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**ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD'S
2013 PROCLAMATION OF
FINAL REDISTRICTING
AND
ACCOMPANYING FINDINGS**



ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

JULY 14, 2013

PROCLAMATION OF REDISTRICTING July 14, 2013

WHEREAS, on December 28, 2012, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that the Board's Amended Proclamation Plan, used as the interim redistricting plan for the 2012 elections, did not comply with the Supreme Court's March 14, 2012 order of remand. The Supreme Court held the Board had failed to follow the *Hickel* process outlined in its March 14, 2012 order when drafting the Amended Proclamation Plan, and therefore remanded the plan back to the Board "to draft a new plan based on strict adherence to the *Hickel* process"; and

WHEREAS, on June 25, 2013, the United States Supreme Court struck down Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act in the case of *Shelby County v. Holder, et al.*, 570 U.S. ___ (2013), effectively immobilizing the Section 5 preclearance requirement and thereby extinguishing any need for the Board to engage in steps 2 and 3 of the *Hickel* process, which were designed to balance Alaska constitutional requirements with Section 5 of the VRA; and

WHEREAS, between June 12, 2013 and July 7, 2013 the Board met in public sessions to formulate a new plan of redistricting, including holding public hearings on its adopted draft plans in Anchorage on June 28, Fairbanks on July 1 and Juneau on July 2, resulting in the adoption of its 2013 Proclamation Plan in concept on July 7, 2013; and

WHEREAS, the Board made findings on the record, all of which were unanimous as to its compliance with all applicable legal requirements prior to adoption in concept of its 2013 Proclamation Plan; and

WHEREAS, in a public session on July 14, 2013, the Board unanimously voted to adopt its "Written Findings in Support of Alaska Redistricting Board's 2013 Proclamation Plan" ("Findings") and to use those findings as its "Report" to accompany this Proclamation of Redistricting; and

WHEREAS, in a public session on July 14, 2013, the Board unanimously voted 5-0 to adopt its 2013 Proclamation Plan.

NOW THEREFORE, THE ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD hereby does PROCLAIM AS FOLLOWS:

First, the Board's 2013 Proclamation Plan complies in all respects with the Alaska Supreme Court's Order of December 28, 2012;

Second, as set forth in its Findings and the Board Record, the Board followed the proper process in the creation of its 2013 Proclamation Plan which complies in all respects with Alaska and Federal redistricting requirements; and

Third, that the election districts described in this Proclamation and in the Report accompanying this Proclamation, shall be implemented for legislative elections in the year 2014, and thereafter, until a valid redistricting plan has been adopted following the next decennial census; and

**WRITTEN FINDINGS IN SUPPORT OF
ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD'S
2013 PROCLAMATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, on December 28, 2012, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that the Board's Amended Proclamation Plan, used as the interim redistricting plan for the 2012 elections, did not comply with the Supreme Court's March 14, 2012 order of remand. The Supreme Court held the Board had failed to follow the *Hickel* process outlined in its March 14, 2012 order when drafting the Amended Proclamation Plan, and therefore remanded the plan back to the Board a second time "to draft a new plan based on strict adherence to the *Hickel* process"; and

WHEREAS, between June 12, 2013, and June 21, 2013, the Board met in public work sessions to formulate draft *Hickel* Plans which were designed to comply only with the requirements of the Alaska Constitution without regard to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act ("VRA"); and

WHEREAS on June 21, 2013, the Board adopted 10 statewide and 1 regional plan as their draft "*Hickel* Plans" consisting of seven 7 Board created plans, and three third-party statewide plans and one regional plan for two districts in Southeast Alaska; and

WHEREAS, on June 25, 2013, the United States Supreme Court struck down Section 4 of the VRA in the case of *Shelby County v. Holder, et al.*, 570 U.S. ____ (2013), effectively immobilizing the Section 5 preclearance requirement and thereby extinguishing any need for the Board to engage in steps 2 and 3 of the *Hickel* process, which were designed to balance Alaska constitutional requirements with Section 5 of the VRA; and

WHEREAS the Board held public hearings on its adopted draft plans in Anchorage on June 28, Fairbanks on July 1, and Juneau on July 2, to take public testimony and input on the draft plans; and

WHEREAS, the Board held public meetings on July 5, 6, and 7, 2013, to work on producing its new final plan of redistricting, reviewed and analyzed revised and amended third party plans, and adopted the 2013 Proclamation Plan in concept on July 7, 2013; and

WHEREAS, the Board made findings on the record, all of which were unanimous, as to its compliance with all applicable legal requirements as supported by the Board Record prior to adoption in concept of its 2013 Proclamation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board requested its counsel to review the Board Record and create formal written findings outlining and summarizing the findings made by the Board in order to provide a clear and concise record in support of its 2013 Proclamation Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, AS SET FORTH IN AND SUPPORTED BY THE BOARD RECORD, THE ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD HEREBY MAKES THE FOLLOWING WRITTEN FINDINGS IN SUPPORT OF ITS 2013 PROCLAMATION PLAN:

seek preclearance from the Department of Justice because Alaska is no longer subject to Section 5.

8. Given that Alaska was no longer subject to Section 5 of the VRA, the Board's mandate became to draft a plan that complied with the requirements of the Alaska Constitution, the Equal Protection Clause of the Federal Constitution, and Section 2 of the VRA.

9. On Friday, June 28, 2013, the Board held a public hearing in Anchorage, which was also a statewide teleconference.

a. At that hearing, the Board heard presentations from AFFER, the Calista Corporation, and the Ketchikan Gateway Borough on their draft plans.

b. The Board also took public testimony in person and telephonically. Twenty-seven individuals testified at the Anchorage public hearing, including the Mayor of the Mat-Su Borough ("MSB"), who testified that the MSB supported its current boundaries and representation and did not want any major changes from the Amended Proclamation Plan. The Mayor also submitted a map which requested minor modifications to some Mat-Su district boundaries to align them with major roads and creeks.

