

MINUTES OF THE JOINT HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING & SENATE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON REAPPORTIONMENT.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Michael R. O'Neal at 7:45 a.m. on March 8, 2001 in Room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

- Representative Tom Klein - Excused
- Representative Bob Tomlinson - Excused

Committee staff present:

- Mary Galligan, Legislative Research Department
- Mary Torrence, Office of Revisor of Statutes
- Kathie Sparks, Legislative Research Department
- Cindy O'Neal, Committee Secretary, House
- Debby Fleming, Committee Secretary, Senate

Chairmen O'Neal & Adkins presided over the meeting and gave opening remarks. Which stressed that the committee should recognize the demographic shifts that are occurring and do our best to provide plans that will not only satisfy political needs but also stand court scrutiny. The committee was selected on geography balance. The committee will be the ambassadors of the final plan. It will be our responsibility to sell the plan to the respective caucus.

Mary Galligan, Legislative Research Department gave an overview of the redistricting process. She explained that in 1998 the Legislative Coordinating Council appointed a six member Redistricting Advisory Group and gave them an extended life span & charge to make preparations for redistricting activities that will occur this summer and next session. The current members are: Senator Dave Kerr, Chair, Representative Michael O'Neal, Vice Chair, Senators David Adkins & Anthony Hensley & Representatives John Ballou & Troy Findley.

The Advisory Group recommended: (Attachment 1)

- 1) Leadership appoint two standing committees
- 2) Have the standing committees be a joint committee to serve as a special interim committee to draw maps and be ready to be prefiled redistricting bills by the start of the 2002 Legislative Session.

Ms. Galligan provided the committee with a tentative schedule for redistricting (Attachment 2).

She proceeded to introduce research staff all of whom are nonpartisan:

- Kathie Sparks, general research
- Ken Hughes, technical support
- Sandy Sadowski, software testing & security policy & procedures
- LuAnn Lawson, trainer & support
- Joseph Wedeking, trainer & support
- Mary Ann Torrence, Revisor of Statutes
- Bob Nugent, Revisor of Statutes

She then introduced the caucus staff which will support their respective caucus:

- Rob Mealy, Republican, Senate
- Tim Graham, Democrat, Senate
- Duane Simpson and Jeff Glendening, Republican, House
- John Polzar, Democrat, House

She explained that the maps will be drawn on computers and therefore there will be a lot of computer support. Each caucus will have a dedicated computer in addition to the two research staff computers to draw maps. Both research & caucus staff will be working together. She stressed that all map drawing is confidential.

A key to the process of redistricting, should there be a challenge in court, is security & integrity of the database. It is important that maps be created using the same programs and the same population figures from the census and from the Secretary of States' Office.

Congressional numbers will be unadjusted Census results and should be available to the committee to start redistricting in early May. The numbers for the Legislative districts should be provided by the Secretary of State at the end of July.

Mary Torrence provided the committee with a memo dealing with the legal requirements for redistricting (Attachment 3). In addition, the 1992 Guidelines for Redistricting for both the Legislative & Congressional districts were provided (Attachment 4)

The Legislative districts should be equal in population and should not deviate more than 10% from the ideal district population. The state's numbers are adjusted to reallocate the military and students that live in state and remove those who live out of state.

With regard to Congressional districts, the most important factors are that the districts be nearly equal in population as possible, must use the federal census, which can't be adjusted by the state and the voting rights act must be complied with.

Kathie Sparks informed the committee that during the last redistricting there were eight public hearings at various locations across the state (Attachment 5). She suggested that the committee decide if they want to do the hearings and if so what cities and when would they like to hold the hearings.

The Chairs commented that they would like to hold public hearings and would decide the places and dates & times and inform the committee at a later date.

The committee was also provided a Net Undercount for the United States and some States (Attachment 6), Kansas Redistricting Basics (Attachment 7), and a map showing the change in population between 1990 and 1999 at township level (Attachment 8 can be found in the hard copy of the original minutes which are filed with Legislative Administrative Services).

Report of the
Redistricting Advisory Group
to the
2001 Kansas Legislature

CHAIRPERSON: Senator Dave Kerr

VICE-CHAIRPERSON: Representative Mike O'Neal

OTHER MEMBERS: Senators Anthony Hensley and Pat Ranson; Representatives John Ballou and Troy Findley

STUDY TOPIC:

Groundwork for Redistricting of Legislative, Congressional, and State Board of Education Districts by the 2002 Legislature

December 2000

REDISTRICTING ADVISORY GROUP

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Advisory Group recommends that:

