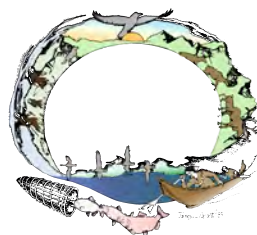




DOYON
— Limited® —



Tanana
Chiefs
Conference



FAIRBANKS NATIVE
ASSOCIATION

Alaska Redistricting Board

Proposed 40-District Map

September 18, 2021

Coalition Presenters

- Sarah Obed: Senior Vice President of External Affairs, Doyon, Limited.
- Nathaniel Amdur-Clark: Partner, Sonosky, Chambers, Sachse, Miller & Monkman, LLP.
- Marna Sanford: Principal, Tuuka, LLC.

Coalition Partners

Our coalition represents a broad range of interests across the State of Alaska, with a particular focus on ensuring effective and fair representation for Rural Alaska.

Doyon, Limited
Tanana Chiefs Conference
Fairbanks Native Association
Sealaska
Ahtna, Inc.

We have also consulted with — and received meaningful input from — stakeholders across the State, and taken into consideration testimony presented to the Board.

Mapping Considerations

Constitutional Requirements

Compactness, Contiguity, Relative Socio-Economic Integration, and Equal Representation.

Local government boundaries

ANCSA boundaries

Natural geologic features

Communities of interest

Population Deviations

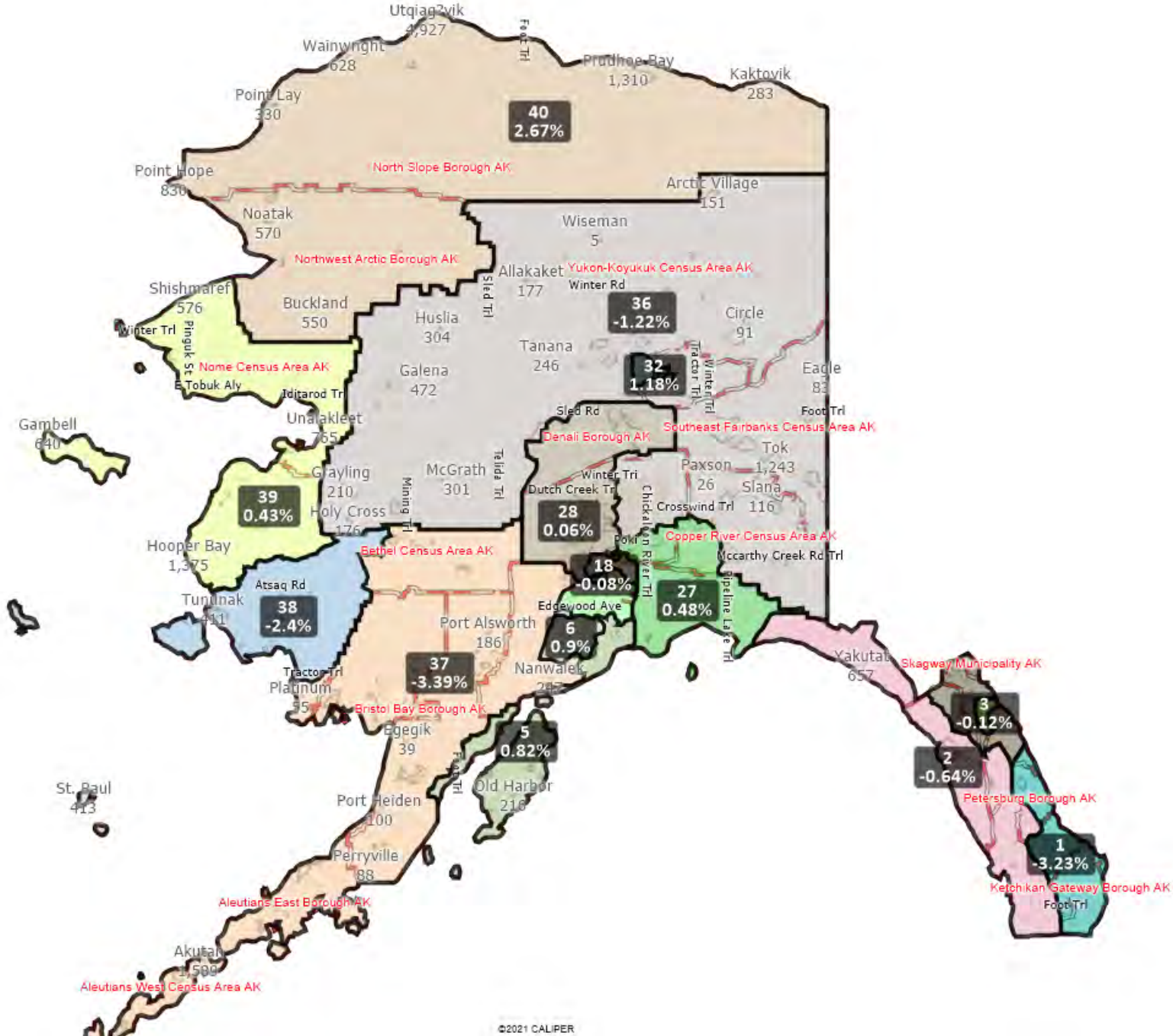
Population Deviations

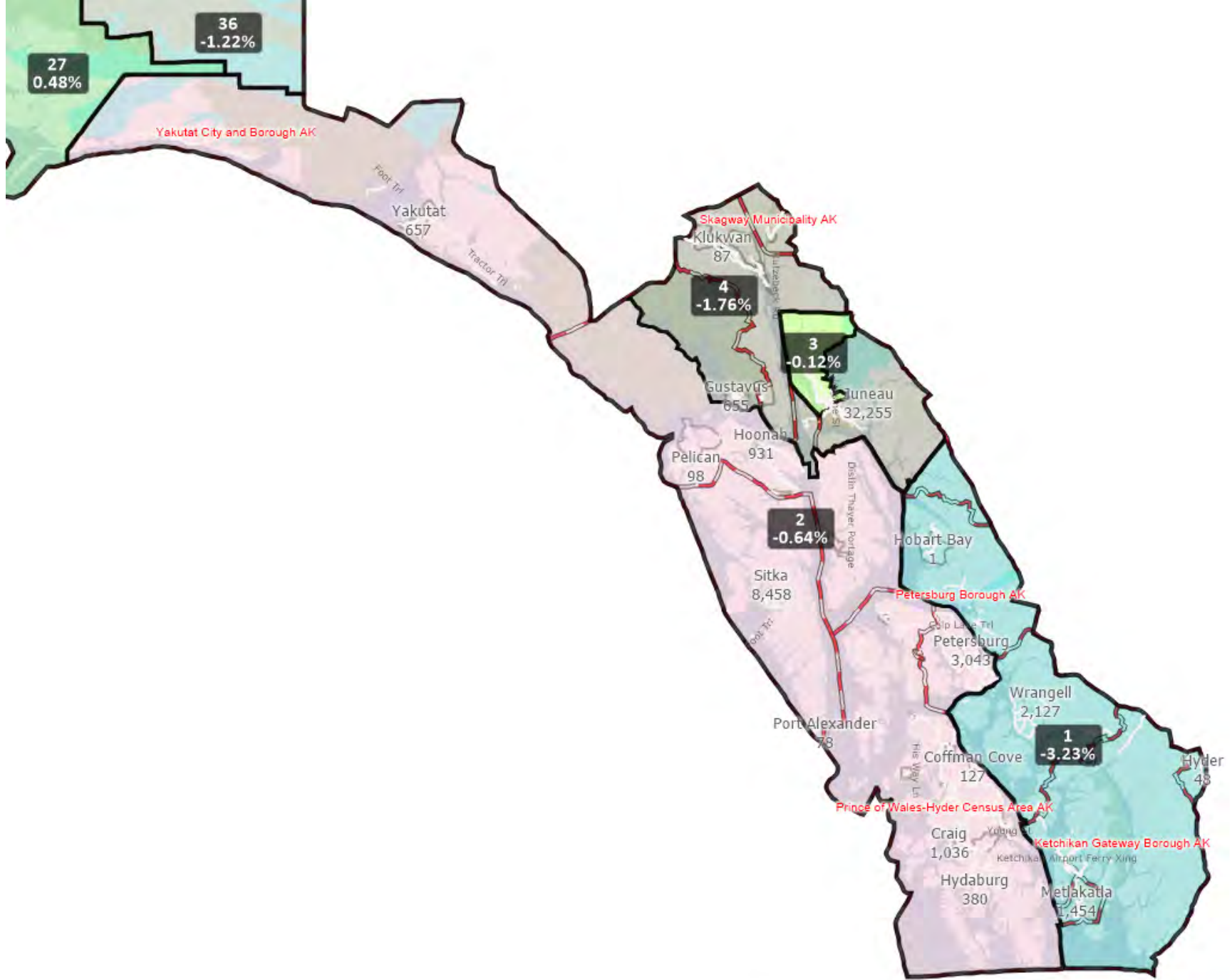
“Each [house district] shall contain a population **as near as practicable** to the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the state by forty.” Article VI § 6.

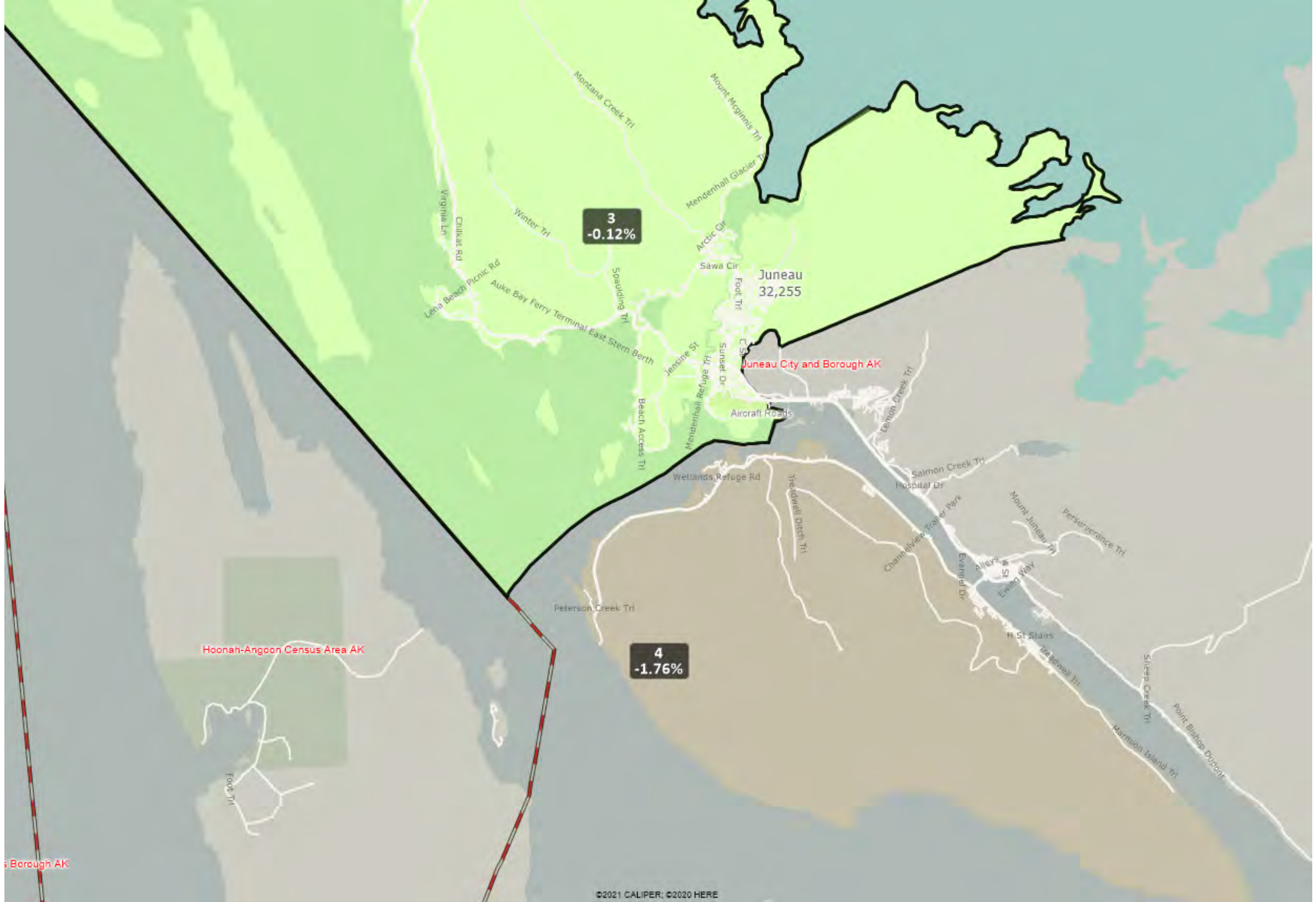
“[T]he Alaska Supreme Court acknowledged that in urban areas in particular the population is sufficiently dense and evenly spread to allow **minimal population deviations**, especially in light of the newly available technological advances.”

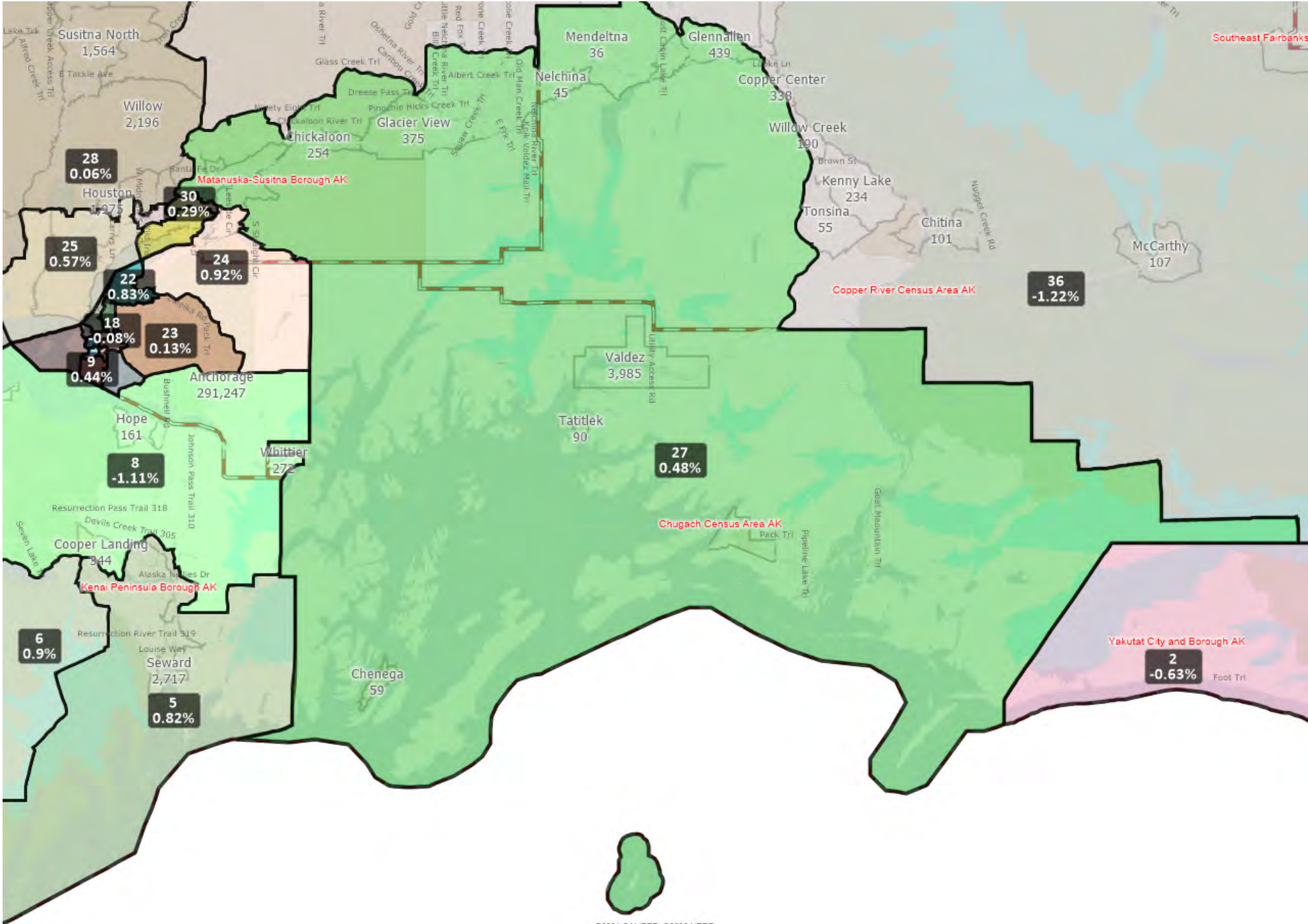
In re: 2011 Redistricting Cases (2013).