10. On Monday, July 1, 2013, the Board held a public hearing in Fairbanks, which was also a statewide teleconference.

a. At that hearing, the Board heard a presentation from Mr. Walleri on the Gazewood & Wiener Plan.

b. The Board also took public testimony in person and telephonically from twenty-seven individuals.

11. On Tuesday, July 2, 2013, the Board held a public hearing in Juneau, which was also a statewide teleconference.

a. At that hearing, the Board heard testimony from fifteen individuals who primarily testified to the benefit of combining Skagway and Haines in a House District with downtown Juneau, rather than the northern portion of Juneau and the Mendenhall Valley.

b. Representatives of Calista and AFFER testified telephonically regarding the revised and amended plans they had submitted, including one plan that was a joint effort on behalf of the two parties in which they agreed to the boundaries of 36 of the 40 House districts.

ADOPTION OF THE 2013 PROCLAMTION PLAN

12. The Board held public work sessions over the July 4th holiday weekend to formulate a new final redistricting plan, meeting on July 5, 6, and 7, 2013.

c. The FNSB status as a regional hub for Interior and northern Alaska communities, who contribute more than \$250 million dollars and hundreds of jobs to the FNSB economy according to the Fairbanks Economic Development Corporation;

d. The FNSB' historical ties to rural Native Alaskan communities and Native Alaskan organizations;

e. The trial court's previous rulings that it was reasonable for the Board to place excess population from the FNSB into a rural district and that "[a]nyone would be hard pressed to assert Fairbanks is not a hub for rural Alaska";

f. Every statewide, third party map submitted to the Board (including the map submitted by the Riley Plaintiffs' attorneys) used excess population from the FNSB to resolve the rural population shortfall;

g. After the first remand, the Board had taken a hard look at taking population from other urban areas of the State, including Anchorage, Mat-Su, and Kenai, to resolve the rural population shortfall, but none of the plans produced complied with the requirements of Article VI, section 6 of the Alaska Constitution for the reasons explained by Board Counsel in his March 27, 2012 written memorandum and explained on the record; and

h. HD-6 is similar in configuration, other than the addition of the FNSB population, to past election districts in the 2002 and 1994 redistricting plans.

16. MOA Excess Population: The Board considered several options for accommodating the excess population in the MOA, none of them ideal. The available options were: (1) spread the population evenly over the 16 other MOA districts, thereby increasing the deviations within the MOA; (2) push the population south to create a shared Anchorage/Kenai district, thereby breaching the Kenai Peninsula Borough a second time; (3) create a district which combined the excess population from Anchorage with Whittier, Valdez, and other communities along the Richardson Highway north to the Fort Greely area; or (4) push the population north to create a shared Anchorage/Mat-Su district. After discussion and deliberation, the Board determined that the most reasonable way to accommodate the MOA excess population that best balanced all redistricting requirements was by creating HD-12, a shared Anchorage/Mat-Su District. HD-12 places 7,739 residents of the MOA (43% of an ideal district) into a district with south Mat-Su. The Board's decision was based on the following factors as well as all other evidence in the Board Record:

a. Overpopulating all of the MOA districts with the 7,739 spread evenly over the other 16 districts was not a desirable option as it increased the deviations within the MOA by 2.72%, pushing the total deviation range within the MOA to over 4% which the Board considered unacceptable in an urban area under Alaska Supreme Court precedent;

b. Creating an Anchorage/Kenai district was not a desirable option as that combination would require the Board split the population of the Kenai Peninsula

18. After adoption of its 2013 Proclamation Plan “in concept,” the Board instructed Board staff to make any necessary technical corrections, produce maps, written metes and bounds descriptions of the districts, and any other necessary documents in preparation for the Board’s formal adoption of its 2013 Proclamation Plan. Board counsel was instructed to prepare a written document summarizing the Board’s findings.

19. As set forth in the Board Record and these findings, the 2013 Proclamation Plan complies with all of the requirements set forth in the Alaska Supreme Court’s Order of December 28, 2012.

20. The Board’s 2013 Proclamation Plan, supported by the Board Record as summarized by these written findings and adopted unanimously 5-0, complies with all federal and state legal requirements.

a. All forty (40) of the House districts are contiguous, relatively compact, and, as nearly as practicable, relatively socio-economically integrated.

i. One area in which the Board struggled was where to place that portion of the KPB located across Cook Inlet from the Kenai Peninsula and contains the communities of Tyonek and Beluga with 379 total people.

ii. Historically, this section of the KPB has been placed in different regions, sometimes with the rest of the KPB, other times with an Aleutian Chain or Kodiak district. The Board considered draft plans that included all of these options.

iii. After discussion and deliberation, the Board determined that the most reasonable alternative was to incorporate this area into HD-32 in order to (1) avoid splitting the excess population of the KPB twice; and (2) to keep all of the rural areas of the KPB off the road system on both sides of Cook Inlet together in one district.

b. The 2013 Proclamation Plan also complies with the requirements of geographic proportionality. The only Borough that has been split more than once is the Mat-Su Borough, which the Board split twice as the most reasonable alternative to accommodate the excess population of the MOA as established by the Board Record and these findings.

c. The 2013 Proclamation Plan has an “Overall Range” (the difference between the largest and smallest election district) of 4.24% for House districts and 2.96% for Senate districts, by far the lowest overall deviations of any Alaska redistricting plan in Alaska’s history. Deviations in the five major urban areas are even lower, all being well under 2%.

d. Each of the Senate districts is composed of two contiguous House districts.

