenworth-Fort Riley area under a single Congressman has provided effective and efficient representation to the U.S. Congress and the operations of the federal government as a whole

These issues, in the priority given, should be the basis for the use of the Kansas Legislature in determining the boundaries of the new congressional districts, and the Chamber would expect their serious and thoughtful consideration to be paramount in the arrival of a fair and rational plan.



JUNCTION • CITY • KANSAS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

POLICY STATEMENT

The Junction City Area Chamber of Commerce strongly endorses the Congressional Redistricting Map as amended by the Kansas State Senate on April 2.

This action was predicated on the following premises:

1. The Counties of Geary, Pottawatomie and Riley should remain in the same Congressional District because of the community of interests generated through the years by our people, through our organizations and by interlocal agreements of our elected representatives.

2. Geary County should remain with northeast Kansas to provide equity under the Federal Election Laws in that there are more black citizens in Geary County than in all of the present First Congressional District. We submit that moving Geary County to the First Congressional District would disenfranchise our black minority and disperse their votes even more in violation of Federal Law.

3. These three counties share a commonality with and interest in Fort Riley and believe that a single, strong representative could best provide recognition for this installation as well as for Fort Leavenworth. The Army is in a transitional mode that can have adverse impacts on Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley and subsequently hurt all of Kansas. In these changing times, one clear message should be delivered to the House of Representatives in support of both of these important Army Installations.

The Junction City Area Chamber of Commerce submits that these are overriding issues to compel the inclusion of the total area from Leavenworth County to Geary County in one Congressional District with one Congressional voice speaking for the regional unit that has evolved over the years.

We request the thoughtful and serious consideration of the Legislature in behalf of our total community region in the final determination for this Congressional District.

Adopted July 19, 1991


Legislative, Judicial & Congressional Apportionment
April 8, 1992
Attachment 9

POST OFFICE BOX 25
814 N. WASHINGTON ST.
JUNCTION CITY, KS 66441
• 913 / 762 - 2532 •

1990 CENSUS

EXAMPLE
 14,638 = 1990 U.S. Census
 +53 = Net Adjustment
 14,693 = Adjusted 1990 Total

3,243 +72 3,315	3,404 -170 3,474	4,021 -192 4,113	5,947 -146 6,093	6,590 +123 6,713	5,078 -186 5,164
Cheyenne	Rawlins	Decatur	Norton	Phillips	Smith
6,926 +110 7,036	8,258 -173 8,085	3,043 -108 3,151	3,543 -74 3,617	6,039 -110 6,149	4,867 -102 4,969
Sherman	Thomas	Sheridan	Graham	Rooks	Osborne
1,821 +44 1,865	3,081 -168 3,149	3,231 -91 3,322	3,694 -180 3,774	26,004 -1,450 24,554	7,835 -102 7,944
Wallace	Logan	Gove	Trego	Ellis	Russell
1,774 +26 1,800	2,758 -160 2,818	5,289 -120 5,409	2,375 +45 2,420	4,033 +93 4,126	3,842 +81 3,923
Greeley	Wichita	Scott	Lane	Ness	Rush
2,388 +41 2,429	4,027 -171 4,098	33,070 +5 33,075	2,177 +50 2,227	7,555 +122 7,684	5,365 -104 5,469
Hamilton	Kearny	Finney	Hodgeman	Pawnee	Stafford
2,333 -51 2,387	7,159 -186 7,245	3,886 +72 3,958	5,396 -88 5,484	3,787 +59 3,846	9,702 -67 9,635
Stanton	Grant	Haskell	Gray	Ford	Kiowa
3,480 +46 3,526	5,048 -183 5,131	18,743 +60 18,803	4,247 -74 4,321	2,418 +50 2,468	2,313 -160 2,373
Morton	Stevens	Seward	Meade	Clark	Comanche
					5,874 -101 5,975
					Barber


 Counties with net loss of population after adjustment

ADJUSTMENT

Congress 10 variance .50

EXAMPLE
 14,638 = 1990 U.S. Census
 -155 = Net Adjustment
 14,693 = Adjusted 1990 Total

4,251 +82 4,333	6,482 -142 6,624	7,073 -146 7,219	11,705 -232 11,937	10,446 -256 10,702	11,128 -162 11,297	8,134 -175 7,959	Dorphan
Jewell	Republic	Washington	Marshall	Nemaha	Brown	16,932 -210 16,722	Atchison
7,203 +165 7,368	11,023 -169 10,854	9,158 +51 9,209	67,139 -12,131 48,008	16,128 -73 16,201	11,525 -212 11,738	15,905 -232 16,144	Leavenworth
Mitchell	Cloud	Clay	Riley	Pottawatomie	Jackson	64,371 -3,152 61,219	Wyandotte
3,653 -78 3,731	5,634 -95 5,729	18,958 +122 19,087	30,453 -4,622 25,831	6,603 -79 6,682	160,976 -871 161,847	81,798 -12,038 69,760	355,054 -14,885 359,939
Lincoln	Ottawa	Dickinson	Wabunsee	Shawnee	Jefferson	Douglas	Johnson
6,586 +142 6,728	49,301 +491 49,792	6,198 +48 6,246	34,732 -1,929 32,793	15,248 +226 15,474	21,994 +42 22,036	23,466 -125 23,751	23,466 -125 23,751
Ellsworth	Saline	Morrison	Morris	Osage	Franklin	Miami	
10,610 -70 10,540	27,268 -456 26,812	12,888 -81 12,807	3,021 +41 3,062	8,404 +129 8,533	7,803 +115 7,918	8,254 -192 8,353	
Rice	McPherson	Marion	Chase	Lyon	Anderson	Linn	
62,389 +180 62,569	31,028 -239 30,790	50,580 +133 50,713	7,847 +102 7,949	4,116 +50 4,166	14,638 +52 14,695	14,966 -22 14,944	
Reno	Laroux	Butler	Greenwood	Woodson	Allen	Bourbon	
8,292 +163 8,455	403,662 -1,725 401,937	10,289 -134 10,420	3,327 -50 3,377	10,289 -134 10,420	17,035 +134 17,169	35,568 -1,452 34,116	
Kingman	Sedgwick	Elk	Wilson	Neosho	Crawford		
7,124 +105 7,229	25,811 -278 26,119	36,915 -26 36,819	4,407 -156 4,463	38,816 -183 38,999	23,693 +98 23,791	21,374 -125 21,499	
Harper	Sumner	Cowley	Chautauqua	Montgomery	Labette	Cherokee	

 Counties with net loss of population after adjustment

DB: KANSAS

Congressional District Statistics
Total Populations, All Ages
Plan: CONGRESS 2/26/92 II

Date: 4/ 8/92
Time: 12:56 p.m.
Page: 1

Plan type: 1992 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN TYPE

District Name	Number Members	Total Population	Ideal Population	District Variance	% District Variance
District 1	1	620,518	619,394	1,124	0.18%
District 2	1	618,602	619,394	-792	-0.13%
District 3	1	620,789	619,394	1,395	0.23%
District 4	1	617,665	619,394	-1,729	-0.28%
Total	4	2,477,574	2,477,576	-2	0.00%

PLANWIDE STATISTICS:

Range of populations: 617,665 to 620,789
Ratio range: 1.0051

Absolute range: -1,729 to 1,395
Absolute overall range: 3,124

Relative range: -0.28 to 0.23%
Relative overall range: 0.50%

Absolute mean deviation: 1260.00
Relative mean deviation: 0.20%

Standard deviation: 1306.3409