Proposed Map September 17, 2021

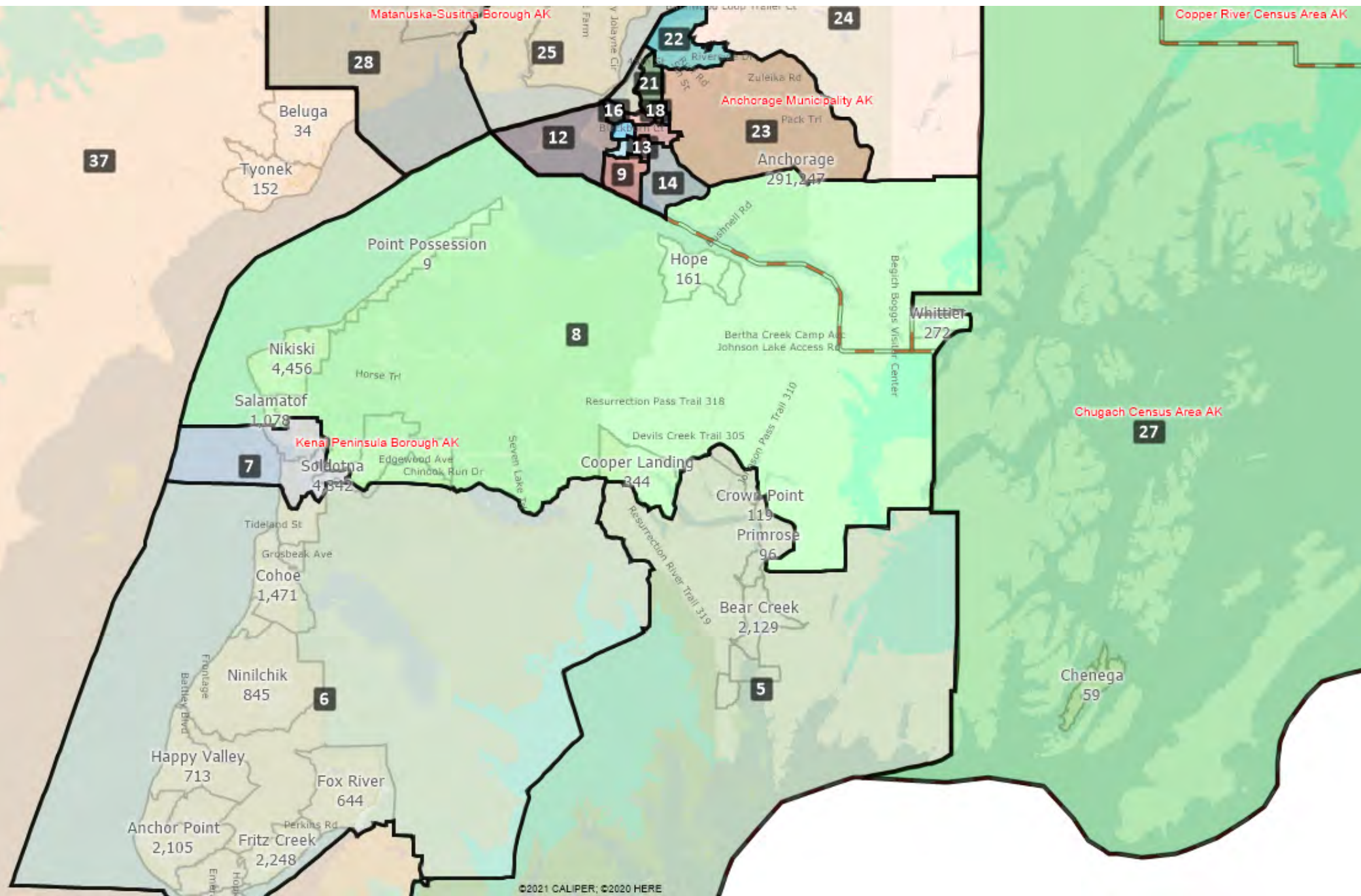


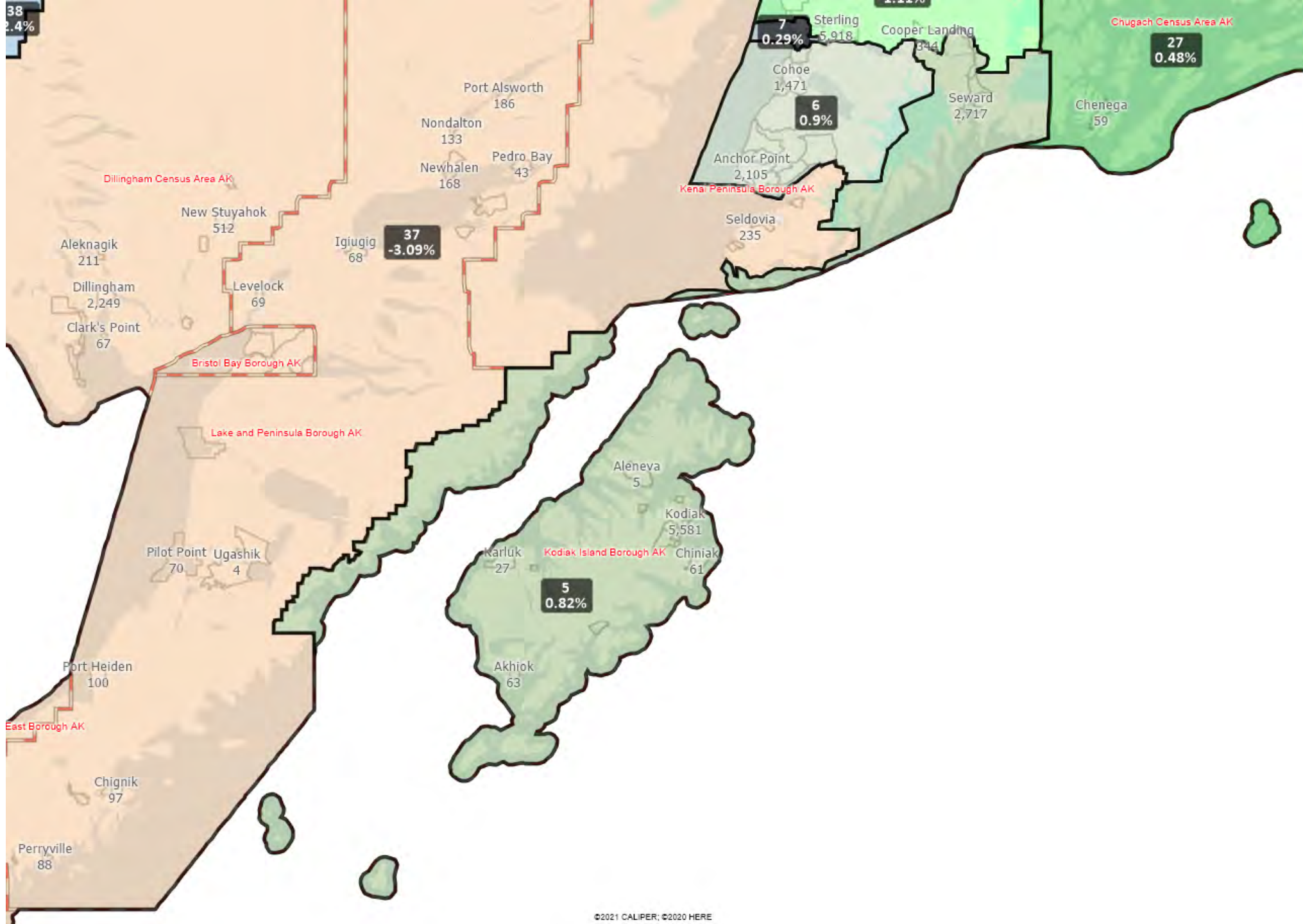


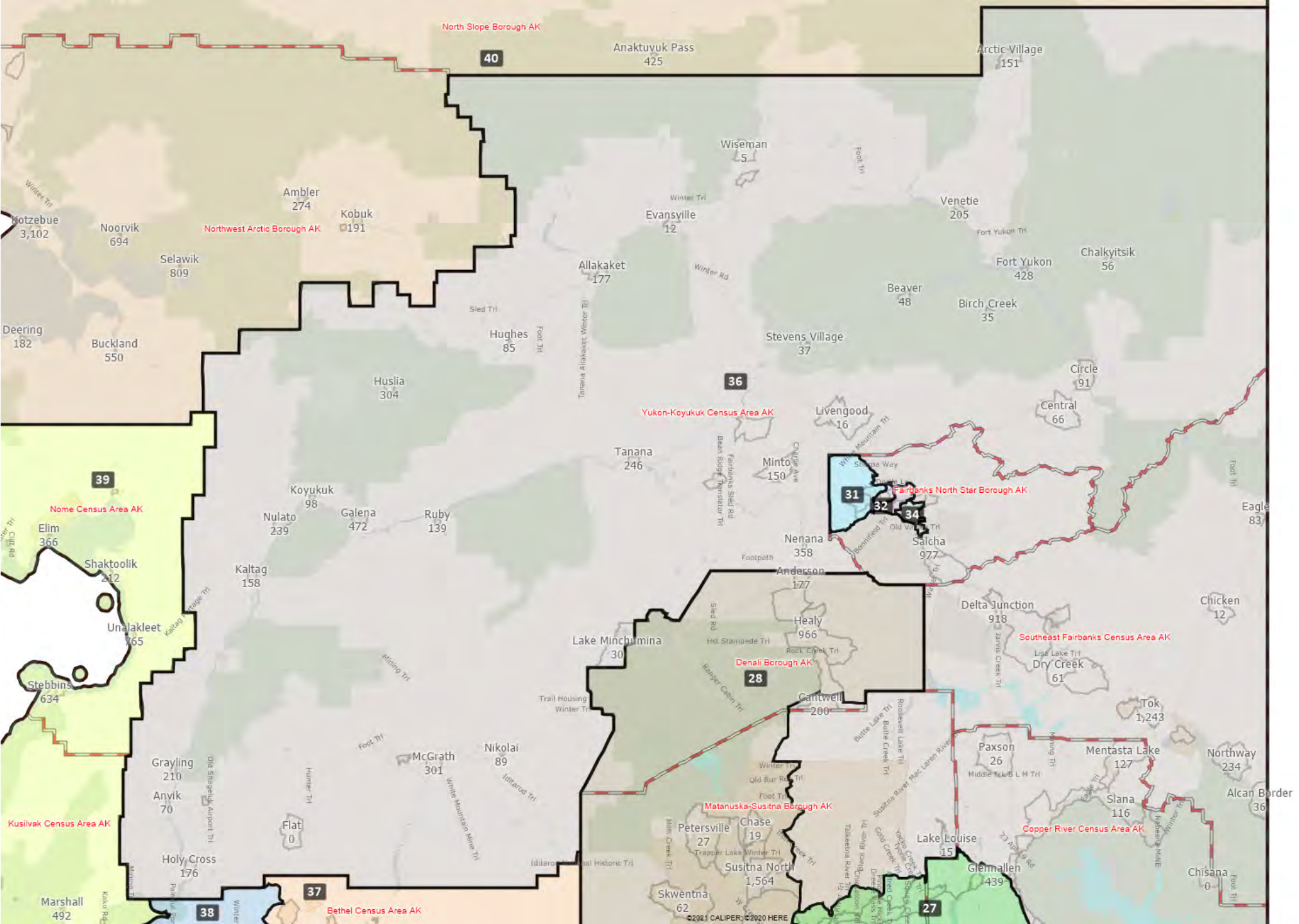


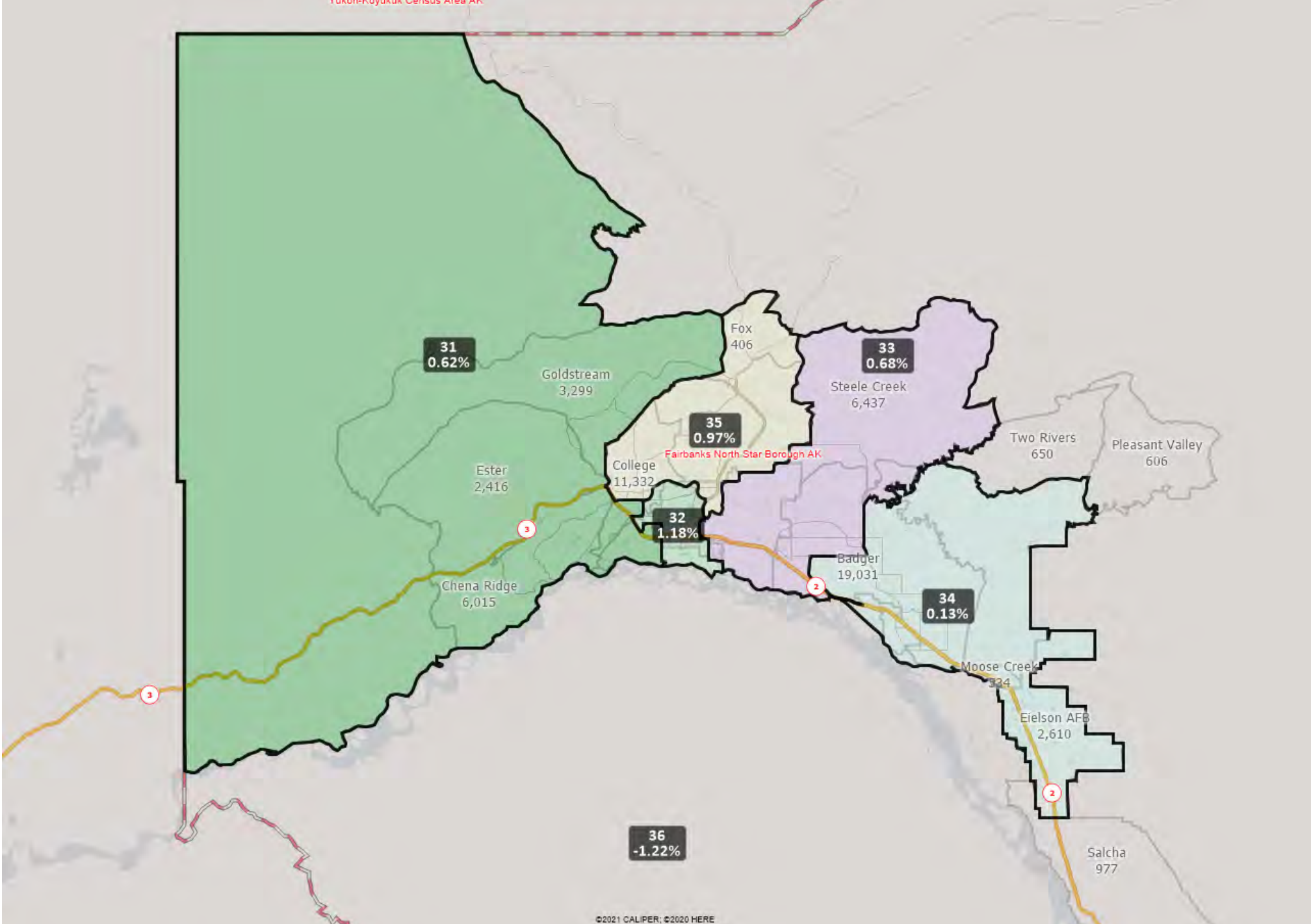


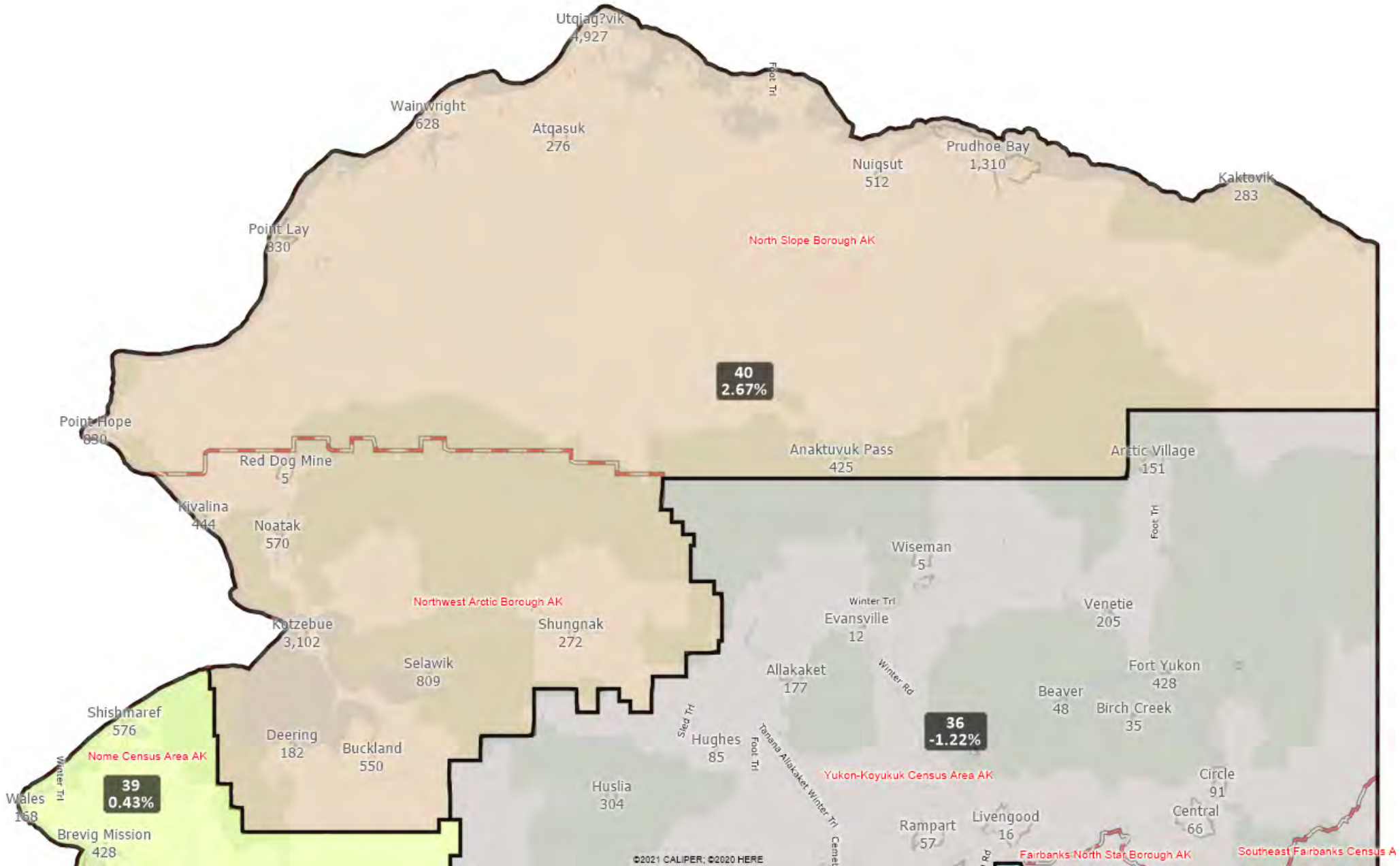
The Valdez Question 6

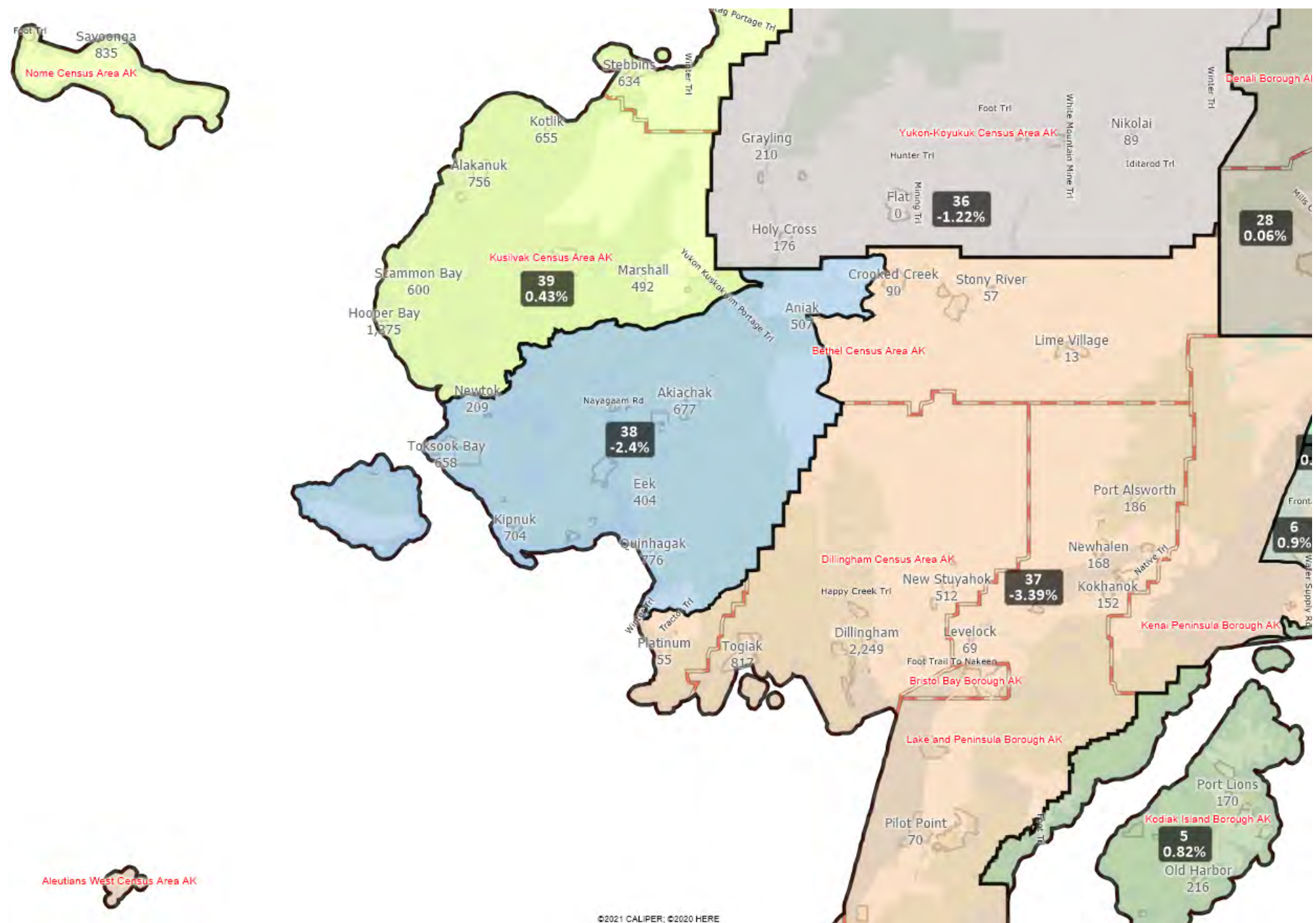




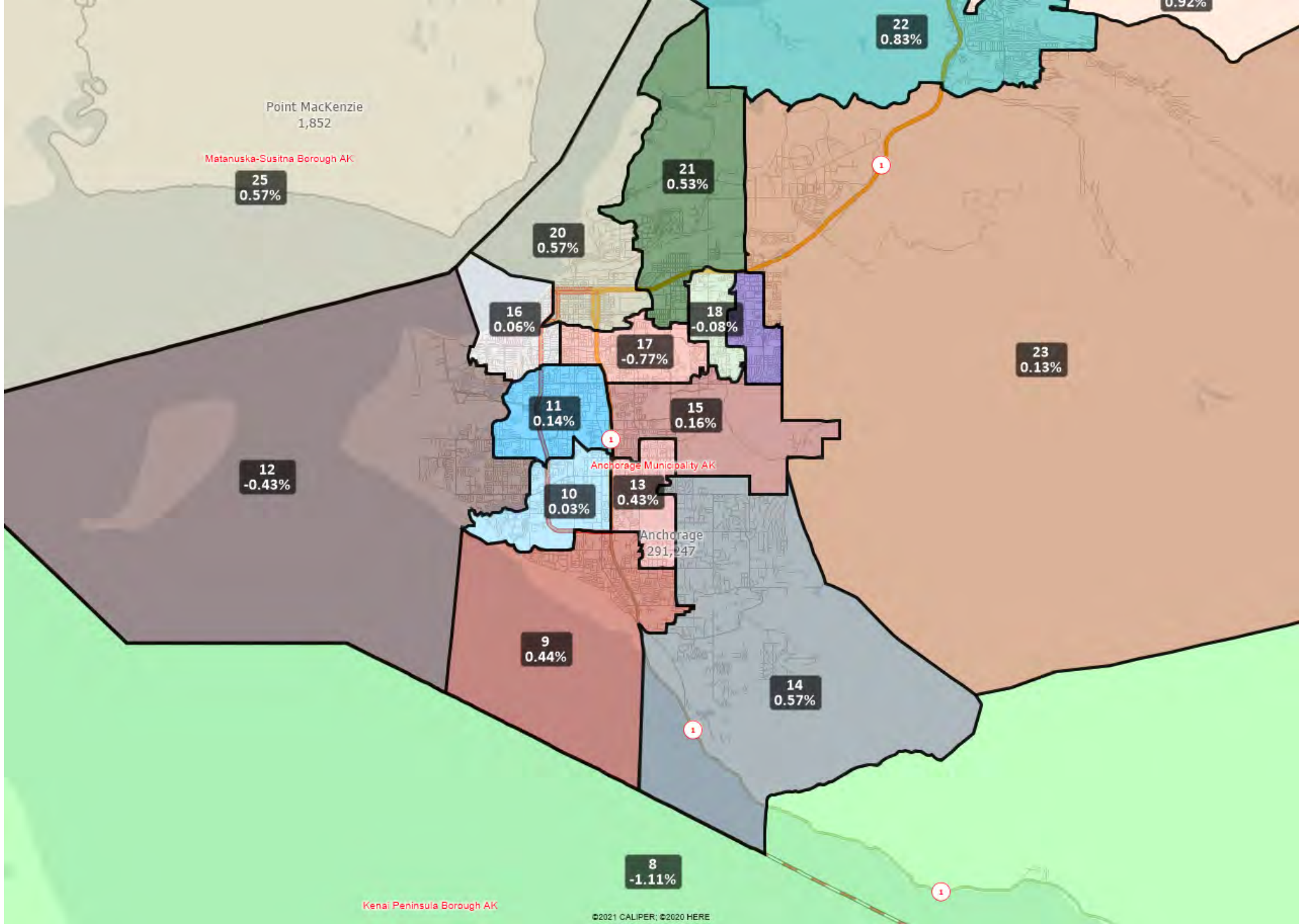


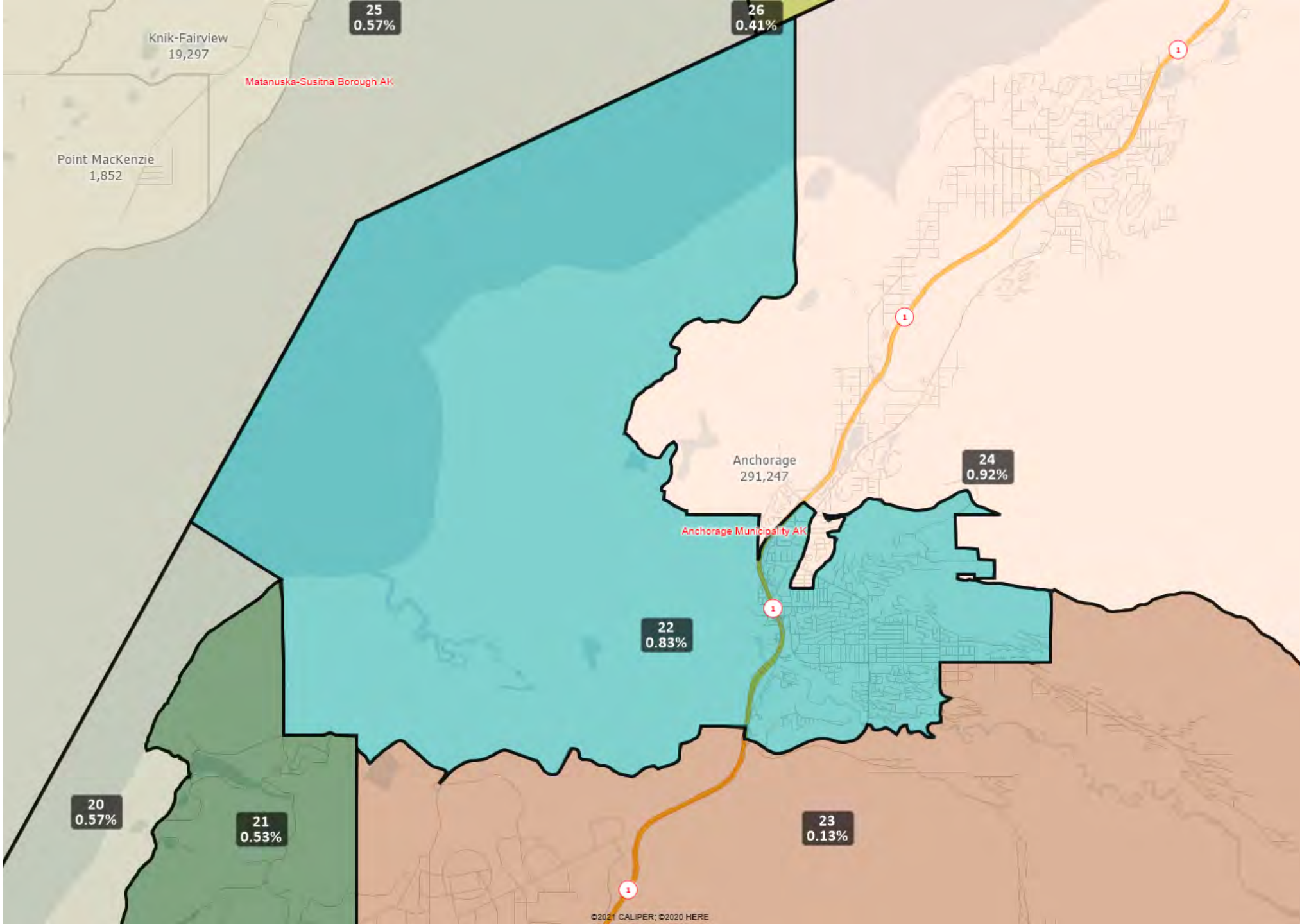




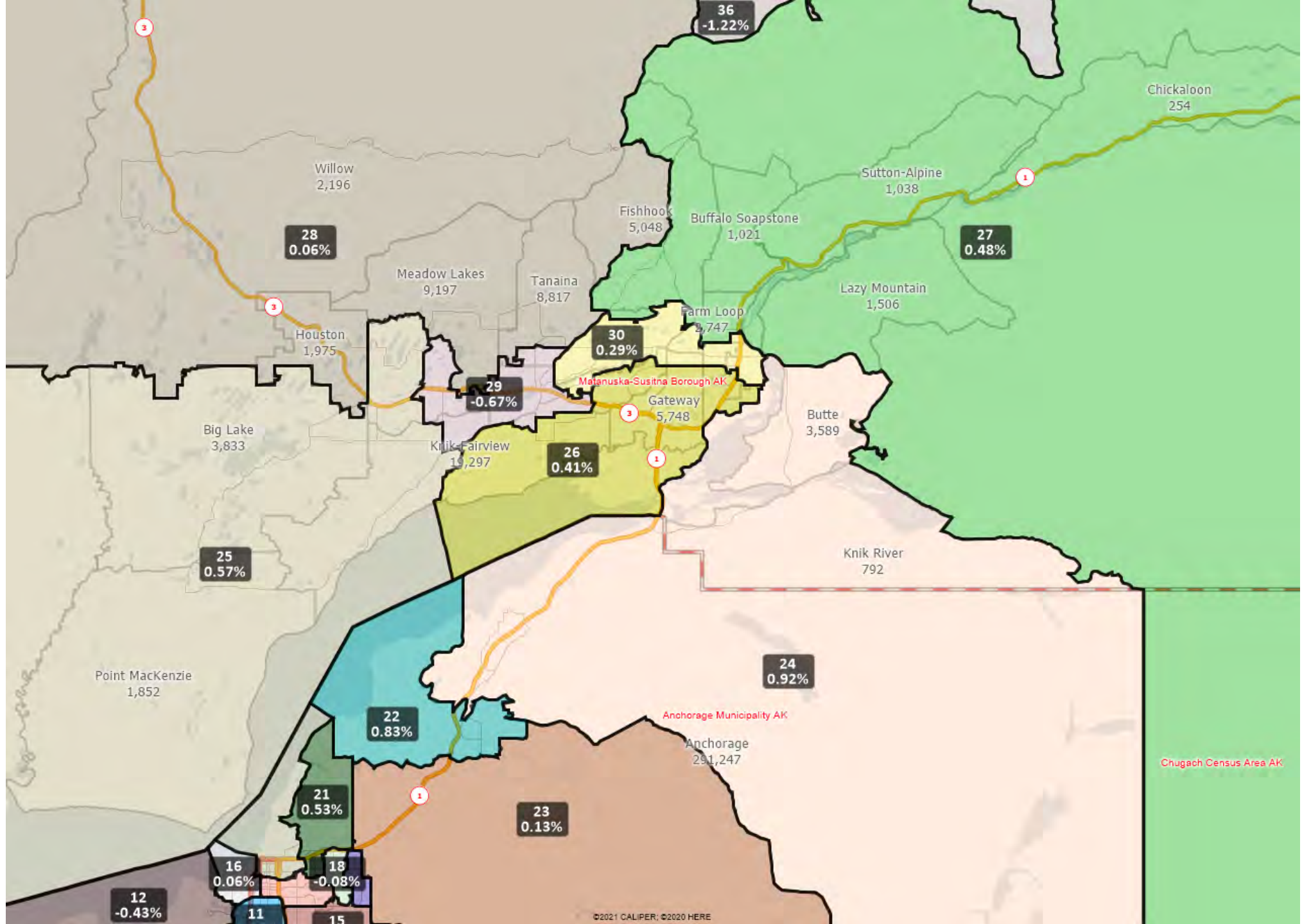


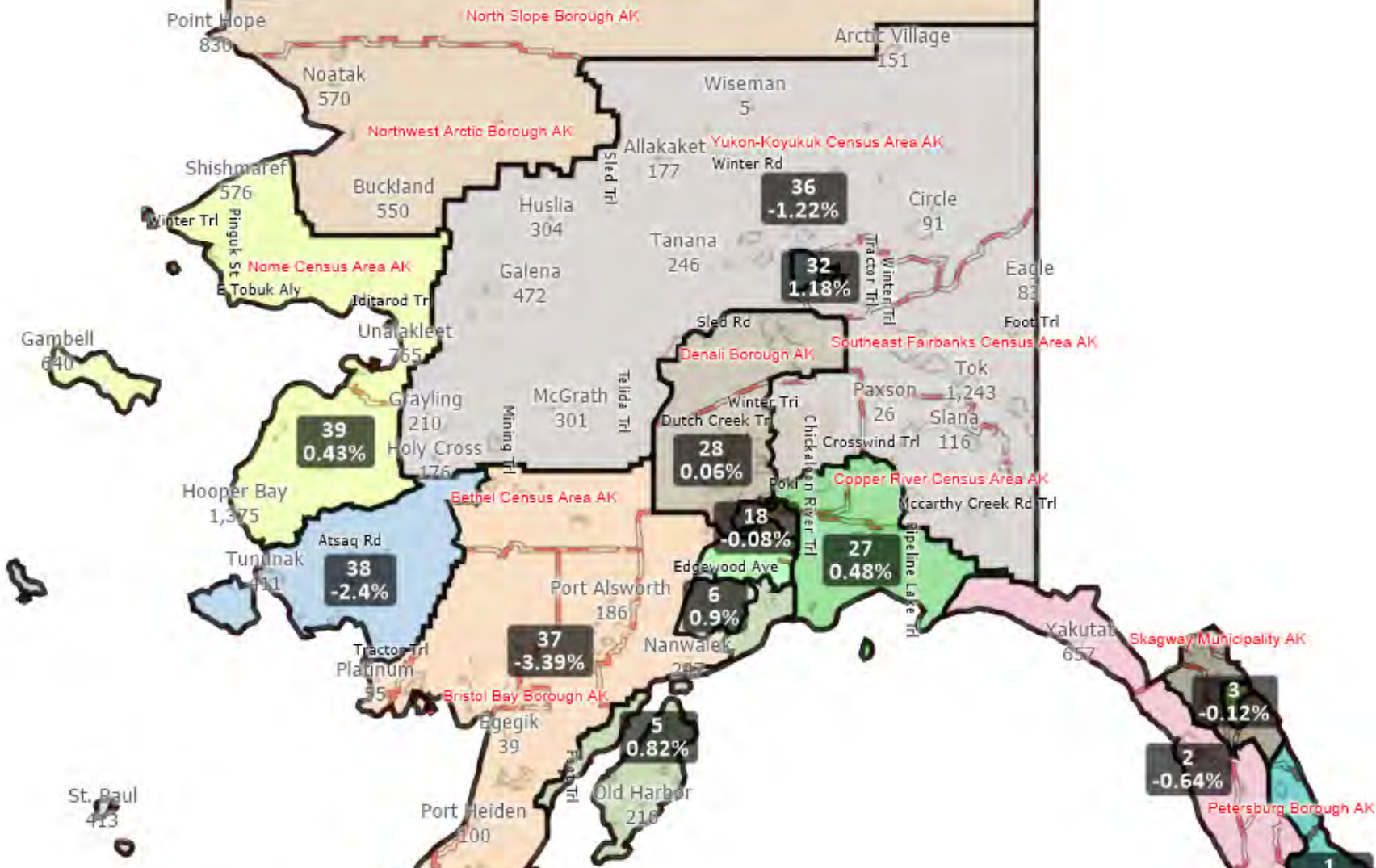
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Eagle River/Chugliak





Questions?