2013 Proclamation District Population Analysis

House District	Senate District	Total Population	Percent Deviation From Ideal (17,755)	Voting Age Population
1		17,726	-0.16%	13,737
2		17,738	-0.10%	12,457
	A	35,464	-0.13%	26,194
3		17,673	-0.46%	12,423
4		17,786	0.17%	13,743
	B	35,459	-0.14%	26,166
5		17,837	0.46%	13,839
6		17,807	0.29%	13,097
	C	35,644	0.38%	26,936
7		17,703	-0.29%	12,492
8		17,830	0.42%	12,632
	D	35,533	0.06%	25,124
9		17,739	-0.09%	13,184
10		17,827	0.41%	12,812
	E	35,566	0.16%	25,996
11		17,716	-0.22%	12,414
12		17,671	-0.47%	12,744
	F	35,387	-0.35%	25,158
13		17,678	-0.43%	12,439
14		17,818	0.35%	12,750
	G	35,496	-0.04%	25,189
15		17,672	-0.47%	11,810
16		17,806	0.29%	13,192
	H	35,478	-0.09%	25,002
17		17,797	0.24%	13,912
18		17,925	0.96%	14,324
	I	35,722	0.60%	28,236
19		17,692	-0.35%	11,821
20		17,718	-0.21%	14,629
	J	35,410	-0.28%	26,450
21		17,642	-0.64%	13,560
22		17,755	0.00%	12,969
	K	35,397	-0.32%	26,529
23		17,809	0.30%	13,533
24		17,702	-0.30%	12,984
	L	35,511	0.00%	26,517
25		17,924	0.95%	12,867
26		17,693	-0.35%	12,994
	M	35,617	0.30%	25,861
27		17,678	-0.43%	13,122
28		17,778	0.13%	13,431
	N	35,456	-0.15%	26,553
29		18,026	1.53%	14,203
30		18,021	1.50%	13,143
	O	36,047	1.51%	27,346
31		17,971	1.22%	13,878
32		18,077	1.81%	13,119
	P	36,048	1.52%	26,997
33		17,635	-0.68%	14,141
34		17,668	-0.49%	13,074
	Q	35,303	-0.58%	27,215
35		17,825	0.39%	13,652
36		17,874	0.67%	13,572
	R	35,699	0.53%	27,224
37		17,448	-1.73%	13,581
38		17,546	-1.18%	11,067
	S	34,994	-1.45%	24,648
39		17,677	-0.44%	11,187
40		17,323	-2.43%	12,325
	T	35,000	-1.44%	23,512

2013 PROCLAMATION SENATE TERMS

2013 Proclamation Plan Senate District	Assignment of Term Length in '14 Election	Amended Proclamation Senate District	% Population of Previous Senate District	Running in 2014
A	4	B	97.6%	X
B	2*	A	77.0%	
C	4	C	46.8%	X
D	2*	E	96.9%	
E	4	D	52.0%	X
F	2	F	49.3%	X
G	4	M	50.9%	X
H	2*	G	100.0%	
I	4	H	100.0%	X
J	2*	I	100.0%	
K	4	J	100.0%	X
L	2*	K	100.0%	
M	4	L	100.0%	X
N	2	N	50.2%	X
O	4	N	50.3%	X
P	2	O	51.3%	X
Q	4	P**	92.7%	X
R	2*	Q	90.7%	
S	4	S	54.3%	X
T	2	T	80.3%	X

* Up for election in 2016

** Incumbents in these districts did not stand for reelection in 2012

Prepared by the Alaska Redistricting Board

2013 Proclamation Plan

Borough Proportionality

Municipality of Anchorage (Total Population: 291,826; Equal to 16.43 Ideal Districts)

Split between 17 Districts

District 12: 7,739 people (43% of District)
District 13: 17,678 people (100% of District)
District 14: 17,818 people (100% of District)
District 15: 17,672 people (100% of District)
District 16: 17,806 people (100% of District)
District 17: 17,797 people (100% of District)
District 18: 17,925 people (100% of District)
District 19: 17,692 people (100% of District)
District 20: 17,718 people (100% of District)
District 21: 17,642 people (100% of District)
District 22: 17,755 people (100% of District)
District 23: 17,809 people (100% of District)
District 24: 17,702 people (100% of District)
District 25: 17,924 people (100% of District)
District 26: 17,693 people (100% of District)
District 27: 17,678 people (100% of District)
District 28: 17,778 people (100% of District)

Fairbanks North Star Borough (Total Population: 97,581; Equal to 5.50 Ideal Districts)

Split between 6 Districts

District 1: 17,726 people (100% of District)
District 2: 17,738 people (100% of District)
District 3: 17,673 people (100% of District)
District 4: 17,786 people (100% of District)
District 5: 17,837 people (100% of District)
District 6: 8,821 people (50% of District)

City and Borough of Juneau (Total Population 31,275; Equal to 1.76 Ideal Districts)

Split between 2 Districts

District 33: 13,607 people (77% of District)
District 34: 17,668 people (100% of District)

Description of 2013 Proclamation Plan House and Senate Districts

[Prepared by the Alaska Redistricting Board – July 14, 2013]

House District 1 – Senate District A – Downtown Fairbanks

House District 1 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Johansen Expressway and the boundary of the City of Fairbanks, north then east then south then north to the intersection of the boundary with College Road near Danby Street, east on College Road to Maryleigh Avenue, south to O'Connor Road, east to the western bank of Noyes Slough, east then south to the confluence with the Chena River, east along the northern bank of the Chena River to the Steese Highway, south on the Steese Highway to the Richardson Highway, south to an onramp/offramp near 26th Avenue, south on the onramp/offramp to Cushman Street, south to the Old Richardson Highway, east to Easy Street, south to the boundary of the City of Fairbanks, south then west then north to the point of beginning.