- The Director of the Kansas Legislative Research Department (KLRD) be specifically authorized to send one or more staff to Louisiana for face-to-face negotiation with Public Systems Associates, Inc. (PSA), if necessary, to ensure that the Legislature has appropriate, fully functioning software available to support the redistricting effort.
- The Advisory Group's existence be continued until the end of the 2001 Session to provide continuity of Legislative involvement in the areas of contract management and other administrative preparations for redistricting.
- The House and the Senate establish standing redistricting committees at the beginning of the 2001 Session in order to facilitate preparation for redistricting activities that will take place during the 2001 Interim.
- The Special Committee on Redistricting, appointed by the Legislative Coordinating Council (LCC) after the 2001 Session, hold statewide hearings during the 2001 Interim prior to the formal start of plan-drawing.
- KLRD and Revisor's staff continue developing plans for provision of public education and information about redistricting including public hearings, public access to proposed plans and related activities.
- KLRD and other technical support staff ensure that the related issues of data integrity and confidentiality of legislative work product be addressed in redistricting system security policies that will be prepared for the LCC's consideration.
- The LCC authorize caucus staff and any nonpartisan staff who need to attend the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) Redistricting Seminar in Dallas in January 2001 to do so.
- New legislative leadership promptly determine caucus redistricting workroom locations so all necessary arrangements can be made prior to the start of the 2001 Session.

Proposed Legislation: None.

BACKGROUND AND COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Most of the work of the 2000 Interim involved staff implementing plans the Advisory Group developed during the 1999 interim. The Redistricting Advisory Group met once during the 2000 interim. That meeting was in November. The Advisory Group received a staff briefing and progress report on the following matters:

- **Redistricting Software.** Initial training on the redistricting software, Plan 2000, was conducted at the Statehouse by PSA in late June 2000. KLRD and caucus staff participated in that training. The version of the software that was installed on KLRD computers and in the caucus offices after that training was the version PSA demonstrated to the Advisory Group during the vendor selection process, so was not the product that the LCC purchased.

On October 16, 2000, PSA personnel were in Topeka to install the server software and an initial version of the Plan2000 software. Installation of that first version was approximately three weeks later than scheduled. That version of the software did not include key functionality and staff worked with PSA to identify problems both with the software and the test database. At the end of November, another version of the software was provided and acceptance testing began. The cumulative effect of the problems experienced to that point was to delay the beginning of acceptance testing by approximately six weeks.

When the Advisory Group met, it was informed that the software had not

yet performed satisfactorily and that unless key functions were present, the scheduled software acceptance in late December would not take place. Staff also advised the Advisory Group that if the software was not functioning acceptably by the end of the year, staff would ask the Advisory Group to consider making a recommendation to the LCC regarding the contract with PSA. Staff also informed the Advisory Group that an alternative software product was being evaluated.

- **Redistricting Database Preparation.** During the spring of 2000, the Secretary of State began the effort of creating the recalculated population database mandated by the Kansas Constitution. The LCC's contract with PSA covers services in support of the recalculation.

The Secretary of State's staff has reported monthly to KLRD on progress of preparations for the recalculation.

The Advisory Group was briefed at its November meeting by a representative of the Secretary of State. The briefing summarized the data gathering effort in preparation for the recalculation and noted that the project is on schedule.

The 1998 general election results, voter registration and precinct maps were reconciled from files provided by the Secretary of State in the fall of 2000. KLRD received certification in late September from the Secretary of State that the reconciled files reflect information provided by counties. The Secretary of State's office has committed to providing the 2000 voter registration, election results,

and precinct maps by March 2001 for inclusion in the redistricting database.

The U.S. Census Bureau's 1999 population estimates by county and city were presented to the Advisory Group. Staff cautioned that those figures are only useful in identifying trends of population growth within the state. Neither these estimates, nor the April 2001 Census results are very useful for estimating changes in legislative districts because the constitutionally mandated recalculation of population may change populations significantly in some parts of the state.

The Advisory Group was informed that 1999 population estimates provide a better indication of population changes in Kansas congressional districts over the last decade that necessitate adjustment of district boundaries.

- **Redistricting Timeline.** The Legislature will receive results of the 2000 Census by April 1, 2001. Thus, little formal legislative action on redistricting will take place during the 2001 Session. However, introductory briefings and initial analyses, will be provided and procedures will be established for committee consideration of plans during the subsequent session. Those briefings will provide important background to legislators who will begin redistricting work during the 2001 interim. The goal of the interim effort will be having bills ready to pre-file for introduction to the 2002 Legislature. The *Kansas Constitution* mandates that legislative redistricting take place during the 2002 regular session.

The *Kansas Constitution* also establishes procedure for State Supreme Court review of legislative redistricting plans. That constitutional provision gives the Legislature two opportunities to enact a legislative district plan that meets constitutional requirements. In order for the Legislature, the Governor and the Court to fulfill their roles in that process, and allow time for a second plan to be enacted if the first plan is rejected, the Legislature will have to complete its work on the first plan relatively early in the 2002 Session. Staff provided the Committee with three possible scenarios for enactment and review of legislative district plans.