Written Testimony To the Alaska Redistricting Board



From: Michelle Anderson, President, Ahtna, Incorporated
September 17, 2021

Good morning/afternoon Chairman Binkley, and distinguished members of the Alaska Redistricting Board. Tsin'aen (thank you) for the opportunity to provide testimony on the 2020 redistricting process. My name is Michelle Anderson. An original shareholder, I am the President of Ahtna, Incorporated. I am also a member of the Udzisyu (Caribou) clan of the Ahtna Athabascan people and a tribal member of the Native Village of Gulkana.

Ahtna, Incorporated is an Alaska Native regional corporation formed pursuant to Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. Our corporate headquarters are located in Glennallen, and we have offices in Anchorage and Fairbanks. Ahtna has more than 2,000 shareholders, many of whom still live within the Ahtna region. Our mission is the wise stewardship of Ahtna lands and responsible economic growth for future generations of Ahtna people.

Ahtna's land entitlement under ANCSA encompasses over 1.7 million acres. The Ahtna region borders Mentasta to the north, Chitina to the south, and stretches into Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve to the east and the Denali National Park and Preserve to the west.

There are eight villages within the Ahtna region: Cantwell, Cheesh'na (Chistochina), Chitina, Kluti-Kaah (Copper Center), Gakona, Gulkana, Mentasta, and Tazlina; all eight are Federally Recognized Tribes. ANCSA created Village Corporations for these eight villages. In 1980, seven of the eight Village Corporations merged with Ahtna, Inc.; Chitina Native Corporation remains an independent corporation.

Ahtna has joined with Doyon, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Fairbanks Native Association (I will refer to these entities as the Interior coalition), and Sealaska to create maps and district planning documents to assist the Board in ensuring our State continues to support Alaska Native and rural representation in our legislative process. I would like to take the opportunity to thank this coalition for reaching out and including Ahtna in its map drawing process.

Ahtna, Incorporated supports the map submitted by the Interior and Sealaska coalition. It is refreshing to see ANCSA regions and Alaska Native Villages acknowledged when considering socioeconomic integration. Like the Doyon region, the villages within Ahtna region have strong and extensive family ties, customary and traditional Ahtna practices and thousands of years of familial, cultural and traditional, land use, and economic connection. From Chitina, to Mentasta, to Cantwell, our culture unites us. It is of paramount importance that our villages remain unified in an Interior rural house seat.

In closing, Ahtna has officially joined the Interior Coalition and you will hear a presentation of those maps today and we fully support them. We request that all our communities stay together - including Cantwell, which the Coalition map accomplishes. We are socially integrated with the Interior tribal communities and share familial connections with the communities in the Eastern Interior.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony and I am happy to answer any questions.

Michelle Anderson

District	All Persons	Target	% Deviation	Difference
1	17,743	18,335	-3.23%	-592
2	18,218	18,335	-0.64%	-117
3	18,313	18,335	-0.12%	-22
4	18,012	18,335	-1.76%	-323
5	18,486	18,335	0.82%	151
6	18,500	18,335	0.90%	165
7	18,388	18,335	0.29%	53
8	18,188	18,335	-0.80%	-147
9	18,416	18,335	0.44%	81
10	18,340	18,335	0.03%	5
11	18,360	18,335	0.14%	25
12	18,256	18,335	-0.43%	-79
13	18,414	18,335	0.43%	79
14	18,439	18,335	0.57%	104
15	18,364	18,335	0.16%	29
16	18,346	18,335	0.06%	11
17	18,194	18,335	-0.77%	-141
18	18,321	18,335	-0.08%	-14
19	18,363	18,335	0.15%	28
20	18,440	18,335	0.57%	105
21	18,433	18,335	0.53%	98
22	18,487	18,335	0.83%	152
23	18,358	18,335	0.13%	23
24	18,504	18,335	0.92%	169
25	18,440	18,335	0.57%	105
26	18,411	18,335	0.41%	76
27	18,423	18,335	0.48%	88
28	18,346	18,335	0.06%	11
29	18,213	18,335	-0.67%	-122
30	18,388	18,335	0.29%	53
31	18,448	18,335	0.62%	113
32	18,551	18,335	1.18%	216
33	18,459	18,335	0.68%	124
34	18,359	18,335	0.13%	24
35	18,512	18,335	0.97%	177
36	18,112	18,335	-1.22%	-223
37	17,713	18,335	-3.39%	-622
38	17,895	18,335	-2.40%	-440
39	18,414	18,335	0.43%	79
40	18,824	18,335	2.67%	489



Thank you for the opportunity to submit a redistricting plan for consideration on behalf of the Alaska Democratic Party.

The map we are presenting today consists of 40 House Districts, each containing a cohesive group of voters bound by socio-economic similarities. To the maximum extent practicable, this plan adheres to borough, municipal, and city boundaries. No borough boundary has been broken twice.

This approach, coupled with the intent to draw geographic and notable man-made boundaries as compact as practicable for our large state and within existing local political lines, will empower all Alaska's voters by providing them accessible and accurate representation.

This accessibility and accurate representation for Alaskans was the priority in preparing this proposal. Additional priorities included sustaining/increasing the number of minority-majority districts (+1 in the proposal for a total of 8 House Districts compared to 7 House Districts under the current, 2013 Proclamation Maps), respecting the cultural values and economic relationships of Alaska Native peoples and communities, and adhering to the established legal parameters governing the redistricting process to result in fair representation for all Alaskans. Of note, this proposal has a deviation under 10% overall.

As noted, rural districts (2013 Proclamation Map House Districts 37-40) have been approached in a manner that reflects population trends, while also applying a standard of unifying cultural interests to the maximum extent practicable in less densely populated areas. Allowances have been made for economic ties. For example, Hooper Bay is now coupled with Bethel in recognition of the strong economic partnership between the two communities which the Board heard about in earlier testimony from community members.

As you may know, the membership of the Alaska Democratic Party includes members from Unalakleet to Anchorage to Fairbanks to Dillingham to Sitka. This map was drawn with input and insight from voters across the state to create districts that also represent the way in which communities organize themselves, while also adhering to existing formal lines of governance and geographical boundaries.

For instance, the proposal in the Fairbanks region primarily follows city, borough, and neighborhood divisions. The city of Fairbanks is included in two House Districts in the ADP proposal (House District 1 and House District 2) with Cushman Street, a major thoroughfare, as the dividing east/west line. The city of North Pole is contained in House District 3, as well as the majority of communities that associate with North Pole residents and utilize the city's infrastructure for work and daily life. House District 4 is entirely outside the city limits as is House District 5, but both districts remain within the Fairbanks Northstar Borough.

Additionally, as Board staff recognized in its first meeting in September, the F35 basing at Eielson Air Force Base has and will continue to increase the population in the Fairbanks Northstar Borough. Much of that population growth was not included in the most recent census count. Thus, the proposed map includes a portion of House District 6 in the Fairbanks Northstar Borough. This provides the region with a portion of a sixth district which they are entitled to. ADP's proposed House District 6 is different from the 2013 Proclamation Map District but was drawn in a similar spirit - the percentage of the Alaska Native vote share in that proposed district has increased by almost 7%.

Another illustration of accurate community representation based on socio-economic alliances and community input are the two autonomous districts (military base property notwithstanding) in Eagle River. A substantial number of Eagle River residents have been particularly vocal about remaining semi-autonomous from Anchorage proper, with some residents and community leaders supporting Eagle River's exit from the Municipality of Anchorage entirely. Our map respects the expressed desire of this community for self-containment in representation.

The approach to Anchorage recognizes community interests as well as existing geographic boundaries and major roads. A reasonable deviation in each district allows for representation without the conflicts of interest that often arise from representing constituents with drastically different socio-economic variables. Adherence to notable and natural district boundaries will ensure individuals find commonalities with fellow constituents and are empowered as voters.

Debarr and the Chester Creek Greenbelt serve as the guiding lines of division between North and South in Anchorage. Communities east of Arlene Street have been located in proposed House District 23 to better represent socio-economic commonalities of residents in this area as compared to being coupled with neighborhoods west of Jewel Lake Road as they were in the 2013 Proclamation Maps.

The proposed House District 27 is now entirely North of the Tudor Road Line. The proposed House District 15 is guided primarily by proximity to the Muldoon gate of Joint Base Elemendorf-Richardson and surrounding communities, including the Turpin neighborhood.

On the Kenai Peninsula, communities of population density have been paired to create districts that cohesively represent the Kenai's growing urban population. Lesser-populated communities with similar economies and constituencies such as Seward and Homer have likewise been paired to afford those voters the opportunity to select legislators that align more closely with their values and understand issues most important to their residents.

As the board knows, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough has shown substantial population growth. This proposal succeeds in providing the constituents of the Mat-Su all the districts they are entitled to without breaking Anchorage Municipality or any other borough lines. These districts were drawn in accordance with existing political lines.

In the Southeast, the proposal makes few changes. It retains similar boundaries with only minor changes from the current map to reflect population trends. In Juneau, this proposal reflects district assembly boundaries and also respects the Douglas, downtown Juneau, and Mendenhall Valley neighborhoods by preserving their autonomy within two Districts. Further Southeast, Metlakatla remains in our proposed House District 36, with its neighbors Ketchikan and Saxman.

In closing, we appreciate the opportunity to reiterate that this map was drawn with purpose to ensure cohesion, compactness, and adherence to constitutional requirements to provide all Alaskans fair and appropriate representation.

Thank you for your time.

Casey Steinau

Casey Steinau
Chair
Big Lake, AK



Michael Wenstrup
Vice Chair
Fairbanks, AK

Lindsay Kavanaugh

Lindsay Kavanaugh
Executive Director
Anchorage

Erin Barker

Erin Barker
Data Director
Anchorage

Alaska Democratic Party Proposal Statistics & Comparison

	State House			
	2013 Lines	Board v1	Board v2	ADP
Minority-Majority Districts	7	8	7	8
Minority >33% Districts	25	24	24	26
Native >50%	3	3	3	3
Native >33%	4	5	5	4
Native >25%	6	6	6	7
Avg. % Native per district	19.1%	19.3%	19.2%	19.2%
Avg. % White per district	59.3%	61.3%	61.3%	59.4%

	2013 Lines 2020 population	Board v1	Board v2	ADP
<u>Statewide Map</u>				
Deviation Range - Upper Bound	25.97%	4.45%	4.45%	5.25%
Deviation Range - Lower Bound	-11.53%	-5.82%	-5.82%	-4.48%
Deviation	37.50%	10.27%	10.27%	9.73%

	2013 Lines 2020 population	Board v1	Board v2	ADP
<u>Fairbanks/Interior (includes HD 6)</u>				
Deviation Range - Upper Bound	3.76%	4.45%	4.45%	3.26%
Deviation Range - Lower Bound	-11.53%	2.53%	2.53%	-4.05%
Deviation	15.29%	6.98%	6.98%	7.31%
<u>FNSB (excludes HD6)</u>				
Deviation Range - Upper Bound	3.76%	4.45%	4.45%	3.26%
Deviation Range - Lower Bound	-11.53%	4.25%	4.25%	-4.05%
Deviation	15.29%	8.70%	8.70%	7.31%

Anchorage	2013 Lines 2020 population	Board v1	Board v2	ADP
Deviation Range - Upper Bound	3.65%	1.85%	0.88%	4.59%
Deviation Range - Lower Bound	-10.29%	-2.23%	-4.71%	-4.48%
Deviation	13.94%	4.08%	5.59%	9.07%



Alaska Democratic Party Proposed Senate Districts

1. HDs 1+2
2. HDs 3+5
3. HDs 4+6
4. HDs 7+11
5. HDs 8+12
6. HDs 9+10
7. HDs 13+14
8. HDs 15+19
9. HDs 16+27
10. HDs 17+20
11. HDs 18+23
12. HDs 21+22
13. HDs 24+26
14. HDs 25+28
15. HDs 29+30
16. HDs 31+32
17. HDs 33+34
18. HDs 35+36
19. HDs 37+38
20. HDs 39+40

Alaska Democratic Party District Population and Deviation

DISTRICT	Total Population Tabulation			
	All Persons	Target	Dev.	Difference
1	18,778	18,335	2.42%	443
2	17,957	18,335	-2.06%	-378
3	18,932	18,335	3.26%	597
4	18,334	18,335	0.00%	-1
5	17,593	18,335	-4.05%	-742
6	18,389	18,335	0.30%	54
7	18,622	18,335	1.57%	287
8	18,014	18,335	-1.75%	-321
9	19,114	18,335	4.25%	779
10	18,302	18,335	-0.18%	-33
11	19,109	18,335	4.22%	774
12	19,297	18,335	5.25%	962
13	19,177	18,335	4.59%	842
14	19,091	18,335	4.12%	756
15	17,892	18,335	-2.41%	-443
16	18,273	18,335	-0.34%	-62
17	18,532	18,335	1.08%	197
18	18,176	18,335	-0.87%	-159
19	17,514	18,335	-4.48%	-821
20	18,362	18,335	0.15%	27
21	17,906	18,335	-2.34%	-429
22	18,365	18,335	0.16%	30
23	17,606	18,335	-3.97%	-729
24	18,101	18,335	-1.28%	-234
25	17,959	18,335	-2.05%	-376
26	17,804	18,335	-2.89%	-531
27	18,240	18,335	-0.52%	-95
28	18,521	18,335	1.02%	186
29	19,112	18,335	4.24%	777
30	19,120	18,335	4.28%	785
31	18,164	18,335	-0.93%	-171
32	18,304	18,335	-0.17%	-31
33	17,657	18,335	-3.70%	-678
34	18,410	18,335	0.41%	75
35	18,511	18,335	0.96%	176
36	17,708	18,335	-3.42%	-627
37	18,379	18,335	0.24%	44
38	18,452	18,335	0.64%	117
39	17,536	18,335	-4.36%	-799
40	18,078	18,335	-1.40%	-257
Assigned	733391			
Total Pop	733391			
Unassigned	0			

Plan Dev. Largest
3.36% **2-34**

DISTRICT	Total Population Tabulation				Racial Demographics as a Percent of Total Population				Percent Voting Age	Racial Demographics as a percent of VAP			
	All Persons	Target	Dev.	Difference	White	Black	Hispanic	Minority		White	Black	Hispanic	Minority
1	17,988	18,335	-1.89%	-347	63.04%	0.82%	4.65%	36.96%	78.42%	66.53%	0.82%	3.94%	33.47%
2	17,973	18,335	-1.97%	-362	51.77%	0.40%	4.70%	48.23%	77.94%	56.04%	0.49%	3.83%	43.96%
3	18,312	18,335	-0.12%	-23	62.24%	1.20%	6.29%	37.76%	81.11%	65.93%	1.14%	5.37%	34.07%
4	18,013	18,335	-1.75%	-322	66.42%	0.79%	5.85%	33.58%	76.71%	70.20%	0.92%	5.02%	29.80%
5	18,587	18,335	1.38%	252	61.03%	0.69%	3.75%	38.97%	76.55%	64.39%	0.71%	3.25%	35.61%
6	18,417	18,335	0.45%	82	70.72%	2.43%	5.52%	29.28%	77.04%	73.39%	2.54%	4.90%	26.61%
7	18,377	18,335	0.23%	42	53.34%	6.90%	8.12%	46.66%	78.01%	56.95%	7.06%	7.12%	43.05%
8	18,315	18,335	-0.11%	-20	65.31%	8.11%	13.54%	34.69%	74.63%	67.96%	8.42%	12.98%	32.04%
9	18,454	18,335	0.65%	119	74.01%	3.25%	7.65%	25.99%	72.32%	75.97%	3.51%	7.04%	24.03%
10	18,539	18,335	1.11%	204	78.73%	0.95%	4.26%	21.27%	77.68%	81.32%	0.94%	3.41%	18.68%
11	18,254	18,335	-0.44%	-81	80.62%	0.77%	3.77%	19.38%	76.79%	83.53%	0.71%	3.03%	16.47%
12	18,395	18,335	0.33%	60	73.61%	1.47%	4.84%	26.39%	73.71%	75.39%	1.75%	3.98%	24.61%
13	18,274	18,335	-0.33%	-61	76.43%	1.11%	5.62%	23.57%	71.59%	79.04%	1.23%	4.36%	20.96%
14	18,509	18,335	0.95%	174	76.98%	1.13%	5.60%	23.02%	70.93%	79.64%	1.22%	4.56%	20.36%
15	18,487	18,335	0.83%	152	77.04%	1.22%	5.57%	22.96%	71.70%	80.07%	1.35%	4.72%	19.93%
16	18,075	18,335	-1.42%	-260	80.70%	0.48%	3.63%	19.30%	73.97%	83.19%	0.49%	2.73%	16.81%
17	18,287	18,335	-0.26%	-48	74.71%	1.63%	6.96%	25.29%	74.96%	78.05%	1.62%	5.84%	21.95%
18	18,287	18,335	-0.26%	-48	72.87%	5.48%	11.51%	27.13%	72.36%	74.73%	5.87%	10.57%	25.27%
19	18,198	18,335	-0.75%	-137	50.42%	7.63%	9.29%	49.58%	73.89%	54.80%	7.95%	8.32%	45.20%
20	18,244	18,335	-0.50%	-91	52.21%	7.32%	8.00%	47.79%	75.88%	57.57%	7.47%	6.60%	42.43%
21	18,399	18,335	0.35%	64	48.56%	8.90%	11.65%	51.44%	75.10%	52.88%	9.28%	10.43%	47.12%
22	18,513	18,335	0.97%	178	30.48%	9.56%	13.44%	69.52%	72.29%	36.11%	9.71%	12.25%	63.89%
23	18,362	18,335	0.15%	27	50.41%	8.15%	9.24%	49.59%	83.83%	54.38%	7.68%	7.85%	45.62%
24	18,463	18,335	0.70%	128	51.31%	5.44%	8.95%	48.69%	81.61%	55.34%	5.44%	7.93%	44.66%
25	18,575	18,335	1.31%	240	47.17%	5.67%	10.02%	52.83%	78.52%	51.70%	5.76%	9.08%	48.30%
26	18,167	18,335	-0.92%	-168	56.17%	3.17%	8.27%	43.83%	75.97%	59.52%	3.33%	7.54%	40.48%
27	18,488	18,335	0.84%	153	59.33%	2.82%	7.29%	40.67%	78.69%	63.51%	2.88%	6.45%	36.49%
28	18,264	18,335	-0.39%	-71	58.57%	2.80%	7.06%	41.43%	76.08%	62.72%	2.83%	5.90%	37.28%
29	18,211	18,335	-0.68%	-124	47.35%	4.13%	12.46%	52.65%	77.83%	51.97%	4.19%	11.02%	48.03%
30	18,246	18,335	-0.48%	-89	63.49%	2.69%	7.44%	36.51%	75.51%	67.05%	2.68%	6.42%	32.95%
31	18,354	18,335	0.10%	19	64.30%	3.09%	7.74%	35.70%	76.03%	67.44%	2.88%	6.61%	32.56%
32	18,507	18,335	0.94%	172	78.87%	0.97%	5.10%	21.13%	75.94%	81.89%	1.00%	4.31%	18.11%
33	18,568	18,335	1.27%	233	79.46%	1.08%	3.76%	20.54%	80.26%	80.79%	1.22%	3.25%	19.21%
34	18,589	18,335	1.39%	254	75.73%	0.61%	5.20%	24.27%	74.83%	78.76%	0.66%	4.16%	21.24%
35	18,433	18,335	0.54%	98	84.19%	0.35%	3.07%	15.81%	80.21%	85.58%	0.34%	2.55%	14.42%
36	18,462	18,335	0.69%	127	54.50%	0.71%	7.29%	45.50%	75.19%	57.10%	0.83%	6.38%	42.90%
37	18,137	18,335	-1.08%	-198	21.63%	3.26%	8.77%	78.37%	78.01%	25.17%	4.15%	9.79%	74.83%
38	18,271	18,335	-0.35%	-64	8.23%	0.46%	0.95%	91.77%	63.62%	10.91%	0.67%	1.05%	89.09%
39	18,319	18,335	-0.09%	-16	10.14%	0.41%	1.32%	89.86%	65.34%	13.38%	0.51%	1.32%	86.62%
40	18,078	18,335	-1.40%	-257	20.84%	1.28%	3.58%	79.16%	70.43%	27.82%	1.71%	4.27%	72.18%