House District 2 – Senate District A – Fairbanks/Wainwright

House District 2 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Steese Highway and the City of Fairbanks, east then north then south along the city boundary to a jeep trail near Columbia Creek, east along the trail to Homestead Road, south to an unnamed creek, east to the western bank of the Chena River, north along the bank to a location near Canoro Road, south across the Chena River to the eastern bank, south along the eastern bank of the Chena River to a non-visible line extending west from the end of Michael Lane, east to Michael Lane, east to Joy Drive, south to Badger Road, east to a jeep trail near Mattie Court, south along the trail to Bobanna Lane, east to Mattie Street, south to Endecott Avenue, east to Badger Road, south to Burgess Airstrip Road, south to Bradway Road, west to Lakloey Drive, south to a non-visible line extending south from the end of Lakloey Drive, south along the non-visible line to Durango Trail, southwest to the Old Richardson Highway, southeast to Rozak Road, south to a levee just north of the Tanana River, west along the levee to the boundary of the City of Fairbanks, west then north then west to Easy Street, north to the Old Richardson Highway, west to Cushman Street, north to an onramp/offramp of the Richardson Highway, north to the Richardson Highway, north to the Steese Highway, north to the northern bank of the Chena River, northwest to the confluence of the Chena River and Noyes Slough, northwest then south along the eastern bank of Noyes Slough to O'Connor Road, west to Maryleigh Avenue, north to College Road, west to the boundary of the City of Fairbanks, north then east along the boundary to the point of beginning.

House District 3 – Senate District B – North Pole/Badger

House District 3 is bounded by a line beginning at Chena Hot Springs Road and Moon Mullen Lane, south to the end of Moon Mullen Lane, south along an unnamed road to Nordale Road, south along Nordale Road to the northern bank of the Chena River, southeast along the northern bank to a non-visible line extending from an unnamed road near Moose Creek Dam, south to the unnamed road, southeast to an

to Bradway Road, east to Benn Lane, south to Ownby Road, east to Woll Road, north to Marigold Road, east to Badger Loop Road, to the intersection of Badger Loop Road and Repp Road, southwest along a non-visible line to the end of Willeda Street, southwest along a non-visible line to the northwestern-most corner of the boundary of the City of North Pole, southwest along the boundary to the eastern bank of the Tanana River, southeast along the eastern bank to the intersection of the Tanana River and the boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, south across the Tanana River to the boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, west then north along the boundary to a jeep trail near the Old Nenana Highway, east along the jeep trail to the Parks Highway, northeast the GVEA Powerlines near Rosie Creek Road, north then northeast to the Parks Highway, north to Townsend Lane, north to Goldhill Road, northeast to Ester Road, east to Tanana Drive, south to an unnamed road near Noatak Drive, northwest to Koyukuk Drive, east to Sheenlek Drive, north to a non-visible line extending west from Kuskokwim Way, east to Kuskokwim Way, east to Tanana Drive, north to the intersection of Tanana Drive and Farmers Loop Road, east along a non-visible line to the headwaters of Pearl Creek, east along a non-visible line to College Road, east to the boundary of the City of Fairbanks, southwest then southeast to the point of beginning.

House District 6 – Senate District C – Eielson/Denali/Upper Yukon/Border Region

House District 6 is bounded by a line beginning at the southwestern-most point of the Denali Borough, north along the borough boundary to boundary of the Yukon-Koyukuk REAA, west along the REAA boundary to the Nowitna River, north along the Nowitna River to the confluence with the Yukon River, northeast along the southern bank of the Yukon River to a non-visible line extending south from Sunset Creek, north along the non-visible line to Sunset Creek, north to the headwaters of Sunset Creek, west along a non-visible line to the headwaters of the Little Melozitna River, north to the confluence with the Melozitna River, north along the Melozitna River to the Tanana-Allakaket Winter Trail, north to the Kanuti River, east along the northern bank of the Kanuti River to the confluence with Kanuti Chalatna Creek, north along Kanuti Chalatna Creek to the intersection with a winter trail, north along a non-visible line to Mingkoket Lake, north along the western shore of the lake to a non-visible line extending southeast from the Koyukuk River, northwest to the Koyukuk River, east along the southern bank of the Koyukuk River to the confluence with the South Fork of the Koyukuk River, east along the southern bank of the South Fork to the confluence with Fish Creek, east to the confluence of Bonanza Creek, northeast to the confluence of the North Fork of Bonanza Creek, east to the boundary of the Yukon Flats REAA, south to the boundary of the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, northeast to a non-visible line extending southwest from Monarch Creek, northeast to the headwaters of Monarch Creek, north to the confluence with the Middle Fork of the Chandalar River, east along the southern bank to the a point near a Winter Trail, north across the river to the northern bank, east to the confluence with the East Fork of the Chandalar River, north along the western bank to the confluence with Crow Nest Creek, north to the boundary of the North Slope Borough, north then east to the Canadian Border, south along the border to the southern boundary of the Ahtna ANRC, west to the Copper River, north along the western bank to the confluence with the Uranatina River, northwest to the headwaters of the Uranatina River, north along a non-visible line to the headwaters of Bernard Creek, northwest to a non-visible line extending northeast from Bernard Creek Trail, southwest to Bernard Creek Trail, northwest to the Richardson Highway, north to 19 Apl-I Road, west to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, north to 26 APL Road, east to the Richardson