- **Public Education and Information.** Planning is underway for two key components of public education and information associated with redistricting: public hearings and public access to proposed plans.
- **Security.** A proposed computer security policy for the redistricting system was developed by KLRD in consultation with Legislative Post Audit's Information Systems Auditor. The proposed policy was developed for submission to the LCC for adoption.

The Advisory Group was briefed on elements of the security plan that include a requirement that all system users sign an agreement to follow the security policy, a requirement for physical security of the rooms where the redistricting computers are kept, and prohibition of any outside access (modem, internet, or e-mail) from the redistricting computers.

- **NCSL Redistricting Seminar.** The final NCSL Redistricting Seminar will be conducted in Dallas January 26-29, 2001. The Committee was advised that the LCC had authorized five Senators and five House members (three Republicans and two Democrats from each chamber) to attend the seminar.
- **Redistricting Offices.** Early in the summer of 2000, KLRD's redistricting office was moved from room 517 to room 528 in preparation for Statehouse renovation. The new room, which is smaller than 517, will be used for the same functions: office for the permanent and temporary KLRD staff working on redistricting, location for the networked output devices, location of one of the two KLRD redistricting workstations, training space for caucus staff and legislators, and workspace for legislators and KLRD staff to develop redistricting plans.

Plans for renovation of the Statehouse also forced reconsideration of the caucus redistricting office locations in the Statehouse. The Director of Legislative Administrative Services, caucus staff, and the Statehouse architect have identified potential alternative locations for those offices. The Advisory Group was informed at its November meeting that staff anticipated that final decisions regarding office locations would be made by new caucus leadership in early December.

- **Redistricting Staff.** The KLRD Department has hired three temporary employees who will provide system administration and support to legislators and caucus staff who use the redistricting software.

Those staff have been involved in software testing and training.

At its October 2000 meeting, the LCC increased the redistricting project budget to provide for additional caucus staff who will assist with redistricting. That action doubled the caucus staff portion of the project budget proposed to the LCC by the Advisory Group in February. The adjustment to the redistricting project budget was made within existing resources in the Legislature's budget.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Advisory Group reaches the conclusions and makes the recommendations that follow:

- **Redistricting Software.** Due to the difficulties with the existing software contract, the Advisory Group recommends that the Director of KLRD be specifically authorized to send one or more staff to Louisiana for face-to-face negotiation with Public Services Association, Inc., if necessary, to ensure that the Legislature has appropriate, fully functioning software available to support the redistricting effort.
- **Continuation of the Advisory Group.** In light of the difficulties regarding completion of redistricting software, the Advisory Group recommends to the LCC that the Advisory Group be continued in existence until the end of the 2001 Session to provide continuity of legislative involvement in the areas of contract management and other preparations for the redistricting effort.
- **Appointment of Standing Committees on Redistricting.** The Advisory Group

concludes that identifying committees that will be responsible for redistricting at the beginning of the 2001 Session will allow those committees' members to be prepared for the task and for the time commitment required to fully participate in the work planned for the 2001 interim. The Advisory Group notes that the Legislature will receive the 2000 Census results by April 1, 2001. While the workload of standing redistricting committees will be minimal during the 2001 Session, important background briefings and other preparations for the 2001 interim will take place during the Session.

The Advisory Group recommends that the House and the Senate establish standing redistricting committees at the beginning of the 2001 Session in order to facilitate preparation for the 2001 Interim. The Advisory Group makes this recommendation in anticipation of the LCC designating those standing committees to serve as a special committee on redistricting during the 2001 interim to hold hearings, participate in redistricting computer training, and develop proposed redistricting plans for consideration by the 2002 Legislature.

- **Public Education and Information.** The Advisory Group recommends that the special committee on redistricting hold state-wide hearings during the 2001 interim prior to the formal start of plan-drawing. The Advisory Group notes that public hearings prior to plan drawing serve two important purposes:
 - Gathering information about how communities identify their common interests in the context of

legislative representation; and

- Educating the public about redistricting and the constitutional principals guiding the process.

The Advisory Group also notes that prior to the start of plan-drawing in 1991, the Joint Standing Committee on Legislative, Congressional, and Judicial Apportionment held eight hearings across the state at which over 80 conferees presented their views. The Committee also notes that public hearings may be the only means of gathering certain information that will be useful as the Legislature makes redistricting decisions.