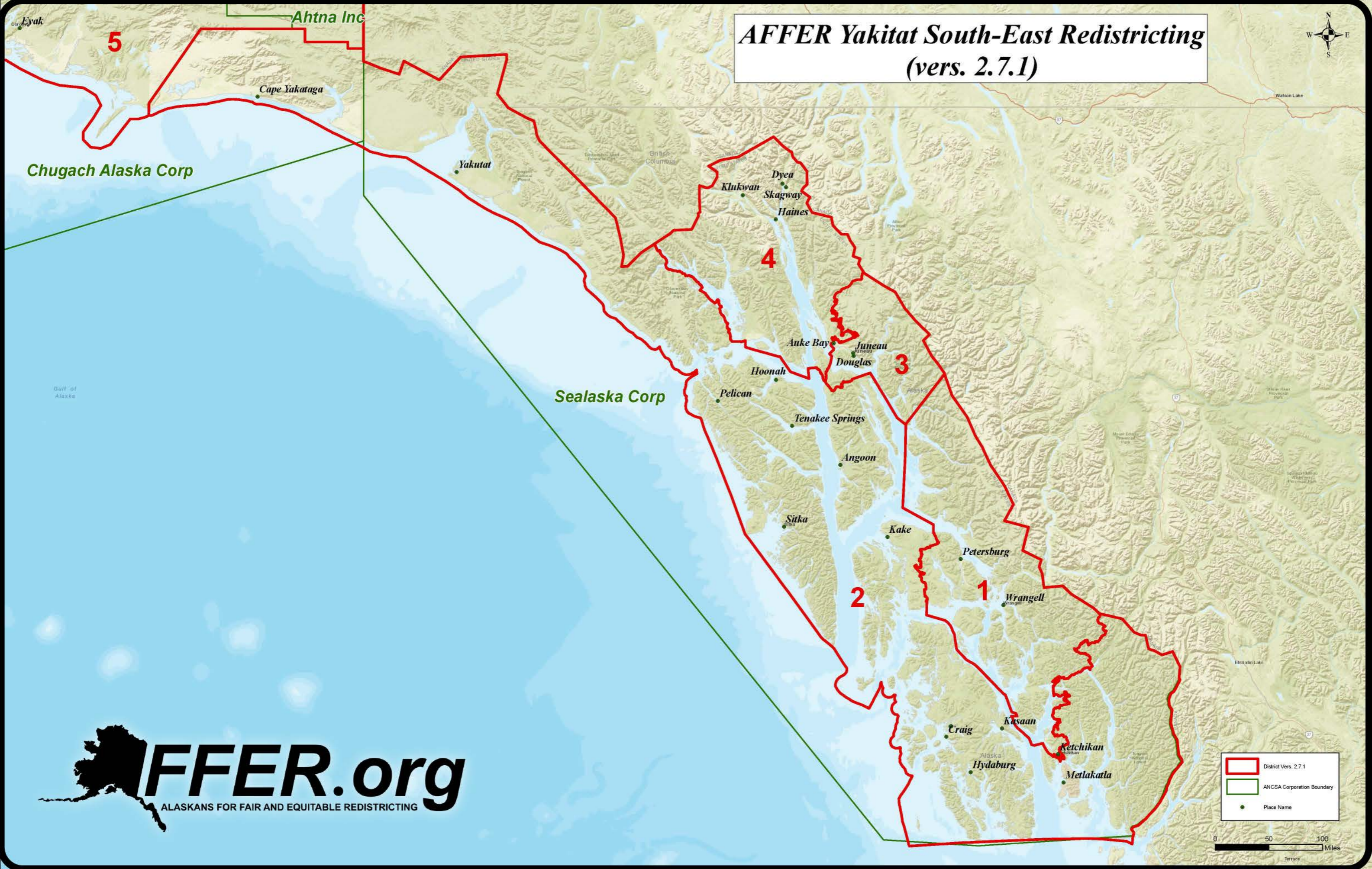
<https://arcg.is/1ny9TK>

AFFER Plan 2.71 Matrix - Deviation

DISTRICT	Total Population Tabulation				Racial Demographics as a Percent of Total Population				Percent	Racial Demographics as a percent of VAP			
	All Persons	Target	Dev.	Difference	White	Black	Hispanic	Minority	Voting Age	White	Black	Hispanic	Minority
1	17,988	18,335	-1.89%✓	-347	63.04%	0.82%	4.65%	36.96%	78.42%	66.53%	0.82%	3.94%	33.47%
2	17,973	18,335	-1.97%✓	-362	51.77%	0.40%	4.70%	48.23%	77.94%	56.04%	0.49%	3.83%	43.96%
3	18,312	18,335	-0.12%✓	-23	62.24%	1.20%	6.29%	37.76%	81.11%	65.93%	1.14%	5.37%	34.07%
4	18,013	18,335	-1.75%✓	-322	66.42%	0.79%	5.85%	33.58%	76.71%	70.20%	0.92%	5.02%	29.80%
5	18,587	18,335	1.38%✓	252	61.03%	0.69%	3.75%	38.97%	76.55%	64.39%	0.71%	3.25%	35.61%
6	18,417	18,335	0.45%✓	82	70.72%	2.43%	5.52%	29.28%	77.04%	73.39%	2.54%	4.90%	26.61%
7	18,377	18,335	0.23%✓	42	53.34%	6.90%	8.12%	46.66%	78.01%	56.95%	7.06%	7.12%	43.05%
8	18,315	18,335	-0.11%✓	-20	65.31%	8.11%	13.54%	34.69%	74.63%	67.96%	8.42%	12.98%	32.04%
9	18,454	18,335	0.65%✓	119	74.01%	3.25%	7.65%	25.99%	72.32%	75.97%	3.51%	7.04%	24.03%
10	18,539	18,335	1.11%✓	204	78.73%	0.95%	4.26%	21.27%	77.68%	81.32%	0.94%	3.41%	18.68%
11	18,254	18,335	-0.44%✓	-81	80.62%	0.77%	3.77%	19.38%	76.79%	83.53%	0.71%	3.03%	16.47%
12	18,395	18,335	0.33%✓	60	73.61%	1.47%	4.84%	26.39%	73.71%	75.39%	1.75%	3.98%	24.61%
13	18,274	18,335	-0.33%✓	-61	76.43%	1.11%	5.62%	23.57%	71.59%	79.04%	1.23%	4.36%	20.96%
14	18,509	18,335	0.95%✓	174	76.98%	1.13%	5.60%	23.02%	70.93%	79.64%	1.22%	4.56%	20.36%
15	18,487	18,335	0.83%✓	152	77.04%	1.22%	5.57%	22.96%	71.70%	80.07%	1.35%	4.72%	19.93%
16	18,075	18,335	-1.42%✓	-260	80.70%	0.48%	3.63%	19.30%	73.97%	83.19%	0.49%	2.73%	16.81%
17	18,287	18,335	-0.26%✓	-48	74.71%	1.63%	6.96%	25.29%	74.96%	78.05%	1.62%	5.84%	21.95%
18	18,287	18,335	-0.26%✓	-48	72.87%	5.48%	11.51%	27.13%	72.36%	74.73%	5.87%	10.57%	25.27%
19	18,198	18,335	-0.75%✓	-137	50.42%	7.63%	9.29%	49.58%	73.89%	54.80%	7.95%	8.32%	45.20%
20	18,244	18,335	-0.50%✓	-91	52.21%	7.32%	8.00%	47.79%	75.88%	57.57%	7.47%	6.60%	42.43%
21	18,399	18,335	0.35%✓	64	48.56%	8.90%	11.65%	51.44%	75.10%	52.88%	9.28%	10.43%	47.12%
22	18,513	18,335	0.97%✓	178	30.48%	9.56%	13.44%	69.52%	72.29%	36.11%	9.71%	12.25%	63.89%
23	18,362	18,335	0.15%✓	27	50.41%	8.15%	9.24%	49.59%	83.83%	54.38%	7.68%	7.85%	45.62%
24	18,463	18,335	0.70%✓	128	51.31%	5.44%	8.95%	48.69%	81.61%	55.34%	5.44%	7.93%	44.66%
25	18,575	18,335	1.31%✓	240	47.17%	5.67%	10.02%	52.83%	78.52%	51.70%	5.76%	9.08%	48.30%
26	18,167	18,335	-0.92%✓	-168	56.17%	3.17%	8.27%	43.83%	75.97%	59.52%	3.33%	7.54%	40.48%
27	18,488	18,335	0.84%✓	153	59.33%	2.82%	7.29%	40.67%	78.69%	63.51%	2.88%	6.45%	36.49%
28	18,264	18,335	-0.39%✓	-71	58.57%	2.80%	7.06%	41.43%	76.08%	62.72%	2.83%	5.90%	37.28%
29	18,211	18,335	-0.68%✓	-124	47.35%	4.13%	12.46%	52.65%	77.83%	51.97%	4.19%	11.02%	48.03%
30	18,246	18,335	-0.48%✓	-89	63.49%	2.69%	7.44%	36.51%	75.51%	67.05%	2.68%	6.42%	32.95%
31	18,354	18,335	0.10%✓	19	64.30%	3.09%	7.74%	35.70%	76.03%	67.44%	2.88%	6.61%	32.56%
32	18,507	18,335	0.94%✓	172	78.87%	0.97%	5.10%	21.13%	75.94%	81.89%	1.00%	4.31%	18.11%
33	18,568	18,335	1.27%✓	233	79.46%	1.08%	3.76%	20.54%	80.26%	80.79%	1.22%	3.25%	19.21%
34	18,589	18,335	1.39%✓	254	75.73%	0.61%	5.20%	24.27%	74.83%	78.76%	0.66%	4.16%	21.24%
35	18,433	18,335	0.54%✓	98	84.19%	0.35%	3.07%	15.81%	80.21%	85.58%	0.34%	2.55%	14.42%
36	18,462	18,335	0.69%✓	127	54.50%	0.71%	7.29%	45.50%	75.19%	57.10%	0.83%	6.38%	42.90%
37	18,137	18,335	-1.08%✓	-198	21.63%	3.26%	8.77%	78.37%	78.01%	25.17%	4.15%	9.79%	74.83%
38	18,271	18,335	-0.35%✓	-64	8.23%	0.46%	0.95%	91.77%	63.62%	10.91%	0.67%	1.05%	89.09%
39	18,319	18,335	-0.09%✓	-16	10.14%	0.41%	1.32%	89.86%	65.34%	13.38%	0.51%	1.32%	86.62%
40	18,078	18,335	-1.40%✓	-257	20.84%	1.28%	3.58%	79.16%	70.43%	27.82%	1.71%	4.27%	72.18%
Assigned	733391												

Plan Dev.	Largest
3.36%	2-34

AFFER Yakutat South-East Redistricting (vers. 2.7.1)



	District Vers. 2.7.1
	ANCSA Corporation Boundary
	Place Name

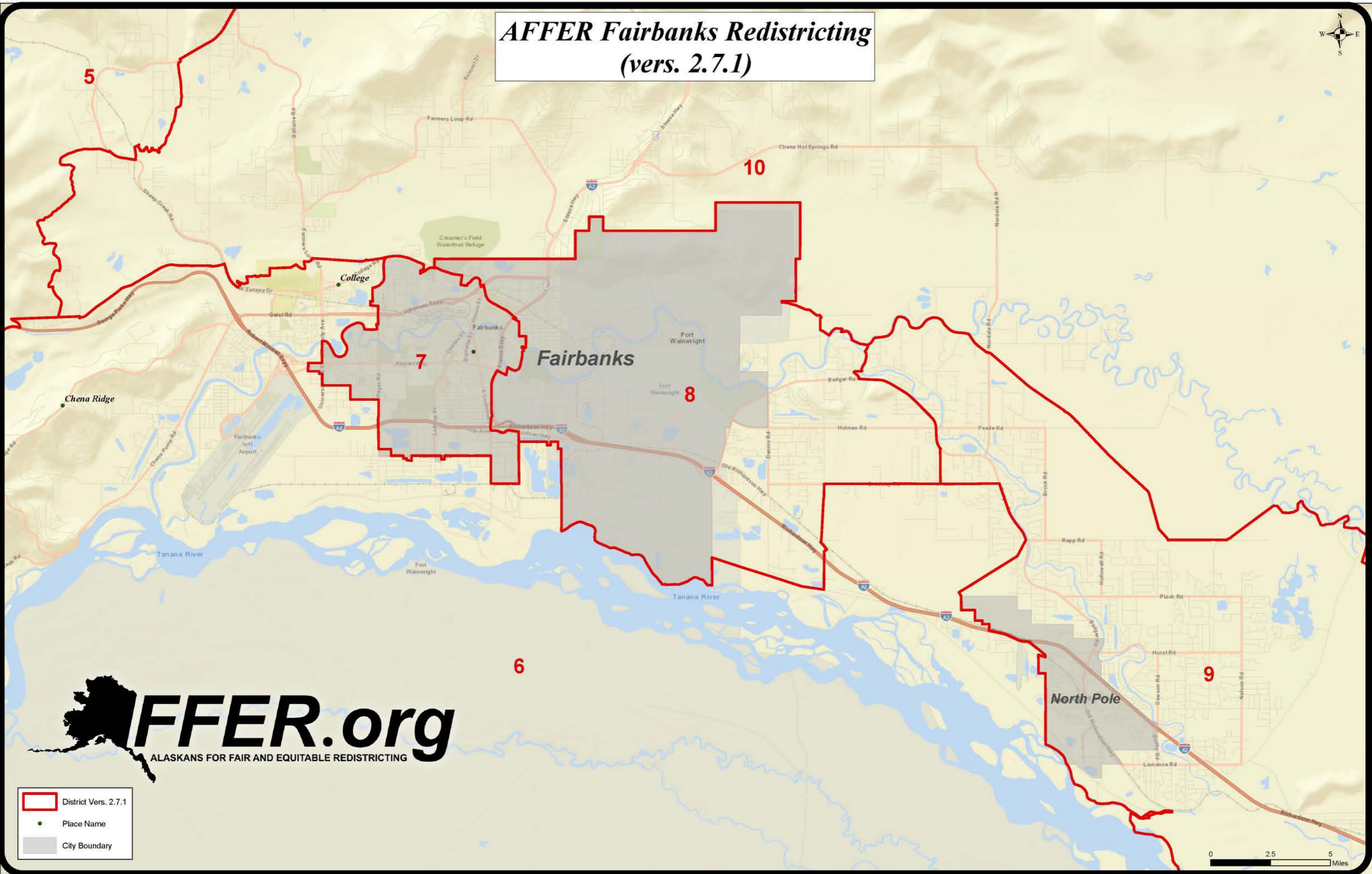


AFFER South-East Redistricting (vers. 2.7.1)



	District Vers. 2.7.1
	ANCSA Corporation Boundary
	Place Name

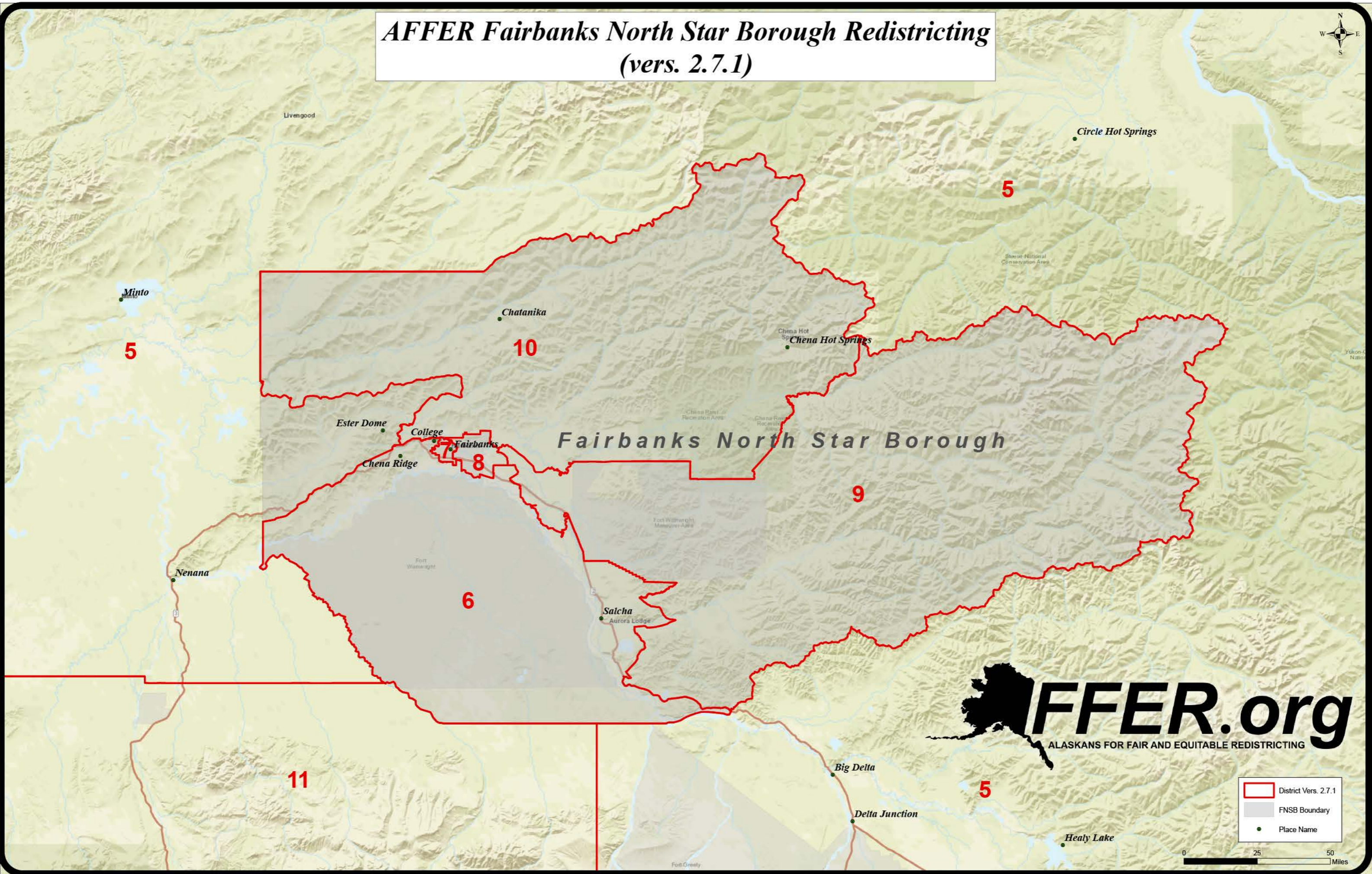
AFFER Fairbanks Redistricting (vers. 2.7.1)



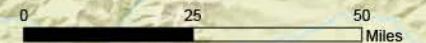
- District Vers. 2.7.1
- Place Name
- City Boundary



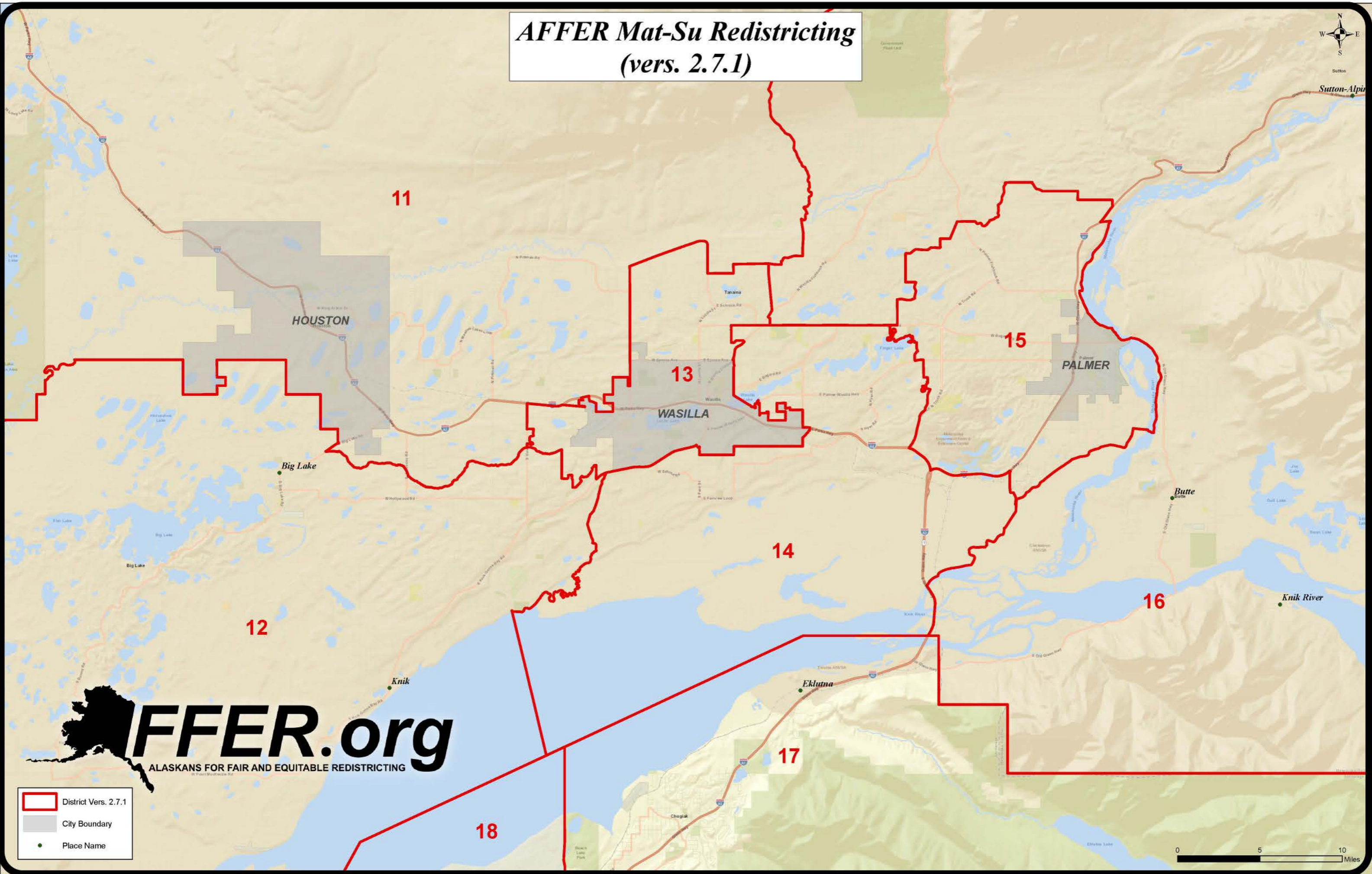
AFFER Fairbanks North Star Borough Redistricting (vers. 2.7.1)



	District Vers. 2.7.1
	FNSB Boundary
	Place Name



AFFER Mat-Su Redistricting (vers. 2.7.1)



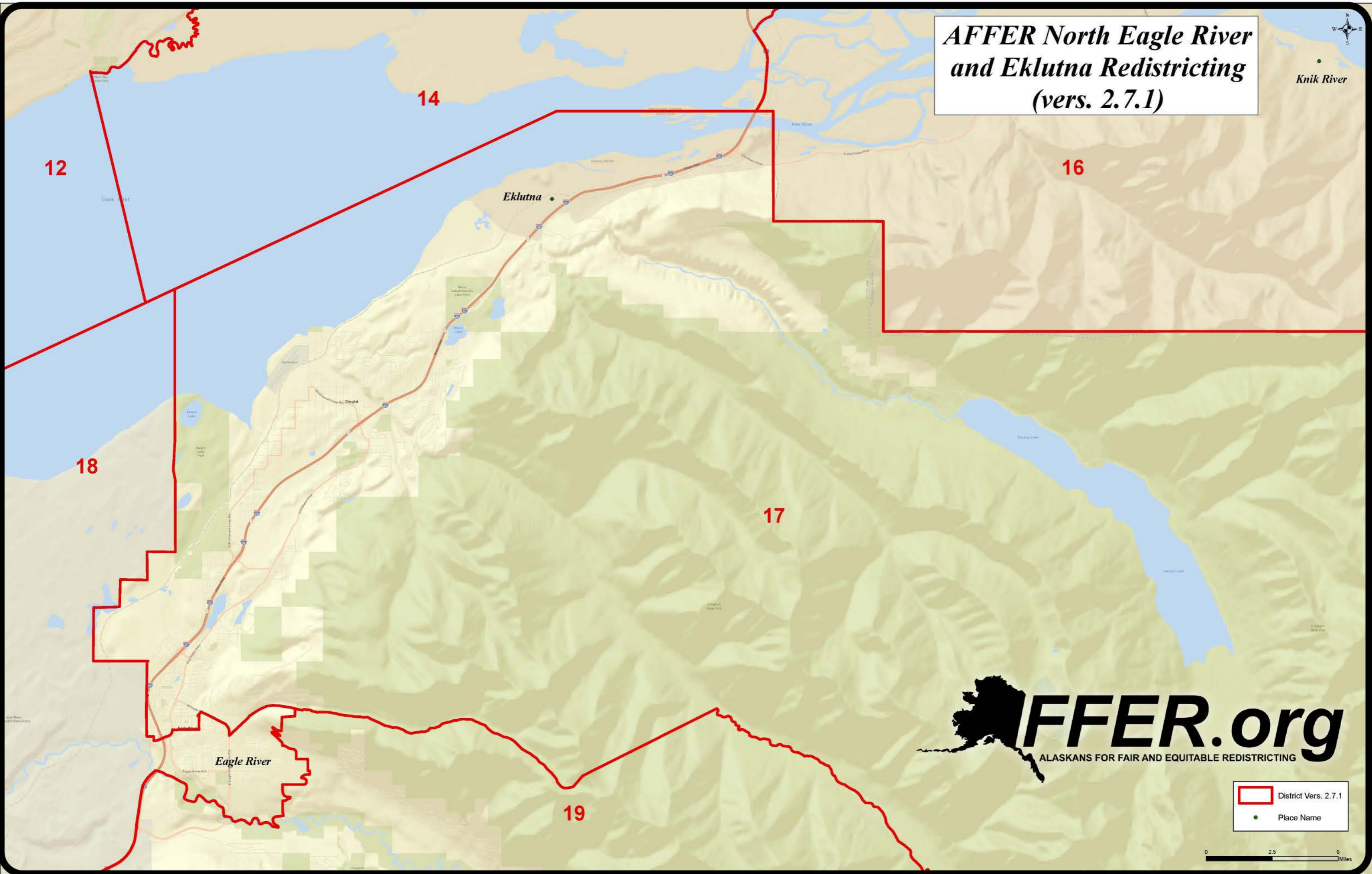
- District Vers. 2.7.1
- City Boundary
- Place Name

0 5 10 Miles

AFFER North Eagle River and Eklutna Redistricting (vers. 2.7.1)



