# SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON
# SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 379

<u>As Amended by Senate Committee of the Whole</u>

## Brief*

Sub. for SB 379, as amended by the Senate Committee of the Whole, would create new districts for the Kansas State Senate. The redistricting plan described by the bill is named *Senate Plan 12.* The August 2004 primary election will be the first time the new districts would be used.

The redistricting plan is based on recalculated 2000 U.S. Census results as required by the *Kansas Constitution*. Based on those population figures, the ideal Senate district population is 66,806 people. The district population range from smallest to largest district in *Senate Plan 12* is 63,535 to 70,122. The plan's overall deviation from the ideal Senate district population is 9.86 percent.

*Senate Plan 12* includes two districts, 7 and 36, in which two incumbents live. No incumbent lives in districts 8 or 37. Districts were built using election precincts (VTDs) and Census blocks. The plan splits 1 VTD, North Marysville Township, between the 12th and 23rd Senate districts. The portion of the VTD in the 23rd district contains no population, according to the 2000 Census.

Maps and reports that describe the plan can be viewed on the Kansas Legislative Research Department's Internet site:

http://skyways.lib.ks.us/ksleg/KLRD/Redistrct/SenatePlan.htm

Paper maps that display districts that would be created by the bill can be obtained by contacting the Kansas Legislative Research

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*Supplemental notes are prepared by the Legislative Research Department and do not express legislative intent. The supplemental note and fiscal note for this bill may be accessed on the Internet at http://www.accesskansas.org/legislature/

Department.

## Background

The plan recommended by the Senate Committee on Reapportionment was named *Senate 2004 C.* The plan's overall deviation from the ideal Senate district population was 8.75 percent. The range of district population in *Senate 2004 C* was 63,898 to 69,744 people.

*Senate 2004 C* included two districts, 7 and 40, in which two incumbents live. No incumbent lives in districts 8 or 36. Districts were built using election precincts (VTDs) and Census blocks. The plan splits 11 VTDs, 2 of which affect no population.

District assignments differ in the two plans in Allen, Anderson, Barton, Bourbon, Butler, Cherokee, Clark, Coffey, Crawford, Dickinson, Douglas, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Franklin, Greenwood, Harper, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jewell, Johnson, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Marion, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Ness, Osage, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Smith, Sumner, Trego, and Wyandotte counties.

During the regular 2002 Legislative Session, new state House, Senate, Board of Education, and Congressional districts are to be enacted by the Legislature. The goal of redistricting is to equalize population among districts. By law, the Kansas Legislature is composed of 125 members of the House of Representatives and 40 Senators.

Article 10, Section 1 of the *Kansas Constitution* requires that the Legislature redraw legislative districts each decade in the year ending in 2. Redistricting bills must be signed by the Governor and new legislative districts must be reviewed and approved by the Kansas Supreme Court.

The fiscal note on the introduced version of the bill states that the Secretary of State's office may incur additional expenses that result from working with each county election officer to ensure that all registered voters are reassigned to the correct representative district; redesigning various computer spreadsheets, tables, maps, directories,

and other publications to account for each of the state's precincts in the correct district; rewriting the computer program that tallies results on election night; and redesigning official election abstracts which are provided to county election officers for their use in certifying election results. The fiscal note states that the Secretary of State's office indicated that expenses related to these tasks could be financed within current resources and staffing levels, provided that the redistricting bill is enacted reasonably early in the 2002 Legislative Session. If redistricting legislation is not passed until April or May, the agency notes that additional temporary employees and outside computer programming assistance will be needed to complete the required tasks before the primary election. The agency cannot estimate the potential cost at this time.

The substitute bill, as amended, does not contain any provision that would alter the assessment of the fiscal impact on either the Secretary of State's office or counties.