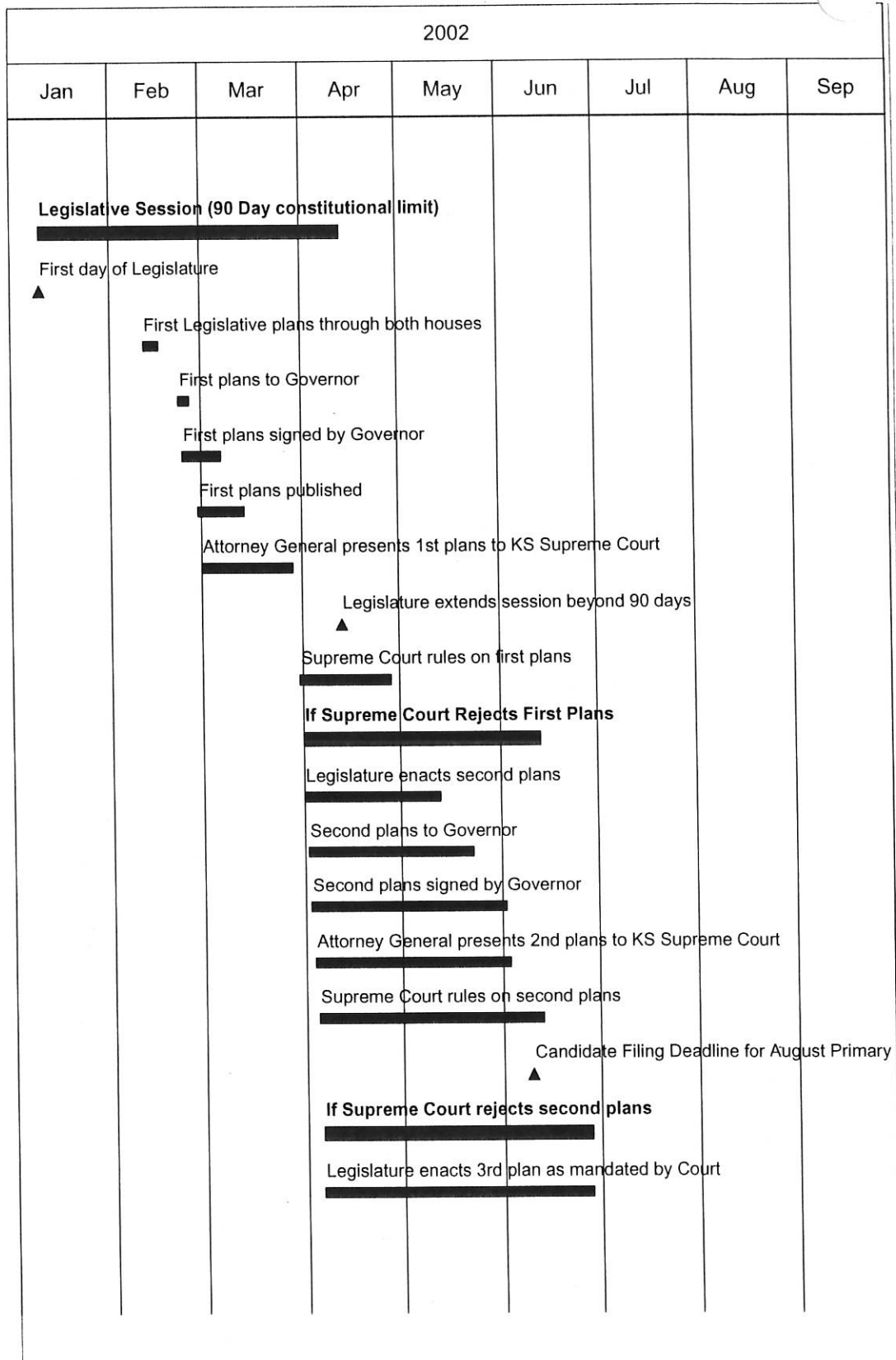
The Advisory Group instructs staff to continue developing plans for public access to proposed redistricting plans and for providing public education and information about redistricting. The goal of this effort is helping the public understand the redistricting process and evaluate proposed plans without being overwhelmed by the detail involved.

- **Redistricting System Security.** The Advisory Group notes that two related issues are involved in creating and implementing appropriate security policies for redistricting, data integrity and confidentiality of members' work products. Staff is instructed to be sure that those two issues are addressed in the security policy that will be presented to the LCC.
- **NCSL Redistricting Seminar.** The Group recommends that the LCC authorize committee leadership, caucus staff, and any nonpartisan staff who need to attend this seminar to do so.

- **Redistricting Offices.** The Advisory Group suggests that new legislative leadership promptly determine caucus redistricting workroom locations so

all necessary arrangements can be made prior to the start of the 2001 Session.