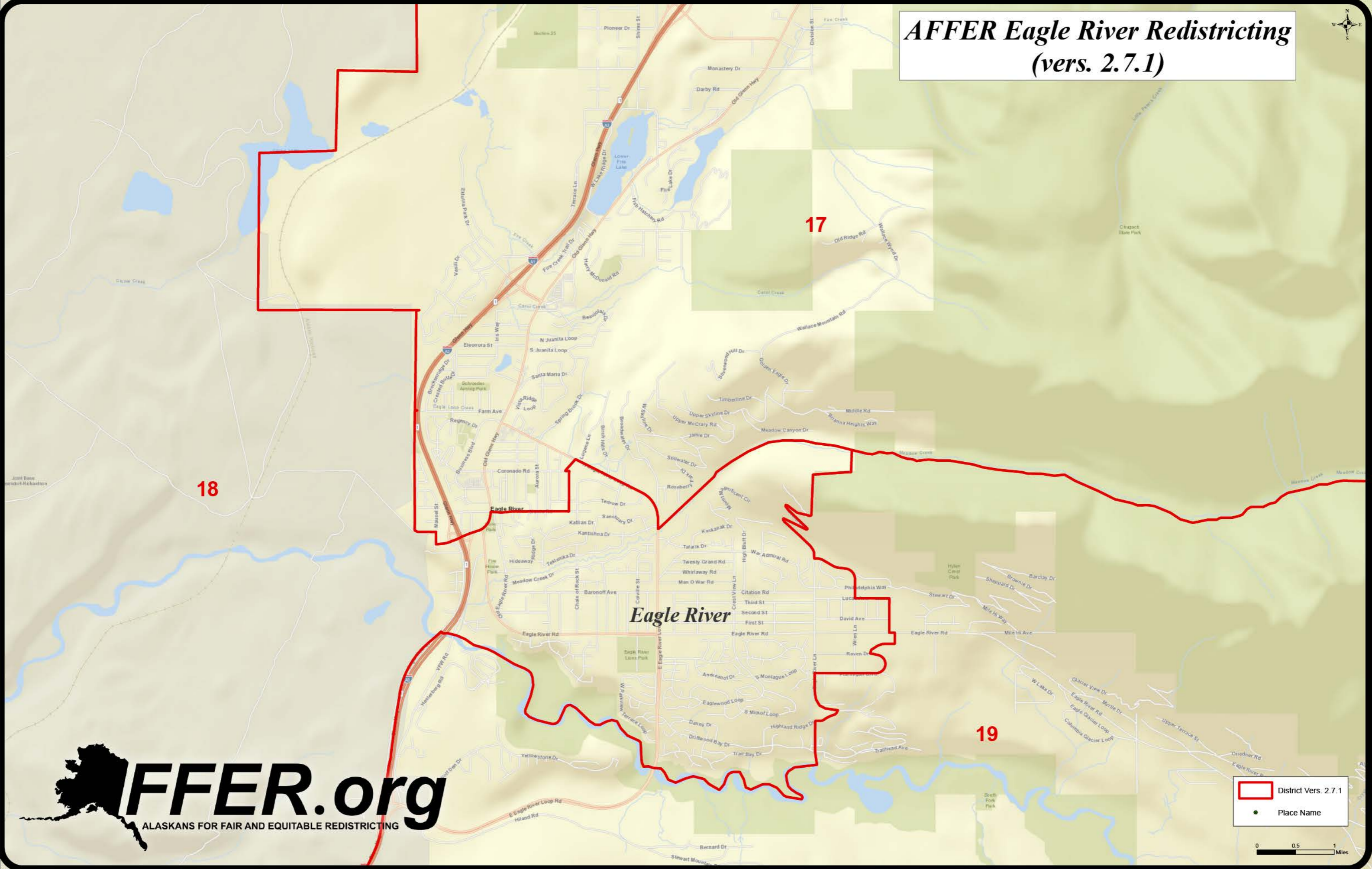
Knik River



 District Vers. 2.7.1
 Place Name



AFFER Eagle River Redistricting (vers. 2.7.1)



18

17

19

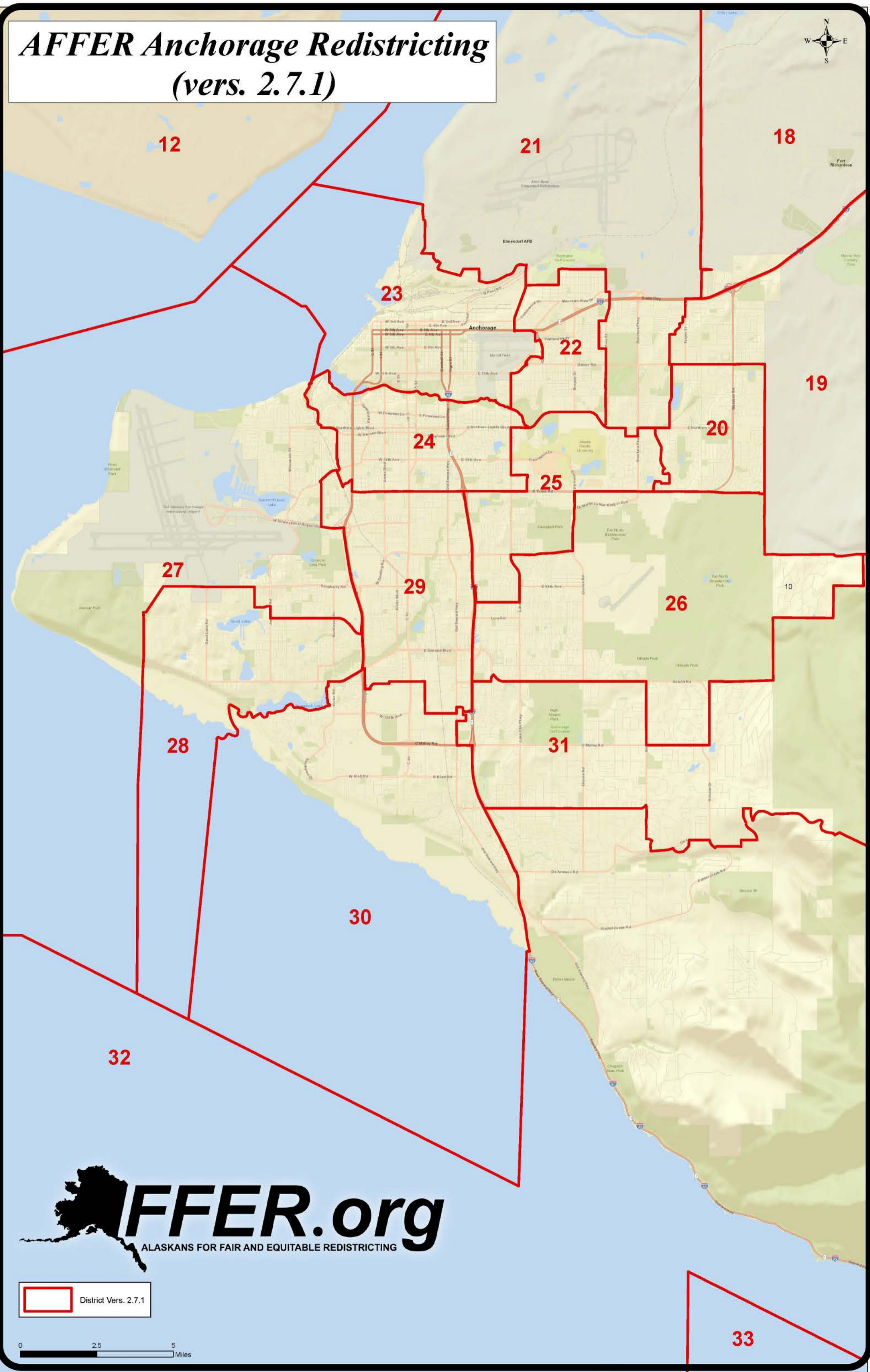
Eagle River



Legend:
[Red outline] District Vers. 2.7.1
● Place Name



AFFER Anchorage Redistricting (vers. 2.7.1)

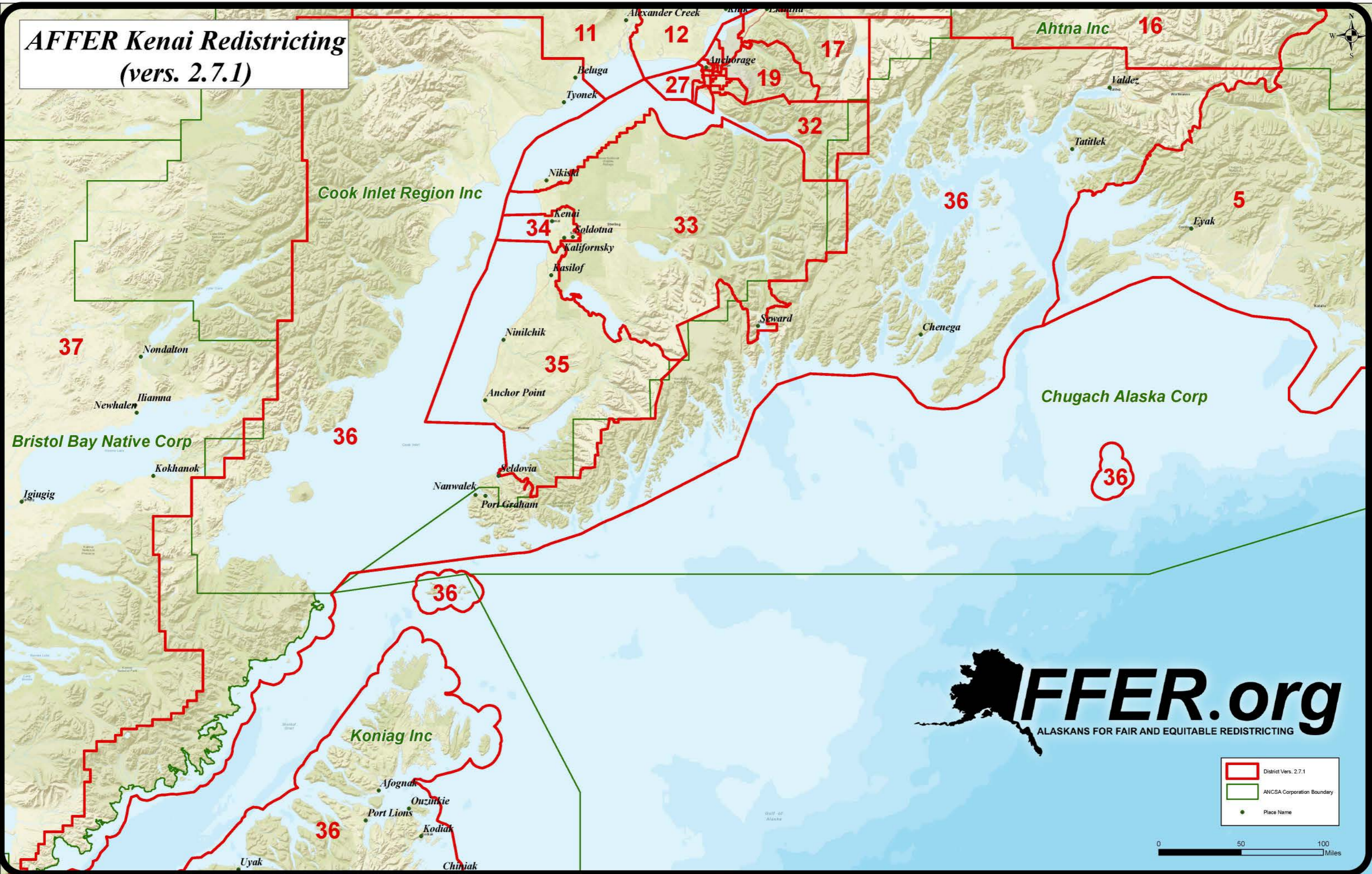


 District Vers. 2.7.1



33

AFFER Kenai Redistricting (vers. 2.7.1)

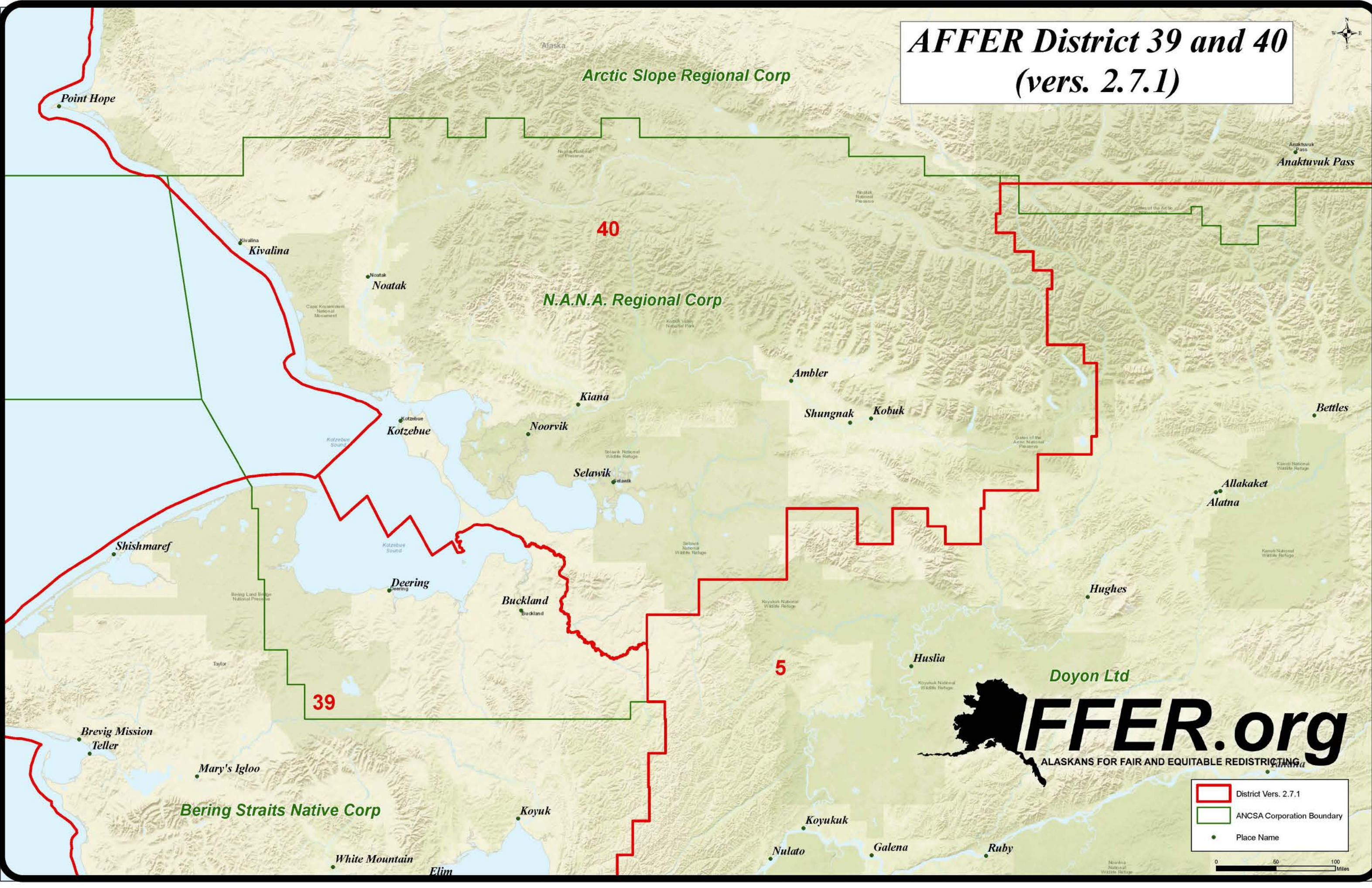


Legend:

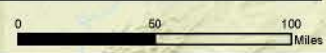
- District Vers. 2.7.1
- ANCSA Corporation Boundary
- Place Name



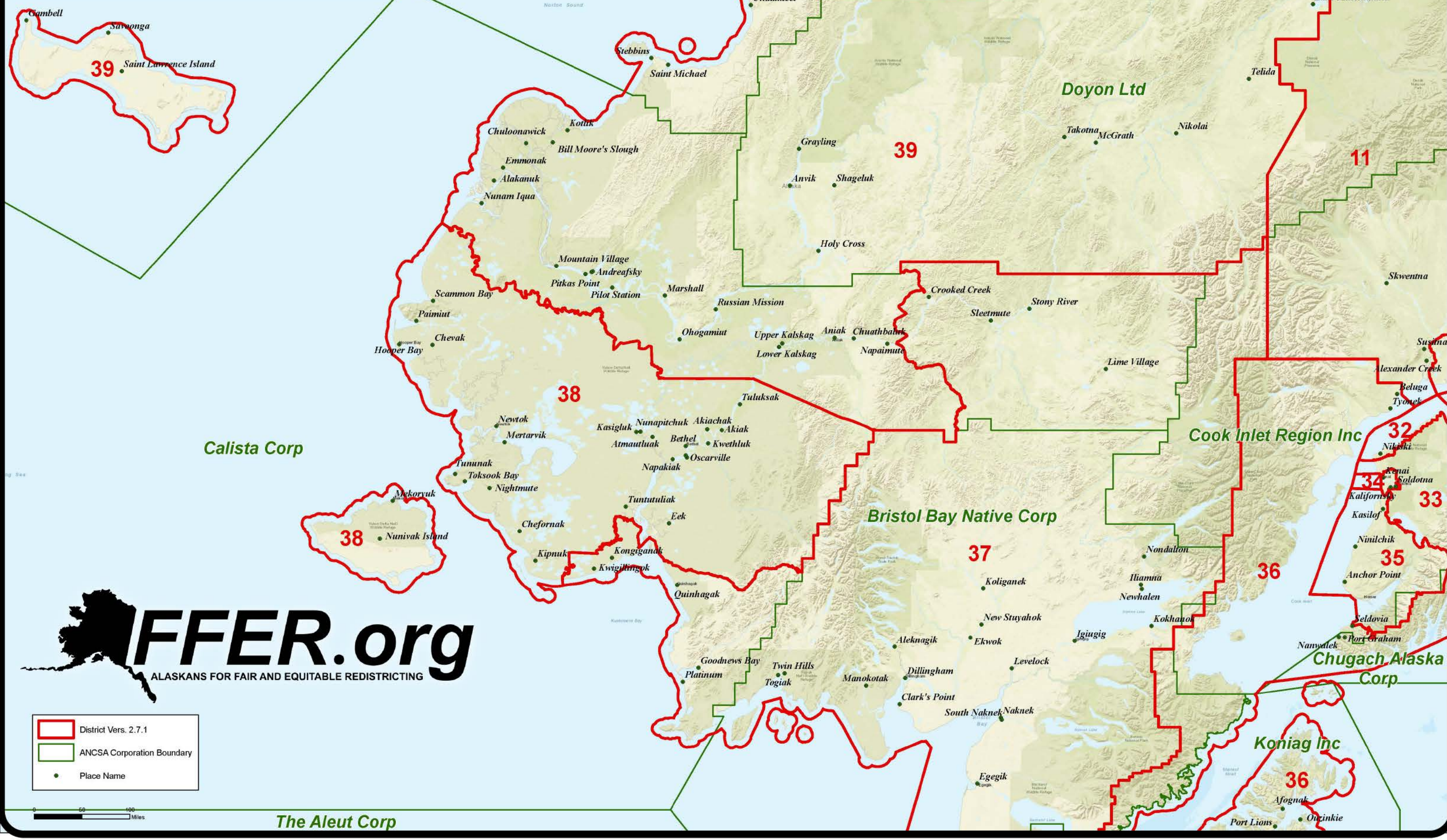
AFFER District 39 and 40 (vers. 2.7.1)



- District Vers. 2.7.1
- ANCSA Corporation Boundary
- Place Name



AFFER District 37, 38 and 39 (vers. 2.7.1)



District Vers. 2.7.1
 ANCSA Corporation Boundary
 Place Name

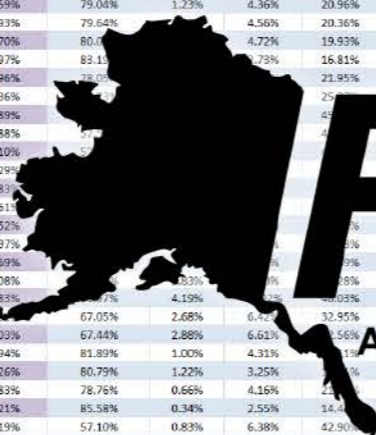


The Aleut Corp

Questions?

Plan Dev.	Largest
3.36%	2-34

DISTRICT	Total Population Tabulation				Racial Demographics as a Percent of Total Population				Percent Voting Age	Demographics as a percent of VAP			
	All Persons	Target	Dev.	Difference	White	Black	Hispanic	Minority		White	Black	Hispanic	Minority
1	17,988	18,335	-1.89%	-347	63.04%	0.82%	4.65%	36.96%	78.42%	0.82%	3.94%	33.47%	
2	17,973	18,335	-1.97%	-362	51.77%	0.40%	4.70%	48.23%	77.94%	0.49%	3.83%	43.96%	
3	18,312	18,335	-0.12%	-23	62.24%	1.20%	6.29%	37.76%	81.11%	1.14%	5.37%	34.07%	
4	18,013	18,335	-1.75%	-322	66.42%	0.79%	5.85%	33.58%	76.71%	0.92%	5.02%	29.80%	
5	18,587	18,335	1.58%	252	61.03%	0.69%	3.75%	38.97%	76.55%	0.71%	3.25%	35.61%	
6	18,417	18,335	0.45%	82	70.72%	2.43%	5.52%	29.28%	77.04%	2.54%	4.90%	28.61%	
7	18,577	18,335	0.73%	42	53.34%	6.90%	8.12%	46.66%	78.01%	7.06%	7.12%	43.05%	
8	18,315	18,335	-0.11%	-20	65.31%	8.11%	13.54%	34.69%	74.63%	67.96%	8.42%	12.98%	
9	18,454	18,335	0.65%	119	74.01%	3.25%	7.65%	25.99%	72.32%	75.97%	3.51%	24.03%	
10	18,539	18,335	1.11%	204	78.73%	0.95%	4.26%	21.27%	77.68%	0.94%	3.41%	18.68%	
11	18,254	18,335	-0.44%	-81	80.62%	0.77%	3.77%	19.38%	76.79%	83.58%	0.71%	3.03%	
12	18,395	18,335	0.33%	60	73.61%	1.47%	4.84%	26.39%	73.71%	75.39%	1.75%	3.98%	
13	18,274	18,335	-0.33%	-61	76.43%	1.11%	5.62%	23.57%	71.59%	79.04%	1.23%	4.36%	
14	18,509	18,335	0.95%	174	76.98%	1.13%	5.60%	23.02%	70.93%	79.64%	4.56%	20.36%	
15	18,487	18,335	0.83%	152	77.04%	1.22%	5.57%	22.56%	71.70%	80.1%	4.72%	19.93%	
16	18,075	18,335	-1.42%	-260	80.70%	0.48%	3.63%	19.30%	73.97%	83.1%	7.73%	16.81%	
17	18,287	18,335	-0.26%	-48	74.71%	1.63%	6.96%	25.29%	74.96%	78.0%	7.73%	21.95%	
18	18,287	18,335	-0.26%	-48	72.87%	5.48%	11.51%	27.13%	72.36%	78.0%	7.73%	21.95%	
19	18,198	18,335	-0.75%	-137	50.42%	7.63%	9.29%	49.58%	73.89%	78.0%	7.73%	21.95%	
20	18,244	18,335	-0.50%	-91	52.21%	7.32%	8.00%	47.79%	75.88%	78.0%	7.73%	21.95%	
21	18,399	18,335	0.35%	64	48.56%	8.90%	11.65%	51.44%	75.10%	78.0%	7.73%	21.95%	
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25	18,575	18,335	1.31%	240	47.17%	5.67%	10.02%	52.83%	78.52%	78.0%	7.73%	21.95%	
26	18,167	18,335	-0.92%	-168	56.17%	3.17%	8.27%	43.83%	75.97%	78.0%	7.73%	21.95%	
27	18,488	18,335	0.84%	153	59.33%	2.82%	7.29%	40.67%	78.69%	78.0%	7.73%	21.95%	
28	18,264	18,335	-0.39%	-71	58.57%	2.80%	7.06%	41.43%	76.08%	78.0%	7.73%	21.95%	
29	18,211	18,335	-0.68%	-124	47.35%	4.13%	12.46%	52.65%	77.83%	78.0%	7.73%	21.95%	
30	18,246	18,335	-0.48%	-89	63.49%	2.69%	7.44%	36.51%	75.7%	67.05%	2.68%	6.4%	
31	18,354	18,335	0.10%	19	64.30%	3.09%	7.74%	35.70%	76.03%	67.44%	2.88%	6.61%	
32	18,507	18,335	0.94%	172	78.87%	0.97%	5.10%	21.13%	75.94%	81.89%	1.00%	4.31%	
33	18,568	18,335	1.27%	233	79.46%	1.08%	3.76%	20.54%	80.26%	80.79%	1.22%	3.25%	
34	18,589	18,335	1.39%	254	75.73%	0.61%	5.20%	24.27%	74.83%	78.76%	0.66%	4.16%	
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36	18,462	18,335	0.69%	127	54.50%	0.71%	7.29%	45.50%	75.19%	57.10%	0.83%	6.38%	
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39	18,319	18,335	-0.09%	-16	10.14%	0.41%	1.32%	89.86%	65.34%	13.38%	0.51%	1.32%	
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Assigned	733391												



AFFER.org
ALASKANS FOR FAIR AND EQUITABLE REDISTRICTING

For more information visit AFFER.org

or

email Info@AFFER.org

<https://arcg.is/1ny9TK>



MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH

Office of the Borough Manager

350 East Dahlia Avenue • Palmer, AK 99645

Phone (907) 861-8689 • Fax (907) 861-8669

Mike.Brown@matsugov.us

September 14, 2021

To the Members of the Alaska State Redistricting Board:

On September 7, 2021 the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (MSB) Assembly adopted Resolution Serial No. 21-095 (attached) directing the Borough Manager to develop a State redistricting plan that allocated the MSB six House districts and three Senate districts.

We are requesting that the Board adopt six districts for the MSB: an Eastern MSB district, a Goose Bay/Big Lake district, a Houston/NW district (paired with Denali Borough), a Wasilla district, a Palmer district, and a Southern district in the core area between Palmer and Wasilla. The historical growth of the MSB clearly indicates that populations within MSB districts will very likely grow much faster than other districts around the State. Therefore, within the allowable deviations, the districts within our boundaries should be drawn with a negative deviation. If the Board determines it is necessary to include additional population to areas extending outside the MSB, the Borough supports including residents outside the Borough to the east towards Glennallen, and not towards Anchorage. If the boundaries of the MSB must be crossed to form a House district, the Borough prefers the cross to occur to the east where the district does not extend into a separate municipality or other political boundary.