West Demaree Circle, southeast to Cottonwood Creek, southwest to the mouth of the creek on Knik Arm, west along the shoreline to the mouth of Crocker Creek, south along a non-visible line across Knik Arm to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, southwest along the boundary to a non-visible line extending south from the eastern bank of the Susitna River, north along a non-visible line to the eastern bank at the mouth of the Susitna River, north along the eastern bank of the Susitna River to the confluence with an unnamed creek near Red Shirt Lake, east to the headwaters of the unnamed creek, east along a non-visible line to Alfred Creek Trail, south to Fish Creek, northeast to a the boundary of the Willow CDP, east to the boundary of the City of Houston, southeast then north along the boundary to the Little Susitna River, east along the southern bank of the Little Susitna River to a non-visible line extending west from the end of Silver Drive, east to Silver Drive, east to Sasbo Bluff Loop, south then east to Tote Street, south to Island Lake Drive, west then south to Peninsula Drive, east to Pittman Road, south to an unnamed creek that drains out of Little Lake, northeast to Little Lake, east along the lake shore to a foot trail, south to Starr Road, east to Wyoming Drive, south to Beverly Lake Road, east to Kalmbach Jeep Trail, south to an unnamed creek near Karsten Drive, southwest along the unnamed creek to the Parks Highway, west to Vine Road, south to Calico Drive, east to Muir Street, south to Kittiwake Street, south to Shady Grove Lane, west to Vine Road, south to Lucille Creek, east to Foothills Boulevard, south to the point of beginning.

House District 9 – Senate District E – Richardson Highway/East MatSu

House District 9 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Parks Highway and the southern boundary of the Denali Borough, east then north along the boundary to the boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, northeast along the boundary to the boundary of the Alaska Gateway REAA, south to the South Fork of the Goodpaster River, west to the confluence with the Goodpaster River, south along a non-visible line to Volkmar Lake, south along the eastern shore of the lake to a non-visible line extending northwest from the Volkmar River, southeast to the Volkmar River, southwest along the eastern bank of the Volkmar River to the confluence with the Tanana River, east along the northern bank of the Tanana River to the confluence with the Johnson River, south along the Johnson River to Johnson Glacier, south along the eastern edge of the Johnson Glacier to Gakona Glacier, east south then west along the edge of the glacier to the boundary of Doyon ANRC, west to the Richardson Highway, south to the intersection with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, south along the pipeline to a non-visible line extending east from the intersection of Paxson Lake Campground Road and the Richardson Highway, west to the Richardson Highway, south to 26 APL Road, west to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, south to 19 APL 1 Road, east to the Richardson Highway, south to a non-visible line extending northwest from the end of Bernard Creek Trail, southeast to Bernard Creek Trail, southeast to a non-visible line extending southwest from Bernard Creek, northeast to Bernard Creek, southeast to the headwaters of Bernard Creek, south along a non-visible line to the headwaters of the Uranatina River, southeast to the confluence with the Copper River, south along the western bank of the Copper River to the boundary of Chugach National Forest, west along the boundary to a non-visible line extending northeast from the headwaters of Lowe River, west along Lowe River to the boundary of the City of Valdez, south then west then north along the boundary to the western shore of Valdez Arm, south then west along the shoreline to the entrance to Columbia Bay, west across the entrance to the western shoreline of the entrance to Columbia Bay, west to the entrance to Long Channel, west across the entrance to the western shoreline of the entrance to Long

House District 10 – Senate District E – Rural MatSu

House District 10 is bounded by a line beginning at the southern-most point of the boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, northwest then north then northeast along the boundary to House District 9, south along the boundary of House District 9 to Bogard Road, west to Lochcarron Drive, west to Lucille Street, south to Gail Drive, west to Gwene Lane, south to Rockside Road, south to the boundary of the City of Wasilla, west then north then west to Church Road, south along Church Road to the boundary of the City of Wasilla near Spruce Avenue, south then west then south to Museum Drive, west to the Parks Highway, west to an unnamed creek near Vine Road, north to Kalmbach Jeep Trail, north to Beverly Lakes Road, west to Wyoming Drive, north to Starr Road, west to a foot trail, north to Little Lake, west along the shoreline to an unnamed creek, southwest to Pittman Road, north to Peninsula Drive, west to Island Lake Drive, northeast to Tote Street, north to Sasbo Bluff Road, west then north to Silver Drive, west to the end of Silver Drive, west along a non-visible line to the Little Susitna River, west along the southern bank of the Little Susitna River to the boundary of the City of Houston, south then northwest along the boundary to the boundary of Willow CDP, west to along the boundary to the Susitna River, south along the eastern shoreline of the Susitna River to the mouth of the river, south along a non-visible line across Knik Arm to the boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, southwest to the point of beginning..

House District 11 – Senate District F – Greater Palmer

House District 11 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Glenn Highway and the Parks Highway, west along the Parks Highway to the boundary of the city of Wasilla, north to the intersection of Tamarack Drive and Seward Meridian Road, north along Seward Meridian Road to the Palmer-Wasilla Highway, east to a non-visible line extending south from Michelle Christine Place, north to Michelle Christine Place, north to non-visible line extending south from Larkspur Hill Circle, north to Larkspur Hill Circle, north to a non-visible line extending south from Bogard Road, north to Bogard Road, east to Trunk Road, northeast to Palmer-Fishhook Road, east to the end of Palmer-Fishhook Road, east along a foot trail to the Matanuska River, north along the western bank of the Matanuska River to the confluence with Wolverine Creek, east to the confluence of an unnamed tributary of Wolverine Creek, south the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Wolverine Creek, south along a non-visible line to the headwaters of Mount Roberts Creek, west to a non-visible line extending east from Purser Place, west to Purser Place, west to Harmony Avenue, north to Smith Road, west to the Old Glenn Highway, north to a non-visible line extending west from the Matanuska River near Smith Road, west to the Matanuska River, south along the eastern bank to a non-visible line extending east from the western bank near Mary Street, west to the western bank of the Matanuska River, south along the western bank of the Matanuska River to the confluence with Rabbit Slough, west to Dike Road, north to a non-visible line extending south from Colleen Street, north to Colleen Street, north to the Glenn Highway, west to the point of beginning.