Redistricting Process 2002 Session



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Milestone

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MEMORANDUM

To: Senate Standing Committee on Reapportionment
House Select Committee on Redistricting
From: Mary Torrence, Assistant Revisor of Statutes
Date: March 8, 2001
Subject: Redistricting Guidelines

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Congressional Redistricting

1. Equal population (0% difference between most populous and least populous districts)
2. Use of federal census data
3. Compliance with section 2 of the Voting Rights Act (prohibits denial or abridgment of right to vote on account of race, color or membership in language minority group)

Legislative Redistricting

1. Equal population (<10% difference between most populous and least populous districts)
2. Use of adjusted federal census data
3. Compliance with section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

PERMISSIBLE CONSIDERATIONS

1. Compactness and contiguity of districts
2. Recognition of communities of interest
3. Preservation of political subdivision boundaries
4. Preservation of cores of previous districts
5. Reflection of relative strength of political parties
6. Protection of incumbents

**GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA FOR 1992
KANSAS LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING**

Adopted by the Joint Standing Committees on Apportionment

August 9, 1991

1. Districts should be numerically as equal in population as practicable. Deviations should not exceed plus or minus 5 percent of the ideal population of 19,563 for each House district and 61,135 for each Senate district, except in unusual circumstances. (The range of deviation for House districts could be plus or minus 978 persons, for districts that could range in population from 18,585 to 20,541. The overall deviation for House districts could be 1,956 persons. The range of deviation for Senate districts could be plus or minus 3,056 persons, for districts that could range in population from 58,079 to 64,192. The overall deviation for Senate districts could be 6,112 persons.)
2. The "building blocks" to be used for drawing district boundaries shall be precincts (VTDs) as described on official 1990 U.S. Census maps.
3. Districts should be as compact as possible and contiguous.
4. The integrity and priority of existing political subdivisions should be preserved as far as practicable.
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.
6. Redistricting plans will have neither the purpose nor the effect of diluting minority voting strength.
7. Districts should not be drawn to protect or defeat an incumbent.
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, Section 1 of the *Constitution of the State of Kansas* and K.S.A. 11-301 *et seq.*
9. Districts should be easily identifiable and understandable by voters.

1992

Congressional

Redistricting Guidelines

1. Districts are to be as nearly equal in population as practicable without the division of any county into two or more districts. It is to be the policy to preserve county boundaries. County lines are meaningful in Kansas and Kansas counties have historically been significant political units. Many officials are elected on a county-wide basis, and political parties have been organized in county units. Election of the Kansas members of Congress is a political process requiring political organizations which in Kansas are developed in county units. To a considerable degree most counties in Kansas are economic, social, cultural, racial and ethnic units, or parts of a larger socio-economic unit. These interests common to the population of the area, generally termed "community of interests" should be considered without breaking county lines.
2. Districts should be as compact as possible and contiguous. If possible, preserving the core of the existing districts should be undertaken when considering the "community of interests" in establishing districts.
3. The basis for redistricting the members of Congress is the 1990 United States Decennial Census as published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The "building blocks" to be used for drawing district boundaries shall be the counties as their population is reported in the 1990 U.S. Decennial Census.
4. Districts should attempt to recognize "community of interests" when that can be done in compliance with the above guidelines.

March 5, 2001

To: Senate Committee on Redistricting and
House Select Committee on Redistricting

From: Kathie Sparks, Senior Fiscal Analyst *KLS*

Re: Redistricting Public Education and Hearings

In the past, redistricting committees have held public hearings at various locations across the state. During July 1991, the Joint Standing Committee on Legislative, Congressional, and Judicial Apportionment (a special committee of 30 members appointed by the Legislative Coordinating Council) held public hearings at:

- Labette County Community College in Parsons;
- Wichita State University;
- Hutchinson Public Library;
- Fort Hays State University;
- Garden City Community College;
- Manhattan Fire Station;
- Reardon Civic Center in Kansas City; and
- Johnson County Community College.

The entire Committee did not attend all of the hearings which were held during the month of July during regular business hours. Rather, 6-9 members attended each hearing. Conferees included U.S. Congressmen or their representatives, Kansas House members and Senators, the Governor, an Assistant Secretary of State, a state district court judge, and other members of the public. In total, 86 conferees presented testimony to the Committee.

Concerns about realignment of congressional districts due to the reduction from five to four of Kansas representatives dominated discussion during the hearings. One conferee presented a proposed congressional district plan to the Committee. Other conferees testified primarily for the need to keep cities or counties in a single legislative district or to maintain the status quo. A judge from Southeast Kansas and a representative of Common Cause of Kansas encouraged the Committee to redistrict with as little gerrymandering as possible. In addition, some conferees suggested that the Legislature eliminate the requirement to adjust the federal census for military personnel and university students since Kansas is the only state in the union making such adjustments.