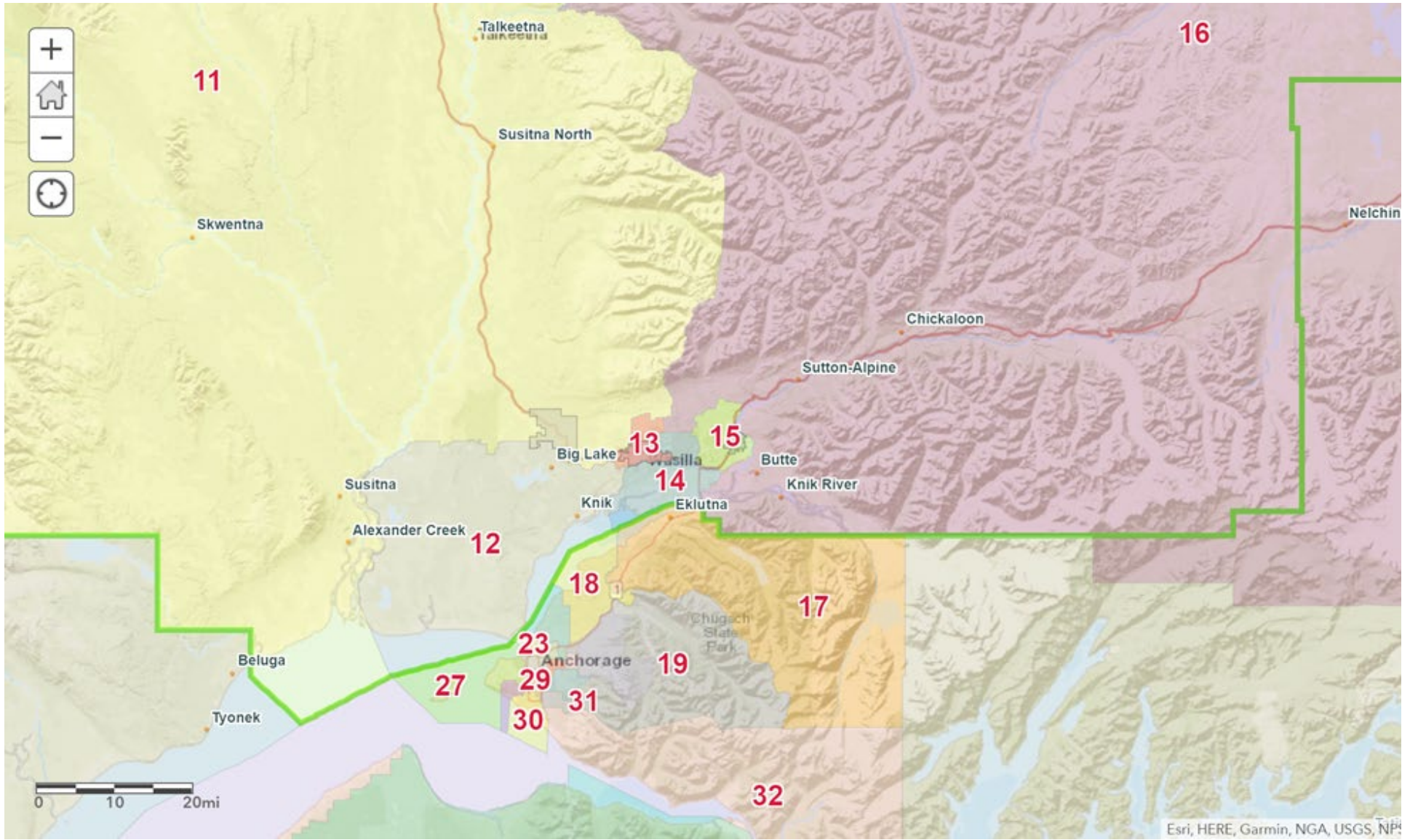
Residents within the MSB should not be joined into a district which is principally within Anchorage. The Borough prefers that any State plan would leave residents within the Knik River area within an MSB district rather than including them in a district within Chugiak/Eagle River. Knik River area residents do not share shopping, entertainment, or recreational centers with residents of Chugiak/Eagle River. Knik River area residents within the MSB typically do these things within the Borough near Palmer, Wasilla, or our 'core area.' Chugiak/Eagle River residents conduct these activities in Chugiak and Eagle River. These same Knik River area residents are not even in the same school district as residents of Chugiak/Eagle River and therefore do not have the same social settings when it comes to activities like school events, school sports, and friendships formed during educational years. Finally, the Knik River area attracts residents whose socio-economic outlook aligns with the more limited government found within the MSB. Simply put, such a disparate pairing highlights the lack of socio-economic and overall lifestyle integration between the residents of the Knik River area and residents of Chugiak/Eagle River.

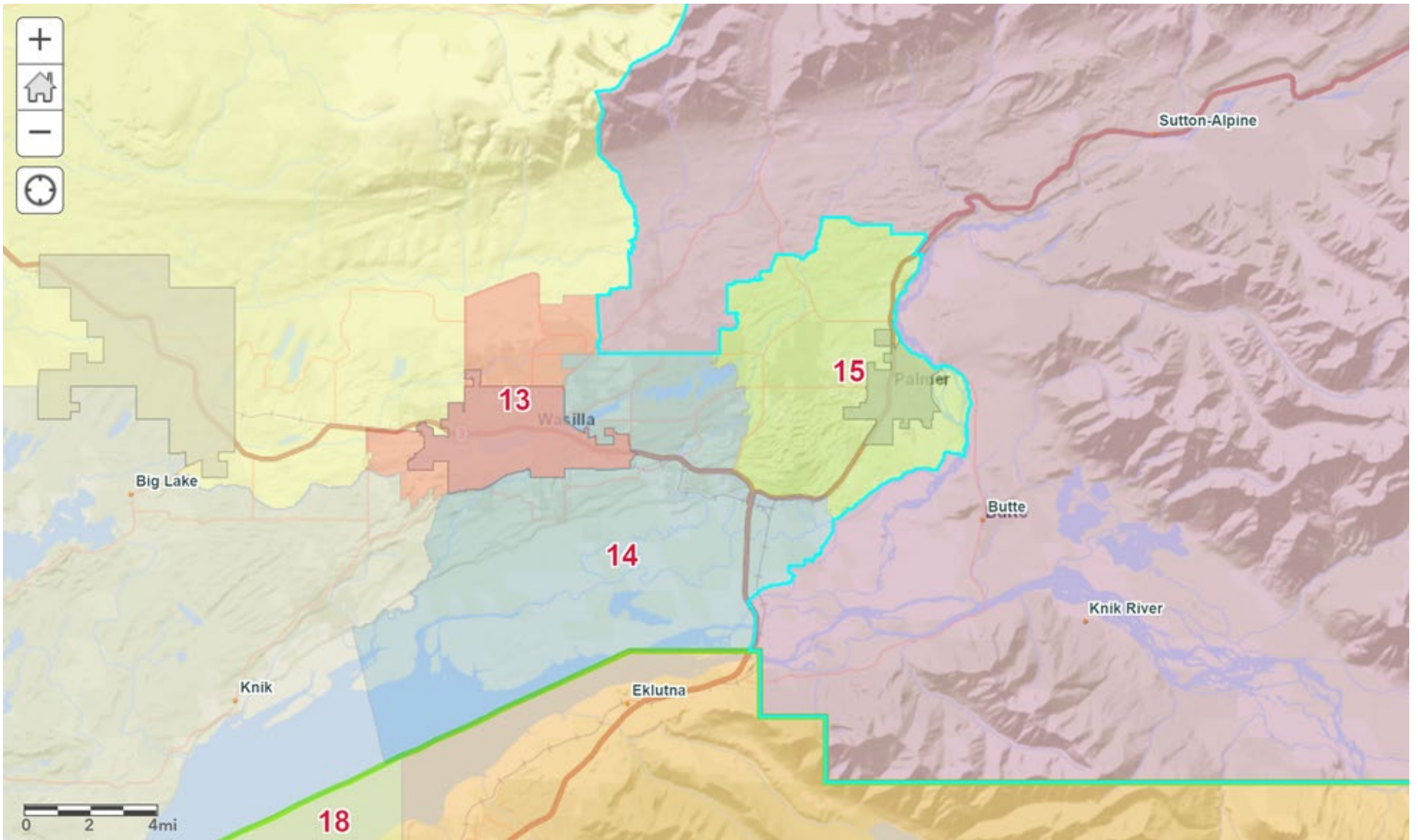
According to 2020 US Census data, the Municipality of Anchorage population allows for 15.885 representatives and the MSB population allows for 5.84 representatives requiring additional population to complete both districts. In addition to the Borough plan submittal, we are amenable to the Board's v.2 plan.

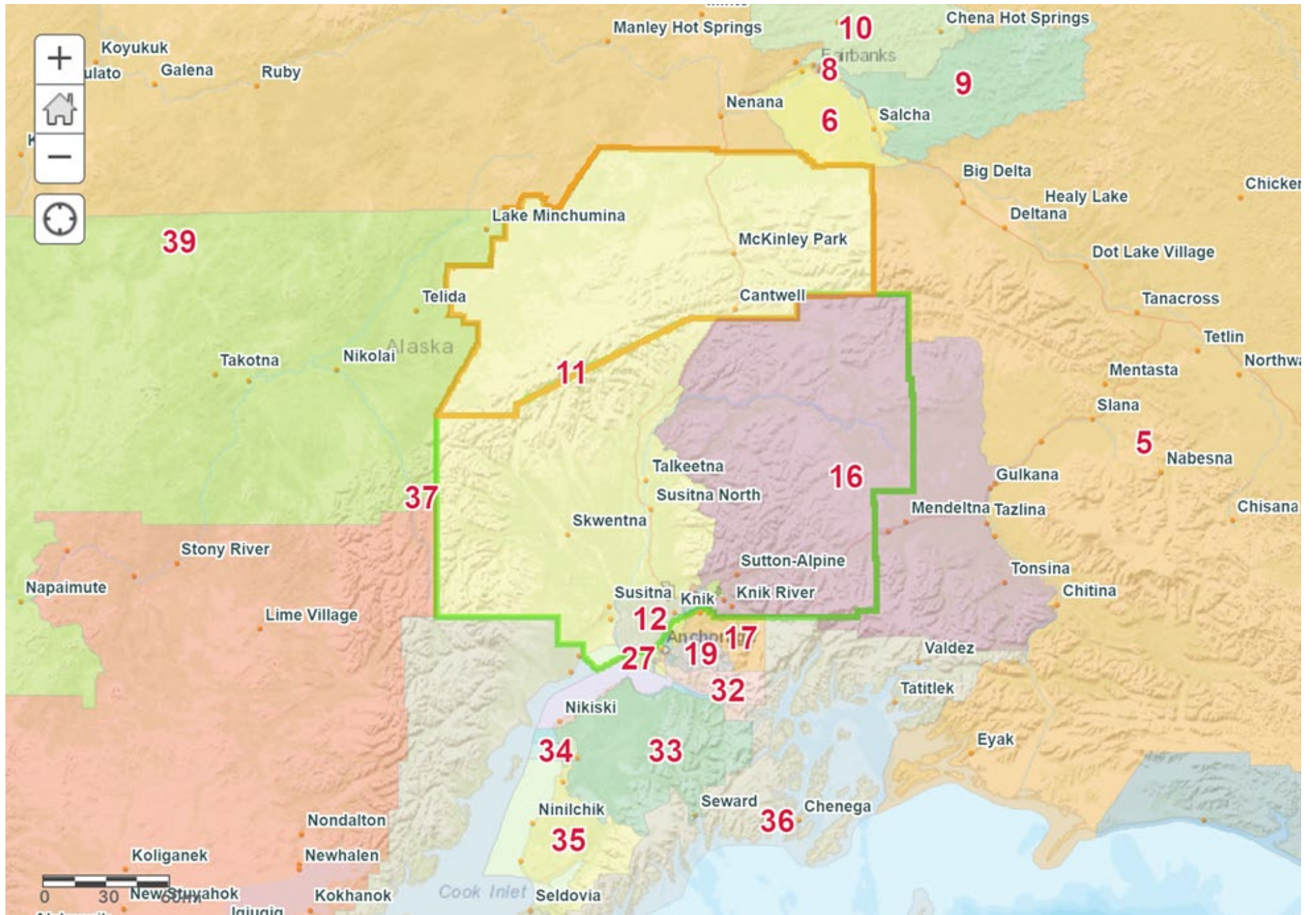
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "MB", written over a light blue horizontal line.

Michael Brown
Borough Manager







Amended: 09/07/21
Adopted: 09/07/21

**MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION SERIAL NO. 21-095**

A RESOLUTION OF THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH ASSEMBLY AUTHORIZING SUBMITTAL OF A STATE OF ALASKA REDISTRICTING PLAN TO THE ALASKA STATE REDISTRICTING BOARD.

WHEREAS, the United States Census released the official redistricting files from the 2020 Census on August 12, 2021; and

WHEREAS, this release included Alaska's total population of 733,391, and triggered the states redistricting process for the 40 house seats with a target population of 18,335; and

WHEREAS, this data release included the Borough population of 107,081 and based on the state target population indicates the Borough is entitled to 5.84 state house seats; and

WHEREAS, the Borough grew 20.3 percent during the 2010 to 2020 time frame, and growth is anticipated to continue into the future; and

WHEREAS, the Borough's historical growth clearly indicates that Mat-Su Districts will be malapportioned sooner than other districts around the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Assembly hereby directs the Manager to develop and present a state redistricting plan that allocates the Borough six house districts, with three senate districts. This may require partnering with the Denali

Borough to minimize districts that cross other Borough boundaries and accommodates the future growth of the Borough to the greatest extent possible.

ADOPTED by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly this - day of -, 2021.



VERN HALTER, Borough Mayor

ATTEST:



LONNIE R. McKECHNIE, CMC, Borough Clerk

(SEAL)

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY: Hale, Nowers, McKee, Tew, Sumner, and Boeve



September 16, 2021

Dear Board Members,

First let me apologize for not being able to address you in person today. I am traveling out of state and could not be present. Our plan will be presented by our team members, Robin O'Donoghue and David Dunsmore on behalf of Alaskans for Fair Redistricting.

We would like to thank you for your service to our state and to complement your excellent team of professionals. It has been a pleasure to watch you work and to engage in this process.

Alaskans for Fair Redistricting started getting organized last spring. As we awaited the census data we used Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development estimates to begin preliminary planning which allowed us to map in earnest once the data was released. We have been in attendance for every public meeting to stay abreast of this process. We have listened to advice from your counsel and the discussions about what is guiding your process. We know you are prioritizing "the big three" constitutional parameters of compact, contiguous and socio-economically integrated districts, and respecting city and borough boundaries as much as practicable.

Our map has followed your criteria and the Hickel decision to consider the requirements of the Alaska Constitution first. Then we worked hard to achieve tighter deviations to better adhere to the US Constitution's requirement of one person, one vote and to respect communities of interest within the context of the "big three" criteria.

The Board will review other plans before the final decision is made as to which maps will accompany the Board maps into the public comment period. We have been faithfully following the process and believe our solutions to the challenges represent an alternative way to meet both the Alaska and US Constitutional requirements. These differences will give the public an alternative to compare and contrast to the Board's map and will result in a better public process.

We respectfully request that you adopt the Alaskans for Fair Redistricting map as a draft plan and include it in the collection that will be available for public comment when the Board moves to that phase of the process.

Thank you again for your service.

Respectfully,

Joelle Hall
Chair, Alaskans for Fair Redistricting



Alaskans For Fair Redistricting

Presentation to Alaska Redistricting Board • 09.17.2021

Alaskans For Fair Redistricting (AFFR)



AFFR is a non-partisan coalition of Alaska Native Organizations, Organized Labor Unions, Non-Profit Organizations, Public Interest Groups and Individuals committed to achieving a fair and equitable redistricting plan for Alaska.

AFFR is a fiscally sponsored project of the Alaska Public Interest Research Group a 501(c)3 Organization,

Coalition Participation:

Alaska AFL-CIO

Alaska Black Caucus

Alaska Poor People's Campaign

Alaska Public Interest Research Group

Alaskans for Posterity

Bristol Bay Native Corporation

Doyon, Limited

Enlaces

Fairbanks Economic Development Corporation

First Alaskans Institute

NANA Regional Corporation

Native American Rights Fund

Native Peoples Action

Planned Parenthood Alliance

Advocates

Save Our State

Tanana Chiefs Conference

The Alaska Center

Alaska Civic Engagement State Table

The Mobilization Center

***Note:** Organizations listed here have participated/attended AFFR meetings or provided feedback on the AFFR plan. This list does not assume an official endorsement by any organization.*

Our Process

- Preliminary Research began in 2019 with Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development Data.
- Weekly coalition meetings
- Educational Outreach
- Regional mapping input sessions
- Collaboration with existing coalitions & organizations



Alaskans for Fair Redistricting Map Overview

Total Plan Deviation

	Board Options 1 and 2	Alaskans for Fair Redistricting
House	9.01%	4.88%
Senate	N/A	3.2%

Respecting Local Boundaries

City/Borough	Board Option 1	Board Option 2	Alaskans for Fair Redistricting
Anchorage	Breaks 2 times	Breaks 1 time	Breaks 1 time
Matanuska Susitna	Breaks 2 times	Breaks 1 time	Breaks 1 time
Ketchikan Gateway	Breaks 1 time	Breaks 1 time	Does not break
City of Fairbanks	Breaks 2 times	Breaks 2 times	Breaks 1 time
Fairbanks North Star	Does not break	Does not break	Breaks 1 time
Kenai Peninsula	Breaks 2 times	Breaks 2 times	Breaks 2 times

Our map respects municipality/borough and city boundaries to the greatest extent possible while ensuring communities are fully represented.

Key Differences with Board Plans: Southeast

- The AFFR plan keeps the Ketchikan Gateway Borough whole and part of a district with the Wrangell Borough, Hyder, Metlakatla, and Thorne Bay
- We keep the Mendenhall district seat contained entirely within the City and Borough of Juneau, allowing for a natural boundary between the two Juneau districts
- Our map places Petersburg and north Prince of Wales Island in a district with Juneau in order to achieve better socio-economic integration
- We do not include Haines, Skagway, and Klukwan with Juneau to ensure the all land border crossings are in the same Senate district and that Juneau is not in a district with any road system communities

Gulf Coast/Kenai

Key Differences with Board Plans:

- We include the Lake and Peninsula Borough in a Gulf Coast House district, allowing Alutiiq/Sugpiaq communities across the region to be in the same district
- We have a House district that contains both Homer and Seward areas, to better reflect these communities shared ties to ocean fishing and tourism
- We have a district that contains the City of Soldotna and the south Sterling Highway, to reflect the socio-economic ties between these communities
- We have a district that contains the City of Kenai and the Kenai Spur Highway communities
- We include a northern portion of the Kenai Peninsula borough in a district with Anchorage to minimize deviation

Anchorage

Key Differences with Board Plans

- We do not include any portion of the Matanuska Susitna Borough with Anchorage
- We divide JBER along its gates in order to allow service members to be in the same district as the businesses and services they use off-base
- Include a portion of officer housing on JBER in a district with Chugiak/ Eagle River in order to ensure that the distinct Chugiak/ Eagle River community can have its own Senate district
- We place a priority on keeping defined neighborhoods intact, leading to different districts within the Anchorage Bowl

Mat-Su

Key Differences with Board Plans

- In addition to the Denali Borough, we include Nenana, Paxson, and Glennallen in a district with the rural portions of the Mat-Su
- We did not include the Knik-Goose Bay Road area in a House district with Houston and Big Lake

Fairbanks

Key Differences with Board Plans:

- We included Eielson Air Force Base and Salcha in a district with the Richardson Highway and rural Interior in order to ensure the Fairbanks North Star Borough is not underrepresented
- We have one district fully contained within the City of Fairbanks, and another city district that extends west to include highly urbanized neighborhoods outside the city limits
- In recognition of North Pole's distinct community identity, we did not include any of the greater North Pole area in a city district
- We divided the greater FNSB into east and west districts in order to create more compact and socio-economically integrated districts

Rural Alaska

Key Differences with Board Plans:

- We included some villages in the western part of the Doyon ANCSA region in a district with the Alaska Peninsula and the north of the mouth of the Yukon
- We built District 38 between the mouths of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, allowing Hooper Bay, Scammon Bay, Chevak, and neighboring villages to be in a district with Bethel

Senate Pairings

Southeast Senate Pairings

Senate A - Panhandle (1 & 2)

Includes most of rural Southeast Alaska. The inclusion of the Haines and Skagway Boroughs along with the City of Klukwan allows all of Southeast's international border crossings to be consolidated within a single Senate district.

Population: 36,139

Deviation: -531 (-1.44%)

Senate B - Juneau/Petersburg (3 & 4)

Districts 3 and 4 combine to form a Senate district that includes the City and Borough of Juneau, the Petersburg Borough, and north Prince of Wales Island.

Population: 36,147

Deviation: -523 (-1.43%)

Greater Peninsula Senate Pairings

Senate C - Gulf of Alaska (5 & 6)

Includes communities across the Gulf of Alaska.

Population: 37,033

Deviation: 363 (0.99%)

Senate D - Kenai Highway (7 & 8)

Includes the cities of Kenai and Soldotna and communities along the Sterling and Kenai Spur Highways.

Population: 37,317

Deviation: 647 (1.76%)

Senate E - Chugach Mountains (9 & 10)

Includes the Hillside neighborhoods of Anchorage as well as the Turnagain Arm communities and the north Kenai Peninsula.

Population: 36,697

Deviation: 27 (0.15%)

Anchorage Senate Pairings

Senate F - Southwest Anchorage (11 & 12)

The neighborhoods of southwest Anchorage.

Population: 36,641

Deviation: -29 (-0.08%)

Senate G - Lower Hillside (13 & 14)

Includes the residential Abbott Loop neighborhoods and the business and urban housing in the Taku/Campbell area.

Population: 36,685

Deviation: 15 (0.04%)

Senate H - West Tudor and Coastal Trail (15 & 16)

Includes the neighborhoods of Geneva Woods, Spenard, Green Acres, Turnagain, Westchester, and Bootleggers Cove.

Population: 36,645

Deviation: -25 (-0.07%)

Anchorage Senate Pairings Cont.

Senate I - U Med/Foothills (17 & 18)

These neighborhoods are socioeconomically integrated through the universities and medical campuses in the district.

Population: 36,672

Deviation: 2 (0.01%)

Senate J - The Views (19 & 20)

This district would keep the gates of Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson together with areas off base utilized frequently by service members.

Population: 36,666

Deviation: -4 (-0.01%)

Senate K - Northeast Anchorage (21 & 22)

Contains the residential neighborhoods of northeast Anchorage and a portion of Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson.

Population: 36,681

Deviation: 11 (0.03%)

Chugiak/Eagle River

Eagle River is not currently incorporated as its own city but it conducts many functions of city government like park mill levies, road service, and street lights. Eagle River is also moving forward with an effort to create their own city government and during the life of this Proclamation Plan may opt to leave the Municipality of Anchorage and form their own borough. In light of these efforts and to respect the strong community feel of Eagle River/Chugiak, we have opted to pair the two districts together, which also minimizes their connection to either the Mat-Su Borough or the Municipality of Anchorage.

Population: 36,682

Deviation: 12 (0.03%)

Mat-Su Senate Pairings

Senate M - West Susitna (25 & 26)

Big Lake, Houston, and Knik-Goose Bay Road. These areas all fall on the same side of the Parks Highway.

Population: 36,679

Deviation: 9 (0.02%)

Senate N - Mountain Vistas (27 & 28)

Contains the urban area of Palmer and some of the more rural areas of central Alaska connected through major highways.

Population: 36,669

Deviation: 1 (<0.01%)

Senate O - Wasilla (29 & 30)

Includes the City of Wasilla and the greater Wasilla area.

Population: 36,665

Deviation: -5 (-0.01%)

Interior Senate Pairings

Senate P - Urban Fairbanks (31 & 32)

Pairs the two most urbanized and aligns with court precedents.

Population: 36,675 Deviation: 5 (-0.01%)

Senate Q - Rural Fairbanks (33 & 34)

The western borough and eastern borough districts would be paired as these districts share many common rural characteristics and communities of interest

Population: 36,683 Deviation: 13 (0.04%)

Senate R - Interior/Richardson (35 & 36)

The Greater North Pole district would be paired with the district encompassing the Yukon area and the Richardson highway. These districts share a socio-economic integration along the highway and are also similarly rural in many areas.

Population: 36,556 Deviation: -114 (-0.31%)

Rural Alaska Senate Pairings

Senate S - Southwest Alaska (37 & 38)

Combining districts 37 and 38 creates a southwest Alaska district with the main hub communities of Bethel and Dillingham and a multitude of rural villages. This district reflects public testimony received by the Redistricting Board.

Population: 36,687

Deviation: 17 (0.05%)

Senate T - The Great North (39 & 40)

Districts 39 and 40 would be paired to create a senate seat encompassing North and Northwest Alaska.

Population: 36,772 Deviation: 102 (0.27%)

Questions?



Report to the Alaska Redistricting Board And Proposed Plan



Submitted September 17, 2021 by

Alaskans for Fair Redistricting
Joelle Hall, Chair

Email: robin@akpirg.org

Web: <https://www.akfairredistricting.org/>

Table of Contents

Summary Statement	3
Alaskans for Fair Redistricting Proposal	4
Section 1. Alaskans for Fair Redistricting	5
Section 2. Criteria Governing Plan Development	6
A. Federal equal protection requirements.	6
B. Alaska Constitutional Requirements	6
<i>Contiguity</i>	6
<i>Socio-Economic Integration</i>	7
<i>Equal Population</i>	7
Consideration of Local Government Boundaries.	8
<i>Consideration of Drainages and other Geographical Features.</i>	8
Section 3. Challenging Policy Decisions	9
<i>Shrinking Southeast Alaska Population</i>	9
<i>Balancing Cultural Regions in Western Alaska</i>	9
<i>Minimizing Deviation in Large Urban Boroughs While Respecting Borough Boundaries</i>	9
<i>Rural Kenai Peninsula Borough</i>	10
Section 4. House District & Senate Pairings Descriptions	11
Appendix A - Alaskans for Fair Redistricting Coalition Participation	71

Summary Statement

Alaskans for Fair Redistricting (AFFR) is excited to present our redistricting proposal and share what we believe is the best mapping option for the next decade. We believe that this plan meets all of the mapping criteria and would provide the most equitable way for the people of Alaska to have a fair and represented voice in their government.