House District 12 – Senate District F – Chugiak/Gateway

House District 12 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Alaska Railroad and Birchwood Spur Road, north along Birchwood Spur Road to Stoltze Drive, northeast to Peters Creek,

Chugach State Park, south to Meadow Creek, west to Eagle River Loop Road, northwest to Celestial Street, south to Coronado Road, west to the point of beginning

House District 14 – Senate District G – Eagle River/Chugach State Park

House District 14 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Celestial Street and Eagle River Loop Road, southeast along Eagle River Loop Road to Meadow Creek, east to the headwaters of Meadow Creek, northeast along a non-visible line to Peters Creek, southeast to the headwaters of Peters Creek, southeast along the mountain ridgeline to the boundary of Chugach National Forest, west then south to a mountain ridgeline west of Crow Pass, north to a non-visible line extending east from the headwaters of the South Fork of Campbell Creek, southwest to the headwaters of the South Fork of Campbell Creek, north along a non-visible line to the boundary of Fort Richardson near the headwaters of the North Fork of Campbell Creek, northwest then west then north along the boundary to Peck Avenue, east to Peck Avenue Extension, northeast to the boundary of Fort Richardson, north to the Glenn Highway, northeast along the Glenn Highway to the boundary of Fort Richardson near Hiland Road, north along the boundary to Artillery Road, east to Mausel Street, south to Artillery Road, east to the Old Glenn Highway, north to Coronado Road, east to Celestial Street, north to the point of beginning.

House District 15 – Senate District H – Elmendorf

House District 15 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Debarr Road and Edward Street, north to East 6th Avenue, east to Donna Drive, north to Krane Drive, north to Donna Drive, east to Turpin Street, north to the boundary of Elmendorf AFB, west then north to a non-visible line north of Tidewater Road, west to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, northeast to a non-visible line extending northwest from the intersection of Knik Arm and the northern-most boundary of Elmendorf AFB, southeast along the non-visible line to the boundary of Elmendorf AFB, east then south along the boundary to a non-visible line extending northwest from the end of Bartlett Road, southeast to the end of Bartlett Road, south along a non-visible line to Muldoon Road, south to Boundary Avenue, east to the end of Boundary Avenue, east along a non-visible line to the boundary of Fort Richardson, south to a non-visible line extending east from Debarr Road, west to Debarr Road, west to point of beginning.

House District 16 – Senate District H – College Gate

House District 16 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Baxter Road and Tudor Road, west to Boniface Parkway, north to East 38th Court, west along a non-visible line extending from East 38th Court to Lynn Drive, north to Sydnie Kay Street, west to Checkmate Drive, north to the southern branch of Chester Creek, southwest to Queens Court, west to Wesleyan Drive, south to the southern branch of Chester Creek, southwest to the boundary of Alaska Pacific University, north to a non-visible line extending from the boundary of Alaska Pacific University to East Northern Lights Boulevard, north along a non-visible line to South Pine Street, north to a non-visible line extending to the extension of South Pine Street south of the intersection with Debarr Road, north to McCarrey Street, north to the boundary of

16th Avenue, east to Alder Drive, north to East 15th Avenue, east to an unnamed alley west of Birchwood Street, north to Debarr Road, east to point of beginning.

House District 20 – Senate District J – Downtown Anchorage

House District 20 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Glenn Highway and Airport Heights Drive, south to Debarr Road, west to an unnamed alley west of Birchwood Street, south to East 15th Avenue, west to Alder Street, south to East 16th Avenue, west to Lake Otis Parkway, south to Chester Creek, west to West Chester Lagoon, west along the southern shore of West Chester Lagoon to the outlet, west to Knik Arm, northeast along the eastern shoreline of Knik Arm to a non-visible line extending west from the end of West 2nd Avenue, northwest to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, northeast to the boundary of House District 15, east to the boundary of Elmendorf AFB, south then east to Reeve Boulevard, south to the Glenn Highway, east to point of beginning.

House District 21 – Senate District K – West Anchorage

House District 21 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Spenard Road and Northwood Drive, south along Northwood Drive to International Airport Road, east to Minnesota Drive, south to Strawberry Road, west to Jewel Lake Road, north to Caravelle Drive, west to Whitehall Street, north to Raspberry Road, west to the boundary of Kincaid Park, south to Jodhpur Street, south to the boundary of Kincaid park, south to the shoreline of Turnagain Arm, south along a non-visible line to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, northwest then northeast to non-visible line extending northwest from the shoreline near West 2nd Ave, southeast to the shoreline of Knik Arm, southwest to the mouth of Fish Creek, south to Forrest Park Drive, south to West Northern Lights Boulevard, east to Fish Creek, south to Spenard Road, northeast to point of beginning.

House District 22 – Senate District K – Sand Lake

House District 22 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Jewel Lake Road and Strawberry Road, east to Minnesota Drive, south to Dimond Boulevard, west to Campbell Creek, south to Campbell Lake, west along the southern shore of Campbell Lake to Campbell Creek, southwest to Turnagain Arm, south along a non-visible line to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, west to a non-visible line extending south from the boundary of Kincaid Park, north to the boundary of Kincaid Park, north to Jodhpur Street, north to the boundary of Kincaid Park, northeast to Raspberry Road, east to Whitehall Street, south to Caravelle Drive, east to Jewel Lake Road, south to point of beginning.