Ron Thornburgh, then Assistant Secretary of State, urged the Committee to act swiftly in redrawing district boundaries. His stated concern was the June 10 candidate filing

deadline for the August primary election. Mr. Thornburgh opposed delaying the filing deadline because Kansas law allows candidates 180 days during which to circulate petitions. According to Mr. Thornburgh, the longer the Legislature takes to draw new districts, the less time candidates have to circulate petitions. Mr. Thornburgh also expressed concern that a significant delay in finalizing legislative and congressional district boundaries could result in federal intervention and legal action under the Federal Voting Assistance Program.

Governor Finney urged the Committee to use results of the Post Enumeration Survey to draw districts for the Kansas Legislature in order to address the issue of the undercount by the federal census. She made reference to estimates that as many as 28,000 Kansans were overlooked in the 1990 U.S. Census. Another conferee expressed concern with the need to draw Senate districts in a manner that properly represents racial and ethnic minority populations. The conferee stated that gerrymandering prevented the "minority voice from being represented in the Kansas Senate."

Matters For Possible Committee Discussion

Does the Committee want to hold public hearings?

- The Redistricting Advisory Group, the six-member special committee that has overseen preparations for redistricting, recommended at the end of the 2000 Interim that statewide hearings on redistricting be held during the 2001 Interim prior to the start of formal plan drawing.
- Public hearings are a good way to gather and record information about communities' interests in how they are represented in the Legislature and in Congress.
- Public hearings in a number of locations around the state give constituents who do not or cannot travel to Topeka an opportunity to present their views.
- Public hearings in a variety of communities will give legislators who are not on the committees an opportunity to hear from and speak to constituents who are interested in the issue.
- Public hearings in a number of locations involve a significant amount of preparation and time commitment for members.
- The entire Committee will probably not be able to attend all the hearings.

Should citizen education about the redistricting process and population changes that necessitate redrawing of legislative and congressional districts be included in the public hearings?

- Presenting a public education-type forum in conjunction with each hearing might increase interest in the process.
- Members of the public who might not otherwise come to a public hearing, because they do not want to present a statement, might come to an education forum and remain during the discussion.
- Adding such a component to the public hearing agenda would make planning and coordination slightly more difficult.

If the Committee wants to hold hearings when, in what cities, and at what time of day should hearings be scheduled?

- A look at the map of population changes over the decade may be helpful in identifying potential locations.
- The major urban centers are logical locations because of growth and significant internal population shifts.
- Daytime meetings are difficult for most working people to attend. Evening meetings may necessitate overnight accommodations for some members and staff.

KS/mkl

Net Un	it for U.S. and States (1990)				<u>Under 18 Years</u>			
	Adjusted	Official	Net Undercount	Rate	Adjusted	Official	Net Undercount	Rate
United States								
Total	252,730,369	248,709,873	4,020,496	1.6%	65,706,164	63,604,432	2,101,732	3.2%
White	201,505,234	199,686,070	1,819,164	0.9%	48,692,937	47,328,229	1,064,708	2.2%
Black	31,380,567	29,986,060	1,394,507	4.4%	10,312,447	9,584,415	728,032	7.1%
AIEA	2,051,915	1,959,234	92,681	4.5%	743,289	696,967	46,322	6.2%
API	7,447,361	7,273,662	173,699	2.3%	2,152,881	2,083,387	69,494	3.2%
Other	10,345,292	9,804,847	540,445	5.2%	3,804,610	3,61,434	193,176	5.1%
<i>Hispanic Origin</i>	23,527,851	22,354,059	1,173,792	5.0%	8,167,721	7,757,500	410,221	5.0%
Indiana								
Total	5,572,057	5,544,159	27,898	0.5%	1,480,299	1,455,964	24,335	1.6%
White	5,031,667	5,020,700	10,967	0.2%	1,296,374	1,282,062	14,312	1.1%
Black	446,785	432,092	14,693	3.3%	153,201	143,785	9,416	6.1%
AIEA	12,808	12,720	88	0.7%	3,712	3,661	51	1.4%
API	38,832	37,617	1,215	3.1%	10,451	10,212	239	2.3%
Other	41,965	41,030	935	2.2%	16,561	16,244	317	1.9%
<i>Hispanic Origin</i>	100,860	98,788	2,072	2.1%	37,259	36,618	641	1.7%
Iowa								
Total	2,788,332	2,776,755	11,577	0.4%	727,632	718,880	8,752	1.2%
White	2,691,036	2,683,090	7,946	0.3%	691,472	684,457	7,015	1.0%
Black	49,929	48,090	1,839	3.7%	18,827	17,639	1,188	6.3%
AIEA	7,518	7,349	169	2.2%	2,879	2,780	99	3.4%
API	26,583	25,476	1,107	4.2%	8,975	8,709	266	3.0%
Other	13,266	12,750	516	3.9%	5,479	5,295	184	3.4%
<i>Hispanic Origin</i>	33,856	32,647	1,209	3.6%	13,303	12,859	444	3.3%
Kansas								
Total	2,495,014	2,477,574	17,440	0.7%	673,009	661,614	11,395	1.7%
White	2,240,764	2,231,986	8,778	0.4%	583,428	576,500	6,928	1.2%
Black	148,309	143,076	5,233	3.5%	51,893	48,626	3,267	6.3%
AIEA	22,324	21,965	359	1.6%	7,487	7,276	211	2.8%
API	32,863	31,750	1,113	3.4%	10,491	10,171	320	3.1%
Other	50,754	48,797	1,957	3.9%	19,710	19,041	669	3.4%
<i>Hispanic Origin</i>	97,007	93,670	3,337	3.4%	37,942	36,731	1,211	3.2%
Kentucky								
Total	3,746,044	3,685,296	60,748	1.6%	990,335	954,094	36,241	3.7%
White	3,441,829	3,391,832	49,997	1.5%	891,644	861,460	30,184	3.4%
Black	272,575	262,907	9,668	3.5%	88,600	82,955	5,645	6.4%
AIEA	5,908	5,769	139	2.4%	1,503	1,432	71	4.7%
API	18,365	17,812	553	3.0%	5,535	5,357	178	3.2%
Other	7,367	6,976	391	5.3%	3,053	2,890	163	5.3%
<i>Hispanic Origin</i>	23,186	21,984	1,202	5.2%	7,534	7,103	431	5.7%
Louisiana								
Total	4,314,085	4,219,973	94,112	2.2%	1,284,523	1,227,269	57,254	4.5%
White	2,879,053	2,839,138	39,915	1.4%	759,733	734,766	24,967	3.3%
Black	1,350,362	1,299,281	51,081	3.8%	496,447	465,343	31,104	6.3%
AIEA	18,957	18,541	416	2.2%	6,806	6,547	259	3.8%
API	42,327	41,099	1,228	2.9%	14,724	14,240	484	3.3%
Other	23,386	21,914	1,472	6.3%	6,813	6,373	440	6.5%
<i>Hispanic Origin</i>	98,065	93,044	5,021	5.1%	28,374	26,802	1,572	5.5%