AFFR is a non-partisan coalition of Alaska Native Organizations, Organized Labor Unions, Non-Profit Organizations, Public Interest Groups and Individuals committed to achieving a fair and equitable redistricting plan for Alaska. This report, maps of the proposed plan, and information can be found on our website <https://www.akfairredistricting.org/>.

As a coalition, we have worked to engage as many Alaskans as possible to participate in the development of a fair and equitable redistricting plan that will satisfy the applicable federal and state law. To this end, AFFR has developed a proposed plan for submission to the Alaska Redistricting Board. It is presented here.

The decisions before the Alaska Redistricting Board are not taken lightly and require careful consideration when balancing numerous interests. Our efforts are to ensure that the Board's final plan will be informed by many Alaskan communities and voices. We encourage the Board to adopt AFFR's map as a draft plan and to give this plan great weight in the development of a final plan.

AFFR encourages everyone who may see this proposed plan or other plans considered by or published by the Board to submit comments to the Alaska Redistricting Board. Information about Board activities can be found online at: <https://www.akredistrict.org/>.

AFFR would also appreciate hearing your comments. Comments can be directed to AFFR staff by contacting robin@akpirg.org.

Finally, AFFR extends its thanks to the many people who participated in the development of this Report and Proposed Plan.

Alaskans for Fair Redistricting Proposal

This report accompanies a statewide redistricting plan submitted to the Alaska Redistricting Board by Alaskans for Fair Redistricting (AFFR). The plan itself is set forth in a series of maps which have been provided to the Board in electronic form.

The first section of this report describes Alaskans For Fair Redistricting and discusses the process for development of the Plan. In Section 2 we set forth the criteria that guided the creation of the plan. In Section 3, we discuss some difficult policy judgments embodied in the plan, the rationales for the choices made, as well as the alternatives for the Board to consider in assessing these choices. In section 4 we provide a map and description of the individual proposed House and Senate districts. AFFR expects to supplement the discussion presented in this report, and as we continue to monitor public testimony and the work of the Board we remain open to changing aspects of the plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joelle Hall". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Joelle Hall
Chair
Alaskans for Fair Redistricting

Section 1. Alaskans for Fair Redistricting

Alaskans for Fair Redistricting (AFFR) is a broad coalition of Alaskans working for a fair and legal redistricting plan. AFFR has worked to encourage community involvement in the redistricting process and held regional input sessions to hear directly from stakeholders across the state. Our membership includes Alaska Native organizations, Organized Labor Unions, Non-Profit Organizations, Public Interest Groups and Individuals who all share a commitment to the future of the state of Alaska. *See Appendix A for list of AFFR coalition participation.*

AFFR developed its proposed plan to be consistent with all relevant constitutional and statutory provisions and to address concerns that have been raised by coalition members, Board members, and the public.

Although the time has been very short and further complicated by impacts of COVID-19 on the U.S. Census Bureau timeline, more than 60 groups and individuals have contributed meaningfully to our understanding of the socio-economic integration of communities in our vast, but closely knit, state. Those groups represent roughly 400,000 Alaskans. In early 2021 AFFR began holding regular meetings and conducted preliminary mapping work based on available data from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development which allowed us to hit the ground running when the Census data was released.

AFFR has two staff. One to handle administrative duties and stewardship of the AFFR coalition and one for mapping and data analysis services for the development of a plan.

Section 2. Criteria Governing Plan Development

Multiple federal and state legal standards govern a redistricting plan. The interaction of these standards provides much of the complexity inherent in the line-drawing process.

The Alaska Supreme Court requires that priority must be given first to the requirements of Article VI, section 6 of the Alaska Constitution and to the equal protection requirements of the U.S. Constitution. The requirements of Article VI, section 6 are: contiguity and compactness, relative socio-economic integration, respect for local government boundaries, and use of drainage and other geographic features in describing boundaries.

The Court requires the Board to first adopt a plan that meets all constitutional requirements before making any necessary modifications to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act. The Board has indicated it will take Voting Rights Act considerations into account at a later stage. Accordingly, we have prepared a plan that meets all the constitutional requirements and have made no modifications related to the Voting Rights Act.

A. Federal equal protection requirements.

The federal Constitution requires that state legislative districts have equal populations, as far as practicable, to respect the principle of one person, one vote.

The size of an “ideal” district is determined by dividing the total population of the state by the number of legislative districts. In accordance with 2020 Census Data the current size of an ideal district in Alaska is 18,335 people.

“Deviation” refers to the percentage that a district’s population varies above or below the population of the ideal district. “Total deviation” refers to the spread between the most under-populated and most-overpopulated district. Federal law requires a good faith effort to minimize deviations but has generally treated a total deviation of less than 10% as acceptable for equal protection purposes, and 1% net deviation acceptable in urban areas.

The federal guarantee of equal protection also prohibits intentional discrimination against any group. The AFFR plan was drawn without intent to discriminate for or against any identifiable group of citizens.

B. Alaska Constitutional Requirements

Contiguity

A House district must be drawn so that all parts of a district touch other parts; in other words, a district may not consist of unconnected parts, separated by another district. Because of Alaska’s geography, it is permissible for some amount of open water to be included within a district, so that the land-based parts of a district do not actually touch each other.

A Senate district must consist of two contiguous House districts.

The AFFR plan satisfies this requirement. All House districts contain only contiguous land parts or lands that, although separated by water, have a logical connection. All Senate districts consist of two contiguous House Districts.

Compactness

A House district must be “compact.” Compact means having a small perimeter relative to the area encompassed. The most compact shape is a circle, but all districts cannot be perfect circles. Thus, the compactness requirement is satisfied by demonstrating that districts are *relatively* compact, meaning that as far as possible the district has reasonably regular shapes, without narrow arms or odd appendages, taking into account Alaska’s size and shape and population distribution. Irregular shapes and appendages must be justified by showing there is no practical alternative way to satisfy other requirements. Relative compactness is easier to establish in urban areas where population is denser.

The House districts in the AFFR map are relatively compact. The justifications for odd-appearing districts are explained in this report.

Socio-Economic Integration

Article VI Section 6 of the Alaska Constitution specifies that each House district must contain “as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area.” Socio-economic integration means that residents of a district interact with each other, such as through transportation links, shared economic activities, shared culture, services, and other economic and historic links.

In developing our plan, we paid particular attention to evidence of socio-economic integration and attempted to join within districts groups with historic or demonstrable socio-economic ties. The specific evidence supporting the relative socio-economic integration of particular districts is described in this report.

Equal Population

The Alaska Constitution imposes a more demanding requirement for equal population than does the federal Constitution, particularly for urban areas, where all parts of the area are legally defined to be socio-economically integrated. With the currently available mapping technology, population deviations in non-urban areas may be justified by the need to satisfy other criteria.

The AFFR plan has a total deviation of 4.88% at the House level and 3.2% at the Senate level statewide and a near zero net deviation within Alaska’s three largest urban boroughs. Working within this constraint, we endeavored to keep distinct neighborhoods and communities of interest intact within organized boroughs.

Consideration of Local Government Boundaries.

While Alaska's Constitution appears to permit but not require a redistricting plan to consider local government boundaries, the courts have consistently held that respecting borough boundaries is an important aspect of maintaining socio-economic integration. When a borough or other local governmental unit is divided, there must be a reason why that solution is the most practicable and demonstrates why that division does not intentionally dilute the voting strength of that area.

The AFFR plan was drawn to respect local government boundaries as far as possible. No borough with sufficient population to form a House district is split to prevent the borough residents from being the majority of any district, and AFFR's Plan broke borough boundaries only where required in order to maintain equal representation and socio-economic integration. In only one instance it was necessary to break a borough boundary between two House districts, and this was made necessary by the unique socio-economic regions of the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

Consideration of Drainages and other Geographical Features.

The Alaska Constitution encourages plans to use such natural features to describe district boundaries wherever possible. The AFFR plan does so.

Section 3. Challenging Policy Decisions

Shrinking Southeast Alaska Population

Due to declining population since the last census, the four current districts in Southeast Alaska only have the population for 3.91 ideal districts. Adding the City and Borough of Yakutat brings this to 3.94 ideal districts requiring a 1.4% downward deviation across these four districts. Adding the City of Cordova and environs brings the population to 4.09 ideal districts requiring a 2.15% average upward deviation.

After significant deliberation, we decided it was best to stop the Southeast districts at Yakutat and downwardly deviate all four districts. Not only does this result in a closer to ideal population than including Cordova, but it results in more socio-economically integrated districts. By including Yakutat, the four Southeast districts will exactly comprise the territory of the Sealaska ANCSA region and the Annette Island (Metlakatla) Indian Reservation. Cordova has traditionally not been considered part of Southeast Alaska and has closer socio-economic ties to the other communities along the Gulf of Alaska.

Balancing Cultural Regions in Western Alaska

Creating a map that provides fair representation for rural Alaska and fairly reflects the rich cultural diversity found in rural Alaska was a major priority for AFFR in developing our map. Two concerns with the current districts we heard from stakeholders was the desire of Doyon, Limited and other organizations within the Doyon ANCSA region to keep that region within the six Interior region House seats. Similarly, there was a concern raised by communities around Hooper Bay that due to their strong ties to Bethel, the northernmost villages within the Calista ANCSA region should be included in a district with Bethel.

Unfortunately, concerns conflict with each other and it was not possible to fully meet both of these concerns while meeting the requirements of the U.S. and Alaska Constitutions. We crafted district boundaries that extend the borders of the Bethel district north to the mouth of the Yukon River, bringing the communities of Hooper Bay, Scammon Bay, and Chevak into this district. While we were not able to keep all of the Doyon region into just six districts, with the exception of the City of Nenana we were able to keep the remainder of the region within a seventh district. Nenana has clear socio-economic ties to the neighboring communities within the Denali Borough and achieving the constitutionally required integration mandates keeping Nenana and the Denali Borough within the same district.

Minimizing Deviation in Large Urban Boroughs While Respecting Borough Boundaries

We worked diligently to achieve a near zero net deviation within the three largest boroughs: the Municipality of Anchorage, the Matanuska Susitna Borough, and the Fairbanks North Star

Borough in order to ensure that these boroughs were not overrepresented. In doing so, we made sure to only break each borough boundary once to include population from outside of that respective borough.

Since Anchorage and the Mat-Su have almost enough population for 16 and 6 House districts respectively, it is clear that if population from these two boroughs were to be included in the same district, it would require breaking both of these boroughs at least two ways or would cause one or both of these boroughs to be significantly over/underrepresented.

To achieve zero net deviation in the Matanuska Susitna Borough, we created a district that includes the rural portions of the Mat-Su, the Denali Borough, and the Glenn Highway north to Glennallen and the Denali Highway east to Paxson. There is clear socio-economic integration across this district, and it ensures that the Mat-Su receives the full representation it is entitled to while respecting its borough boundaries to the maximum extent.

In order to achieve zero deviation within the Fairbanks North Star Borough, we included Eielson Air Force Base and the community of Salcha in a district that includes the rural portions of Interior Alaska and communities along the Richardson Highway. There is clear socio-economic integration along this district and this ensures that the Fairbanks North Star Borough is fully represented.

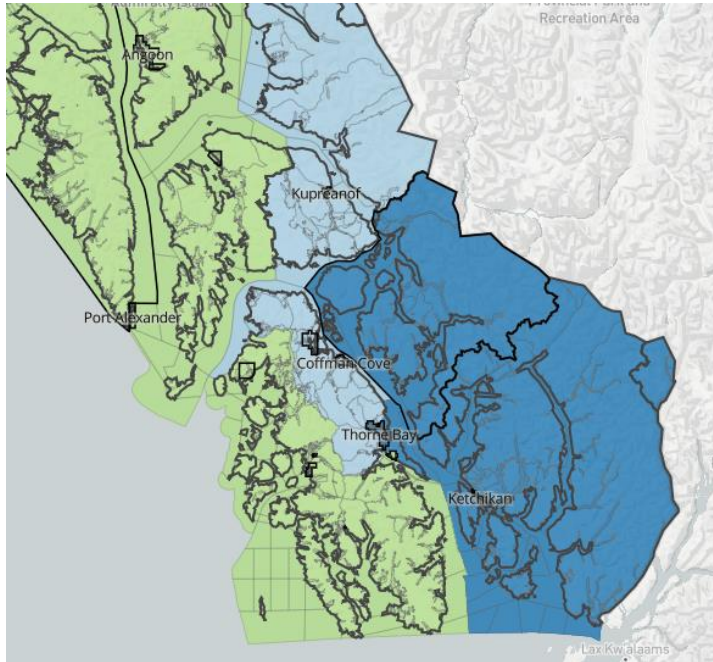
Achieving near zero deviation within the Municipality of Anchorage required including population from the northern portions of the Kenai Peninsula Borough in a district with South Anchorage. There is clear socio-economic integration between Anchorage and the northern Kenai which connects to Anchorage through the Seward and Sterling Highways. Other alternatives we explored were including Valdez or communities along the Richardson Highway into a district with Anchorage, but we determined that these districts would not be as compact or socio-economically integrated as an Anchorage-Peninsula district.

Rural Kenai Peninsula Borough

The unique socio-economic and geographic features of the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the Gulf Coast region did require splitting excess population from the Kenai Peninsula Borough into two different districts. The borough contains the villages of Tyonek and Beluga across Cook Inlet from the Kenai Peninsula as well as the Alutiiq (Sugpiaq) villages of Nanwalek and Port Graham on the Peninsula which have clear socio-economic integration with the greater Gulf Coast region but little socio-economic integration with Anchorage. Similarly, the northern inland portions of the borough have little integration with the Gulf Coast. Population mathematics dictates that unless these communities are included with the population outside the borough, the Kenai Peninsula Borough will be significantly underrepresented.

Section 4. House District & Senate Pairings Descriptions

House 1 - Gateway to Alaska



Population: 18,193

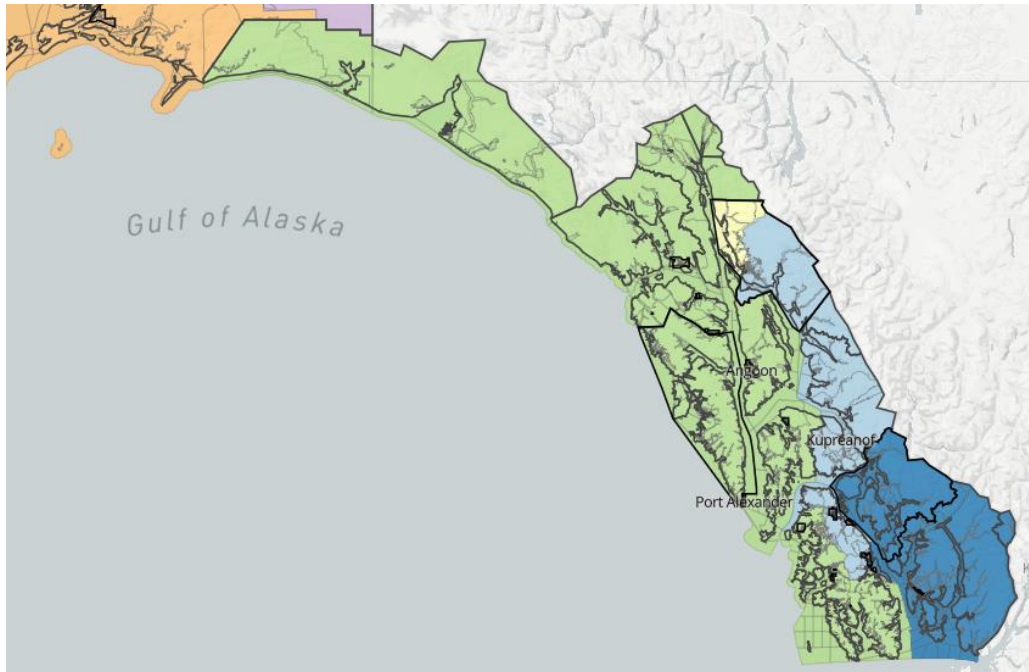
Deviation: -142 (-0.77%)

This district forms a cohesive connection between the communities of Ketchikan and Wrangell and encompasses the Ketchikan Gateway and Wrangell boroughs.

These communities are timber and industrial-influenced towns connected by ferry transportation. Craig is also road-connected on Prince of Wales Island (POW). These communities have connections with Ketchikan, utilizing its regional commercial establishments, airports, ferry terminals, and shopping centers.

The district also includes Wrangell, another former timber mill town like Ketchikan that has similarly transitioned to cruise ship tourism and boat repairs as an economic base. These common economic bases link these two communities — large ship repairs in Ketchikan and midsize vessel repairs in Wrangell bring ocean-going vessels from all over Alaska for repairs or reconditioning at both shipyards. Cruise ship visitor traffic in the area includes ports of call in both Ketchikan and Wrangell where similar businesses provide tourism and shopping opportunities for cruise ship passengers. Improvements to Wrangell's port facilities have increased cruise ship traffic to the community, and subsequently Wrangell has become the second port of call for continuation of the Gateway to Alaska vessel traffic.

House 2 - Sitka & Southeast Islands



Population: 17,946

Deviation: -389 (-2.12%)

This rural Southeast district includes Sitka, and a number of rural subsistence villages. It spans the Coastal Islands from Metlakatla to Yakutat, including the rural towns of Angoon, Hoonah, Kake, Klawock, and Hydaburg.

Much of the district shares a common culture and heritage, as many residents have a rural subsistence lifestyle. The district joins Sitka and Petersburg with rural villages that share their common commercial and sport fishing activities. Commercial fishing — primarily herring, salmon, and halibut — is the basic industry in all of these towns and links these communities. The primary Native hospital for residents is the SEARHC Hospital in Sitka, the district's common hub.

This district includes the City and Borough of Sitka, the City and Borough of Yakutat, and the unorganized borough. The district boundary is at the panhandle junction with the mainland, which is consistent with the Sealaska regional corporation boundary, but divides the Yakutat Borough boundary. Cape Yakataga, which is also the Yakutat Borough, is included with other Prince William Sound communities. Yakutat has cultural and economic ties with the Southeast villages.

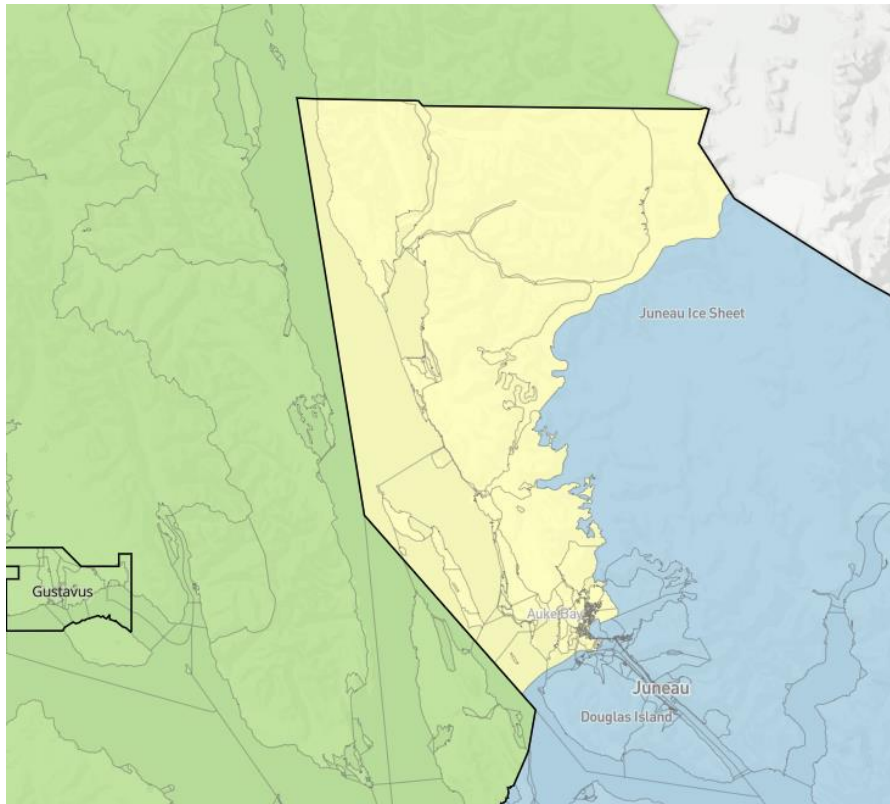
Senate A - Panhandle (1 & 2)

Population: 36,139

Deviation: -531 (-1.44%)

Districts 1 and 2 combine to form Senate District A which includes most of rural Southeast Alaska. The inclusion of the Haines and Skagway Boroughs along with the City of Klukwan allows all of Southeast's international border crossings to be consolidated within a single Senate district.

House 3 - Mendenhall

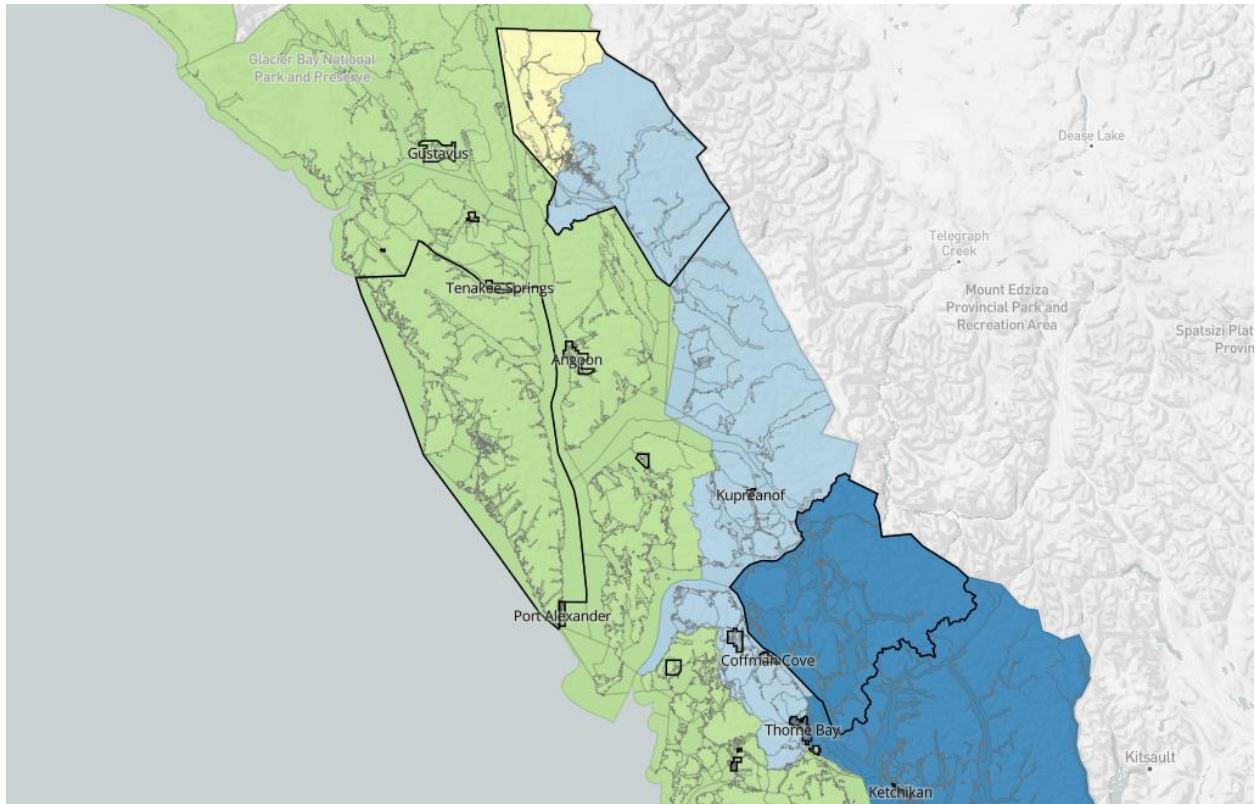


Population: 18,076

Deviation: -259 (-1.41%)

This district contains the communities found in the Mendenhall Valley, Mendenhall Loop Road area, Auke Bay, Point Lena, and other communities found along the Glacier Highway. While the neighborhoods located in the Mendenhall Valley are generally suburban, the communities found further out the Glacier Highway and the Back Loop Road area are characteristically more rural. These communities all lie within the the City and Borough of Juneau and are socio-economically integrated through shared services and economic activity in the Mendenhall Valley. The boundary between the two Juneau districts runs just north of Fred Meyers.

House 4 - Juneau/Tongass



Population: 18,071

Deviation: -264 (-1.44%)

The Juneau-Tongass Seat includes downtown Juneau, Douglas, the City and Borough of Juneau land on Admiralty Island, Petersburg and North Prince of Wales Island.

It is impossible to include the entire City and Borough of Juneau into one district and historically the region has had two seats that are Senate paired. Population migration in the last two decades has mandated that Juneau break a borough boundary in order to gather population. Petersburg is connected to Juneau through transportation links, shopping, and tourism. The entire Petersburg Borough is contained in this seat, as are the economically linked communities of north Prince of Wales Island and the unorganized borough to obtain the needed population.

While historically the Petersburg Borough has been included in a Sitka district, this plan recognizes the strong socio-economic ties between the Petersburg Borough and the City and Borough of Juneau, the top domestic travel destination out of the Petersburg James A. Johnson Airport.