House District 23 – Senate District L – Taku

House District 23 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Minnesota Drive and Tudor Road, east to the New Seward Highway, south to a non-visible line extending southeast from Hillcrest Park

Drive, west to Summer Drive, south to Steeple Drive, west to Brayton Drive, north to the New Seward Highway off-ramp, south to the New Seward Highway, north to point of beginning.

House District 27 – Senate District N – Basher

House District 27 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Beaver Place and Debarr Road, east to the boundary of Fort Richardson, south then east to the boundary of Chugach State Park, south then west to Campbell Airstrip Road, northwest to Baxter Road, north to Beaver Place, north to point of beginning.

House District 28 – Senate District N – South Anchorage

House District 28 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Huffman Road and Hillside Drive, north to O'Malley Road, east to Hillside Drive, north to Nettleton Drive, north to the boundary of Far North Bicentennial Park, east to the boundary of Chugach State Park, northeast to the boundary of Fort Richardson, south to a non-visible line extending northeast from the headwaters of the South Fork of Campbell Creek, south to the headwaters of South Fork of Campbell Creek, northeast along a non-visible line to the mountain ridgeline just west of Crow Pass, southwest to the boundary of Chugach National Forest, east to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, south then west to a non-visible line extending south from the mouth of Little Rabbit Creek, north to Little Rabbit Creek, east to the New Seward Highway, north to the Huffman Road off-ramp, north to Brayton Drive, southeast to Steeple Drive, east to Summer Drive, north to Autumn Drive, east to Lake Otis Parkway, north to Flyway Avenue, east to a non-visible line extending east from the unconnected extension of Western Flyway Avenue to Flyway Avenue, east to Flyway Avenue, east to Gander Street, north to Mallard Avenue, east to Pintail Street, north to Huffman Road, east to Birch Road, northeast then south to Huffman Road, east to the end of Huffman Road, east along a non-visible line extending to the intersection of Audubon Drive and Huffman Road, east to point of beginning.

House District 29 – Senate District O – North Kenai

House District 29 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Seward Highway and the boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, east then south to the boundary of the Chugach National Forest near Kings Bay, west to the boundary of the Chugach ANRC, southwest to the Snow River, south to the confluence with the South Fork of the Snow River, southeast to the headwaters of the South Fork of the Snow River, west along a non-visible line to the headwaters of Kwechek Creek, west to a non-visible line extending north from Sawmill Creek east of Winterset Circle, south to Sawmill Creek, south to the boundary of the Chugach National Forest, east then south to the boundary of the City of Seward, southeast then west to the western shoreline of Resurrection Bay, south along the shoreline to the mouth of Tonsina Creek, west to the boundary of Kenai Fjords National Park, north then northwest to boundary of Kenai National Wilderness, northwest then west to Upper Russian Lake, northwest along the eastern shoreline to the Russian River, north to Lower Russian Lake, north along the eastern shoreline to the

Cook Inlet, west to the centerline of Cook Inlet, northwest along the centerline of Cook Inlet to a non-visible line extending west from the intersection of Kaliforsky Beach Road and Oil Company Haul Road, east to the shoreline of Cook Inlet, east along a non-visible line to Oil Company Haul Road, southeast on Oil Company Haul Road to its end, southeast along a non-visible line to the end of a private oil company road, southeast to Gas Well Road, northeast then east to point of beginning.

House District 32 – Senate District P – Kodiak/Cordova/Seldovia

House District 32 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at the northwestern-most point of the boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, southeast along the boundary to the centerline of Cook Inlet, southwest along the centerline of Cook Inlet to a non-visible line extending west from the mouth of Diamond Creek, east to the entrance to Kachemak Bay, southeast then northeast along the centerline of Kachemak Bay to the shoreline near the mouth of the Bradley River, east to the mouth of the Bradley River, east to the boundary of the Kenai National Wilderness, south along the boundary to the boundary of Kenai Fjords National Park, east then northeast then southeast then south along the boundary to Tonsina Creek, east to the mouth of Tonsina Creek, north along the shoreline to the boundary of the City of Seward, east then north then west then north to the boundary of the Chugach National Forest, west then north to Sawmill Creek, north to a non-visible line extending south from Kwechek Creek, north to Kwechek Creek, east to the headwaters of Kwechek Creek, north then east along a non-visible line to the headwaters of the South Fork and the Snow River, northwest to the confluence with the Snow River, north to the boundary of Chugach ANRC, northeast to the boundary of the Chugach National Forest near Kings Bay, east to the boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, north to the boundary of House District 9, east along the boundary to the boundary of Chugach ANRC, southeast to the boundary of Yakutat Borough, southeast then southwest to the 3 mile limit, west along the 3 mile limit to the boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, southwest to the boundary of the Kodiak Island Borough, southwest then northwest then northeast around the entire Kodiak Island Borough to the boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, west then north along the boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough to the point of beginning.

House District 33 – Senate District Q – Downtown Juneau/Douglas/Haines/Skagway

House District 33 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at the northern-most point of the boundary of the Municipality of Skagway, southeast along the boundary to the boundary of Haines Borough, southeast along the boundary to the boundary of the City and Borough of Juneau, west then southeast along the boundary to a non-visible line extending southwest from the entrance to Fritz Cove, northeast to the entrance of Fritz Cove, northeast along the centerline of Fritz Cove to the entrance of Gastineau Channel, east along the centerline of Gastineau Channel to a non-visible line extending south from the mouth of Switzer Creek, north to the mouth of Switzer Creek, north to Egan Drive, west to Switzer Access Road, north to Glacier Highway, west to the Thunder Mountain Trail, northwest to Heintzleman Ridge, northeast to the Juneau Icefield, west along the southern edge of the Juneau Icefield to Mendenhall Glacier, southwest then northwest along the southern edge of Mendenhall Glacier to the Juneau Icefield, northwest along the western edge of the Juneau Icefield to Eagle Glacier, north along the eastern edge of Eagle Glacier to Thiel Glacier, north along the eastern edge of Thiel Glacier to Gilkey

to the Hydaburg Highway, north to a foot trail near Trocadero Bay, west to the shoreline of Trocadero Bay, west along the centerline of Trocadero Bay to the entrance to Bucareli Bay, southwest along the centerline of Bucareli Bay to the entrance to the Pacific Ocean, south along a non-visible line to the 3 mile limit, northwest to the point of beginning.