AIEA - American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

API - Asian and Pacific Islander

Hispanic Origin - may be of any Race

KANSAS REDISTRICTING BASICS

State Constitutional Citations

- a) Congressional Redistricting: None
- b) Legislative Reapportionment: Article 10 § 1
- c) Prohibit Crossing County Boundaries: None
- d) Require Compactness or Contiguity: None

State Statutory Citations

- a) Description of Current Congressional Districts: KSA 4-135
- b) Description of Current Legislative Districts: KSA 4-3,601 *et seq.* and KSA 4,4201 *et seq.*
- c) Other Statutes Governing Congressional Redistricting or Legislative Reapportionment Procedure: KSA 20-101a, KSA 11-304, KSA 11-321

Congressional Districts

- a) Present Number: 4
- b) Prospective Number after 2000 Census: 4
- c) Overall Range of 1992 Districts: 0.01%
- d) Ideal size based on 2000 Census: 672, 105

State Legislative Districts

- a) Senate
 - Number of Districts: 40 Article 2 § 2, KSA 4-101
 - Number of Multi-Member Districts: 0
 - Largest Number of Seats in a District: 1
 - Overall Range of 1992 Districts: 6.89%
 - Ideal District Population in 1992: 61,135
- b) House
 - Number of Districts: 125 Article 2 § 2, KSA 4-101
 - Number of Multi-Member Districts: 0
 - Largest Number of Seats in a District: 1
 - Overall Range of 1992 Districts: 9.72%
 - Ideal District Population in 1992: 19,563
- c) Senate and House Boundaries Coterminous: No

Redistricting Requirements

- a) Initial Responsibility for Drawing Congressional Districts: Legislature
- b) Initial Responsibility for Drawing Legislative Districts: Legislature
- c) Legislative Committee Responsible for Reapportionment: House Select Committee on Redistricting
Senate Committee on Reapportionment
- d) Use Apportionment Board or Commission: No
- e) Gubernatorial Veto Power over Congressional Plan: Yes
- f) Gubernatorial Veto Power over Legislative Plan: Yes

6. Reapportionment Deadlines

- a) Congressional Deadline: None
- b) Legislative Deadline: Before *sine die* adjournment of the 2002 Legislative Session
 - Basis for Deadline: Constitution
 - Effect of Failure to Meet Deadline: Constitution is silent

7. Historical Information

- a) Litigation Following 1990s Redistricting
 - Congressional: Yes; *State ex rel Stephan v Graves*. Legislature's plan found to exceed acceptable overall deviation. Federal court imposed plan splits counties to achieve lower deviations.
 - Senate: Yes; *In re: Petition of Stephan*. Plan upheld. (Automatic review by state supreme court.)
 - House: Yes; *In re: Petition of Stephan*. Plan upheld. (Automatic review by state supreme court.)
- b) Voting Rights Act Information for the 1990s
 - Preclearance Required: No
 - Objection Interposed to Plans: No

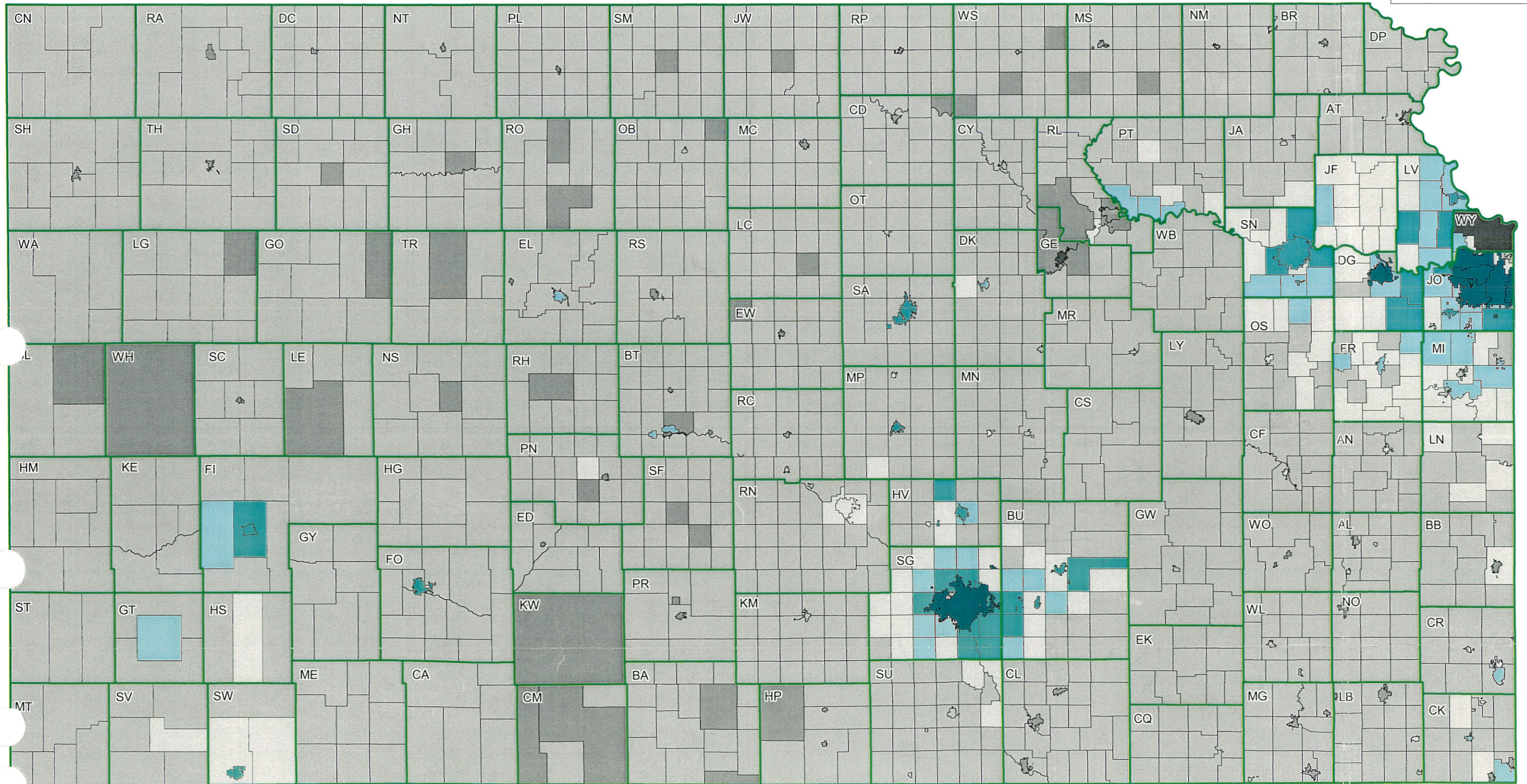
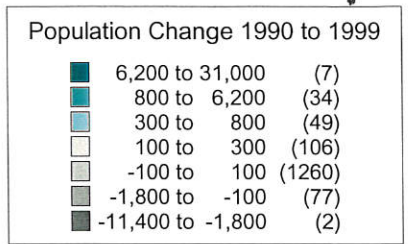
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Change in Population between 1990 and 1999 at Township level



SEL. COMM REDISTRICTING
3-8-01
ATTACHMENT 8