House District 36- Senate District R – Ketchikan/Wrangell/Metlakatla/Hydaburg

House District 36 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at the western-most point of the boundary of the City and Borough of Wrangell, northeast to the Canadian Border, southeast then southeast to maritime border in the Dixon Entrance, west to the 3 mile limit in the Pacific Ocean near Forrester Island, north along the 3 mile limit to the entrance of Bucareli Bay, northeast along the centerline of Bucareli Bay to the entrance of Trocadero Bay, east along the centerline of Trocadero Bay to a foot trail onshore, east to the Hydaburg Highway, south to NFD 21 Road, east to Twelvemile Creek, north to the mouth of the creek on Twelvemile Arm, northeast along the centerline of Twelvemile Arm to Kasaan Bay, west along the centerline of Kasaan Bay to the entrance to Clarence Strait, east along a non-visible line to the boundary of Ketchikan Gateway Borough, northwest along the boundary to the boundary of the City and Borough of Wrangell, northwest along the boundary to the point of beginning.

House District 37 – Senate District S – Bristol Bay/Aleutians/Upper Kuskokwim

House District 37 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at northeast corner of the boundary of the Lake and Peninsula Borough, southwest along the boundary to the boundary of the Aleutians East Borough, southwest then northwest then east around the entire Aleutian Island Chain and the Pribilof Islands to the boundary of the Lake and Peninsula Borough near Port Heiden, north along the boundary to the 3 mile limit off Nushagak Bay, west to the boundary of the Calista ANRC, northeast then east along the boundary to Kiknik Creek, north to the confluence with the Holitna River, north to the confluence with Portage Creek, north to the headwaters of Portage Creek, north along a non-visible line to the headwaters of Chineekluk Creek, north then west to the confluence with the Holokuk River, north to the confluence with the Kuskokwim River, northeast along the northern bank of the Kuskokwim River to the confluence with Steamboat Creek, north to a non-visible line extending west from the George River, east to the George River, north to the confluence with the East Fork of the George River, east to a winter trail, north to the boundary of Doyon ANRC, west then north to the Hawk River, east to the confluence with the Bonasila River, east along the northern bank of the Bonasila River to a winter trail running alongside the Yukon River, north along the trail to the boundary of the City of Anvik, west then north then east around the boundary to a winter trail alongside the Yukon River, north along the trail to the boundary of the City of Grayling, west then north then east to a winter trail alongside the Yukon River, north along the trail to Steamboat Slough, north to the boundary of Yukon-Koyukuk REAA, east to the boundary of Denali Borough, south to the boundary of boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, south to the boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, west then south to point of beginning.

line extending east from the headwaters of the East Fork of the Kuyukutuk River, west to the East Fork of the Kuyukutuk River, northwest to the confluence with the Kuyukutuk River, northwest to the confluence with Five Day Slough, south to a winter trail running alongside the Yukon River, west to the Atchuelinguk River, south to the confluence with the Yukon River, west along the southern bank of the Yukon River to the confluence with Kashunuk Slough, west to the confluence with the Kashunuk River, west to a non-visible line extending north from the Pitmik River, south to the Pitmik River, south to the headwaters of the Pitmik River, south along a non-visible line to the boundary of the Wade Hampton Census Area, west then north then northeast around the boundary to the boundary of Bering Straits ANRC, northwest then northeast along the boundary of Bering Straits ANRC including St. Lawrence Island and Little Diomedede Island to the point of beginning.

House District 40 – Senate District T – Arctic

House District 40 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at the northern-most point of the boundary of the North Slope Borough, east then south then west then south to Crow Nest Creek, south to the confluence with the East Fork of the Chandalar River, south along the western bank of the East Fork of the Chandalar River to the confluence with the Middle Fork of the Chandalar River, west along the northern bank of the Middle Fork of the Chandalar River to the confluence with Monarch Creek, southwest to the headwaters of Monarch Creek, southwest along a non-visible line to the boundary of Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, southwest to the boundary of Yukon-Koyukuk School District, north along the boundary to the North Fork of Bonanza Creek, west to the confluence with Bonanza Creek, west to the confluence with Fish Creek, west to the confluence with the South Fork of the Koyukuk River, west along the southern bank to the confluence with the Koyukuk River, west to a non-visible line extending northwest from Mingkoket Lake, southeast to Mingkoket Lake, south along the western shoreline of Mingkoket Lake to a non-visible line extending north from the intersection of a winter trail and Kanuti Chalatna Creek, south to Kanuti Chalatna Creek, south to the confluence with the Kanuti River, west along the northern bank of the Kanuti River to Tanana-Allakaket Winter Trail, south to a winter trail near Lake Todatonten, south along the trail to the Mentanontli River, north to the confluence with Notoniono Creek, southwest to a foot trail, southwest to a foot trail, east to the Indian River, northeast then south then west to the confluence with Matthews Slough, west to the confluence with the Koyukuk River, west along the southern bank of the Koyukuk River to the confluence with the Dakli River, north to the confluence with Wheeler Creek, northwest to the boundary of the Northwest Arctic Borough, southwest then west then northwest then north to the boundary of the North Slope Borough, northwest then northeast to the point of beginning.