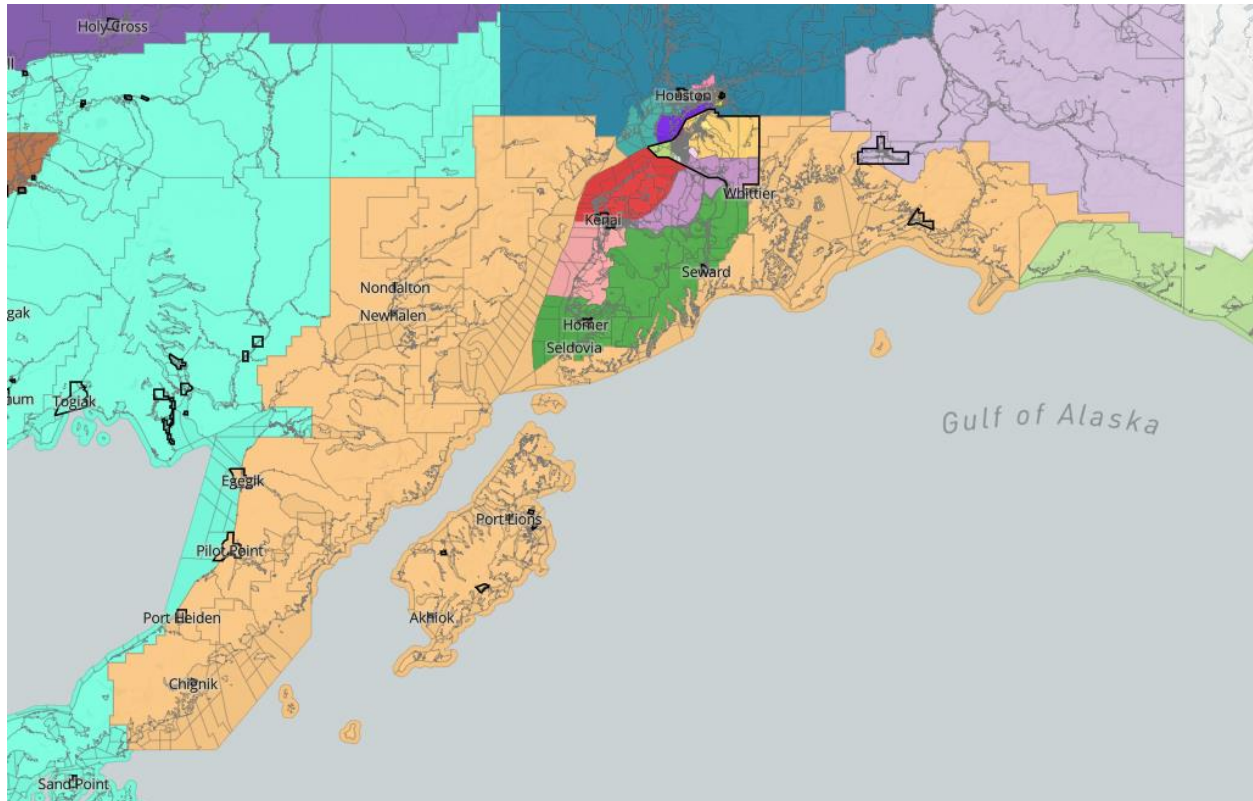
Senate B - Juneau/Petersburg (3 & 4)

Population: 36,147

Deviation: -523 (-1.43%)

Districts 3 and 4 combine to form a Senate district that includes the City and Borough of Juneau, the Petersburg Borough, and north Prince of Wales Island.

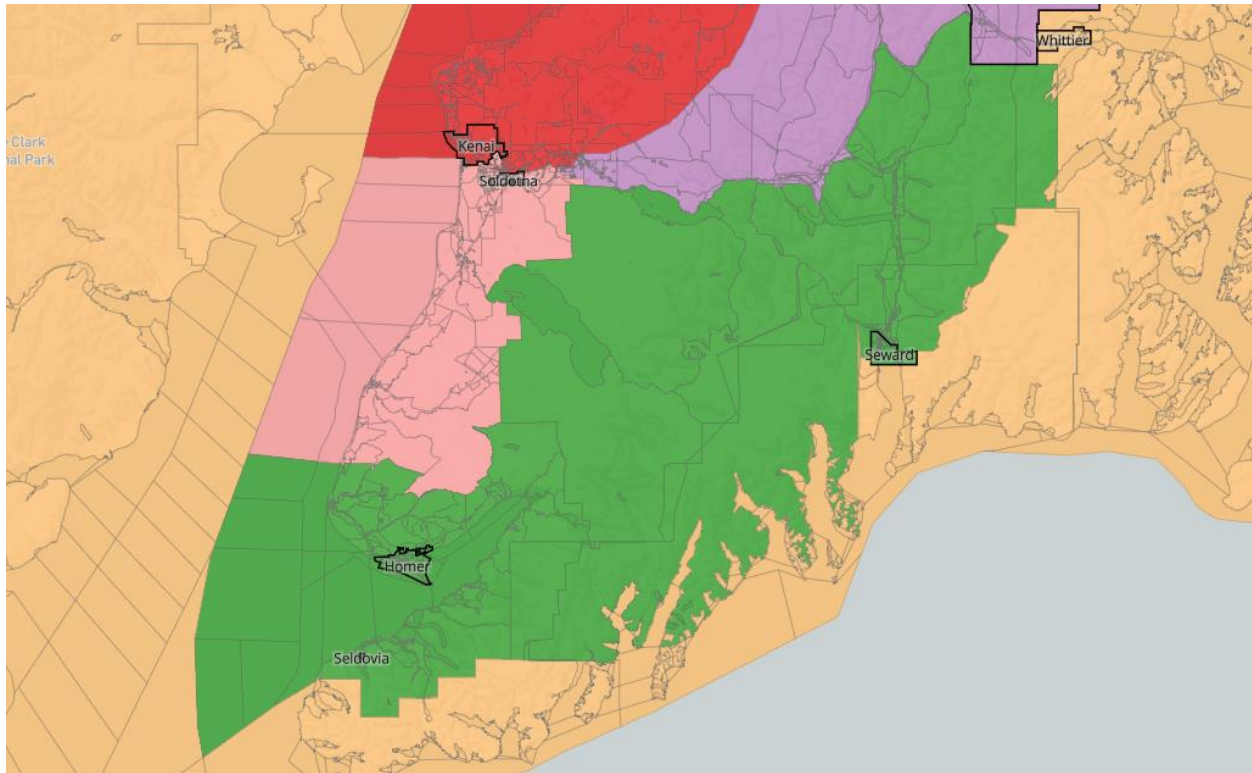
House 5- Gulf Coast



Population: 18,382
Deviation: 47 (0.26%)

This district includes the Kodiak Island Borough, the Lake and Peninsula Borough, the City of Cordova, the City of Whittier, the rural portions of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, and the villages of Tatitlek and Chenega. Commercial and subsistence fishing in the Gulf of Alaska and Cook Inlet are important economic drivers throughout this district. Inclusion of the Lake and Peninsula Borough in this district allows for the Alutiiq (Sugpiaq) communities across the Gulf Coast to be in the same district, and keeps the Dena'ina village of Tyonek in the same district as the Dena'ina villages around Lake Iliamna.

House 6 - Peninsula Bays



Population: 18,651

Deviation: 316 (1.72%)

This district incorporates the southern portion of the Kenai Peninsula, including the Homer and Seward areas and the Kachemak Bay communities of Seldovia and Halibut Cove. These communities are united by their shared economic ties to the tourism, fishing, and leisure industries in Kachemak and Resurrection Bay. In the rest of the Kenai Peninsula tourism, and fishing is tied to the Kenai and Russian Rivers, but in this district these activities take place on the ocean.

Additionally, this district keeps the Russian Old Believer communities of Nikolaevsk, Voznesenka, Kachemak Selo, and Razdolna all in the same district. These communities share strong cultural and historic ties. Commercial fishing in Kachemak Bay is the economic backbone of these communities.

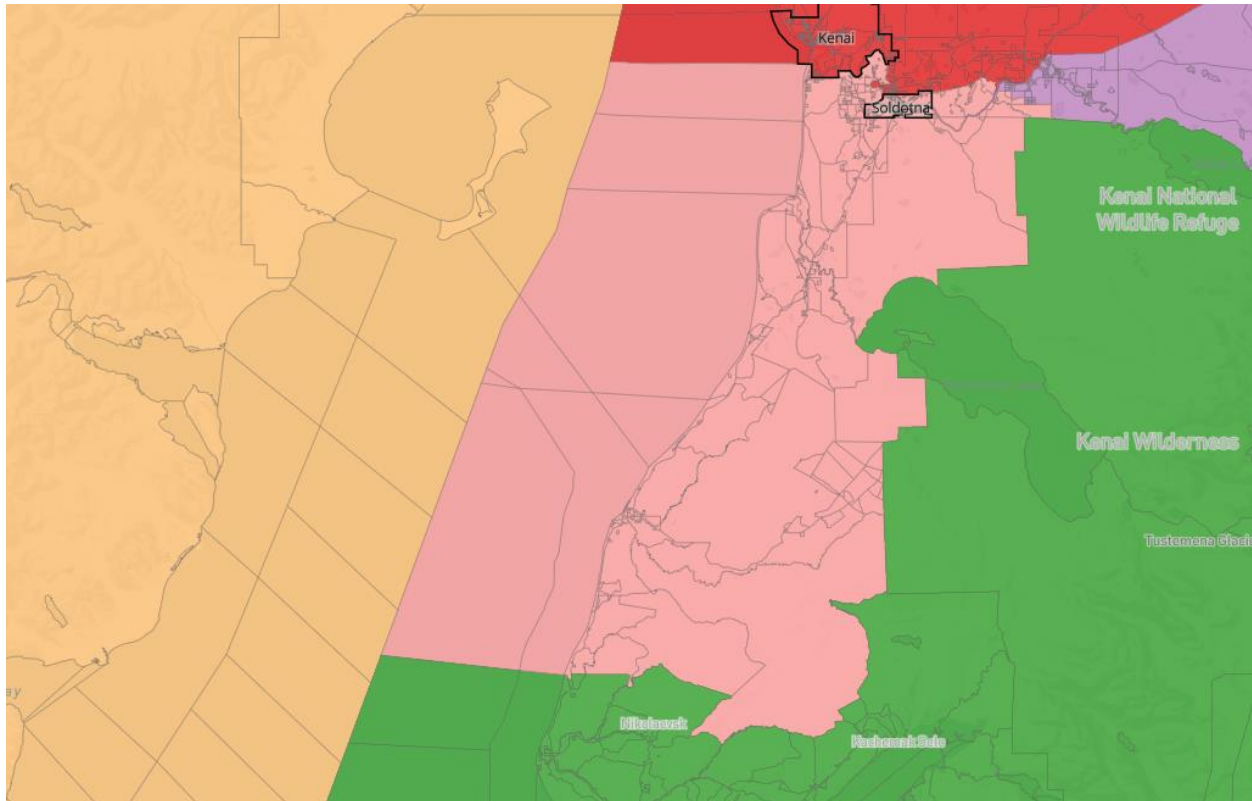
Senate C - Gulf of Alaska (5 & 6)

Population: 37,033

Deviation: 363 (0.99%)

Districts 5 and 6 combine to form this district which includes communities across the Gulf of Alaska. Commercial and subsistence saltwater fishing in the Gulf and its bays unite this district.

House 7 - Sterling Highway

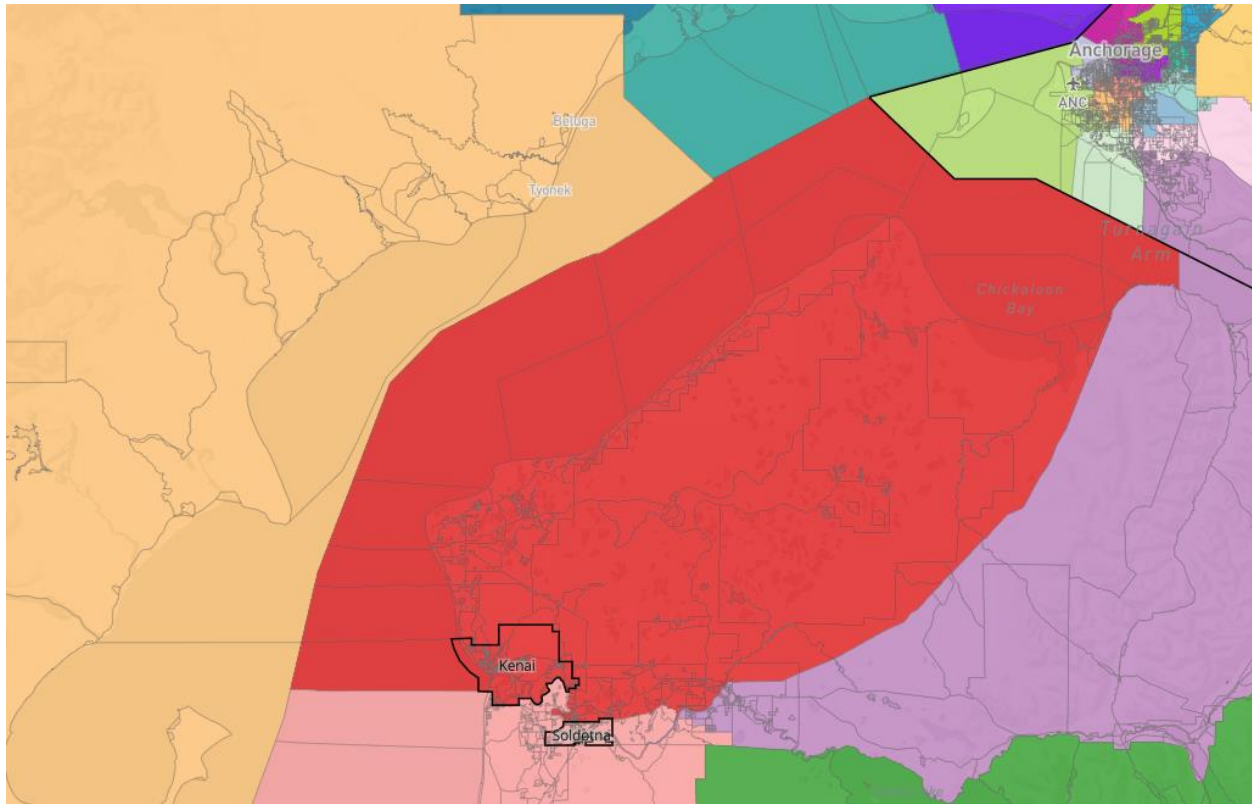


Population: 18,694

Deviation: 359 (1.96%)

The City of Soldotna and the communities of Ninilchik, Clam Gulch, and Kasilof are socioeconomically integrated through sport/commercial fishing and also the Sterling Highway which runs through the district. The smaller communities in this district shop and seek medical services in Soldotna. Additionally, these communities have strong historic ties to one another and make up the primary region on the road system for salmon fishing. Thousands of Alaskans travel to this area of the state annually and utilize the region's fisheries.

House 8 - Kenai Spur



Population: 18,623

Deviation: 288 (1.57%)

House 8 contains all of the City of Kenai and the communities of Nikiski and Salamatof along the Kenai Spur Highway. The major integrating factor for this district is the Cook Inlet oil and gas industry. The Kenai Refinery is located in this district and many of the workers at the refinery live in either Nikiski or Kenai.

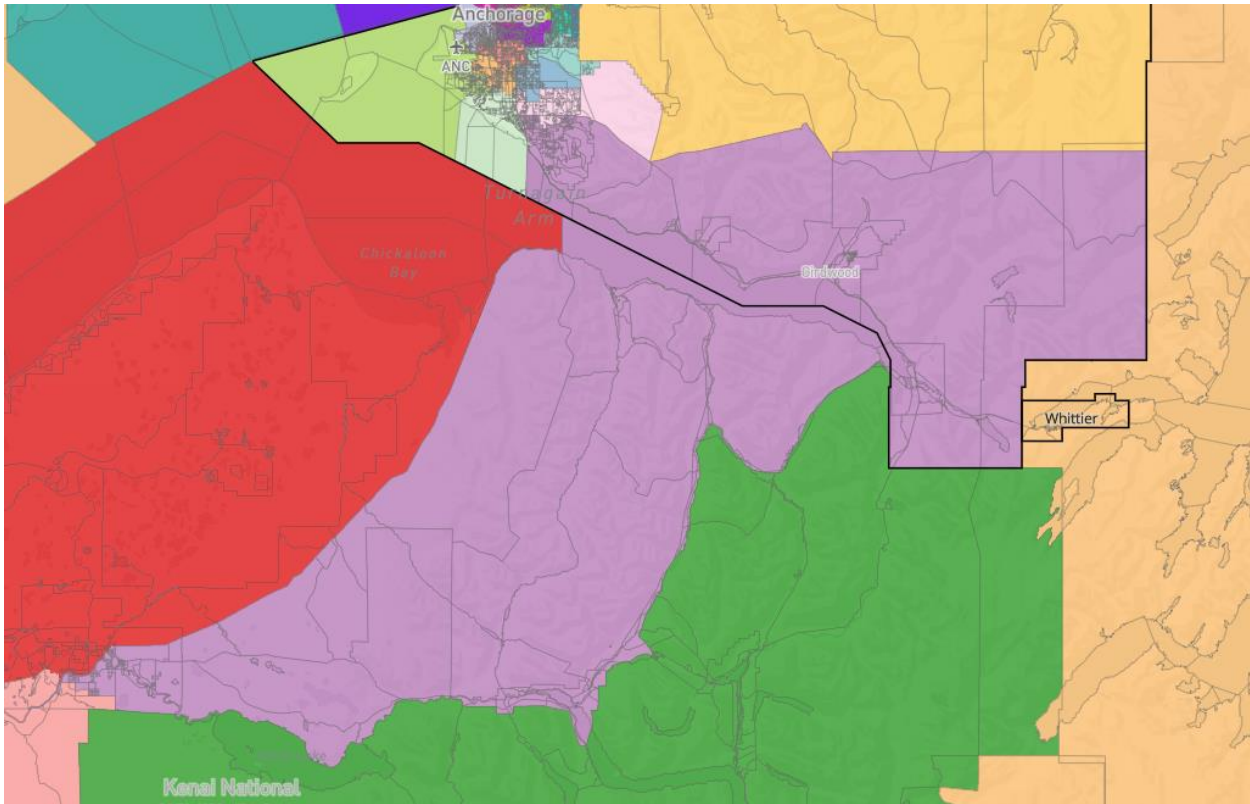
Senate D - Kenai Highways (7 & 8)

Population: 37,317

Deviation: 647 (1.76%)

This district is made up of Districts 7 and 8 and includes the cities of Kenai and Soldotna and communities along the Sterling and Kenai Spur Highways. This district is integrated by these two highways as well as economic and recreational activity on the Kenai River.

House 9 - Turnagain Arm



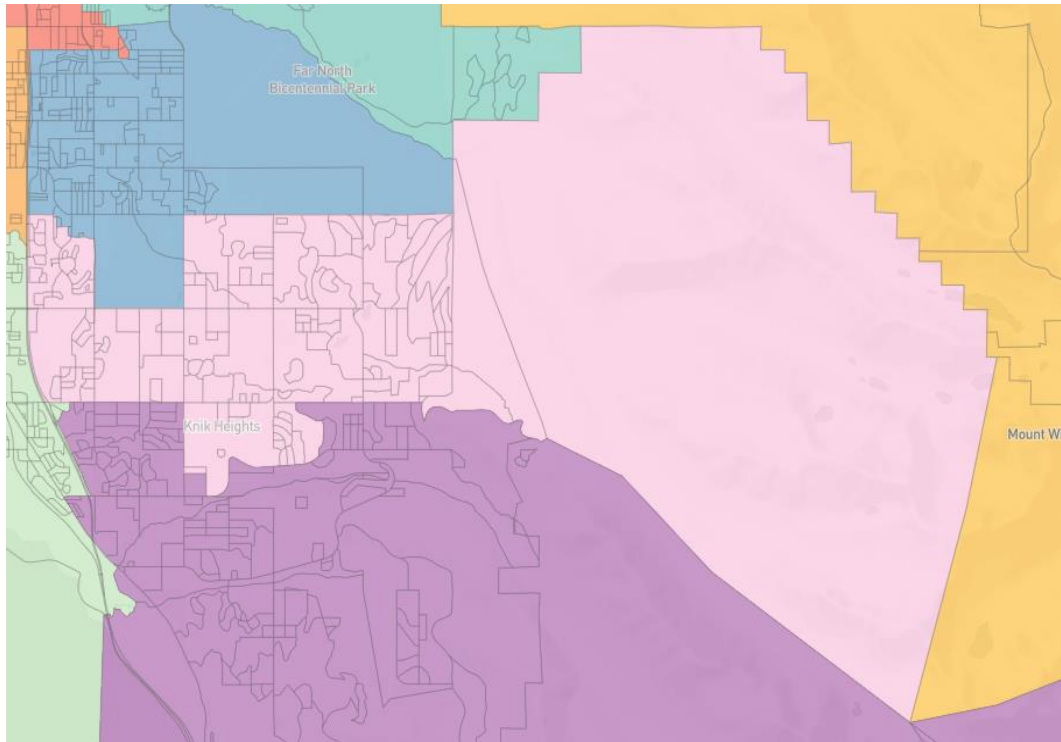
Population: 18,362

Deviation: 27 (0.15%)

This proposed district encompasses a large stretch of coastline, extending from South Anchorage and following Turnagain Arm down the Seward Highway to include the communities of Potter, Bird Creek, Indian, Rainbow, Girdwood, and Hope. The Seward Highway is the main means of transportation for the coastal communities. They share similar economic activity with many businesses in the area operating in the tourism and leisure industries.

The area of South Anchorage included in this district has strong cultural and economic ties to the Turnagain Arm communities. The creeks that flow into Turnagain Arm are popular fishing spots for South Anchorage residents.

House 10 - Huffman/O'Malley



Population: 18,335
Deviation: 0 (0.00%)

This district contains the residential area bordered by the Seward Highway on the west and is bounded primarily by Abbott on the north and by Huffman on the south. This district contains a cut-out for Ruth Arcand Park and a carve-out for Knik Heights to minimize deviations. To the east this district goes up into the Chugach to pick up sufficient population.

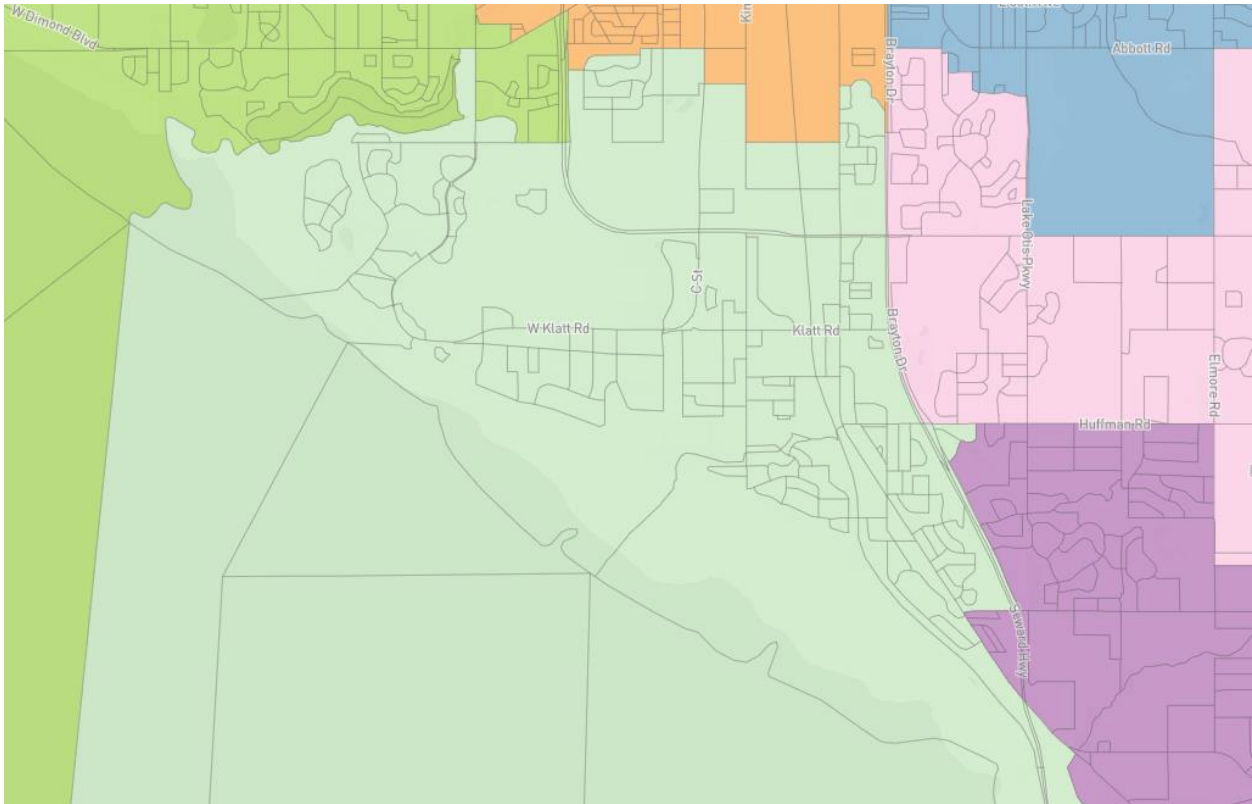
Senate E - Chugach Mountains (9 & 10)

Population: 18,071

Deviation: -164 (-1.44%)

Consisting of Districts 9 and 10, this district includes the Hillside neighborhoods of Anchorage as well as the Turnagain Arm communities and the north Kenai Peninsula.

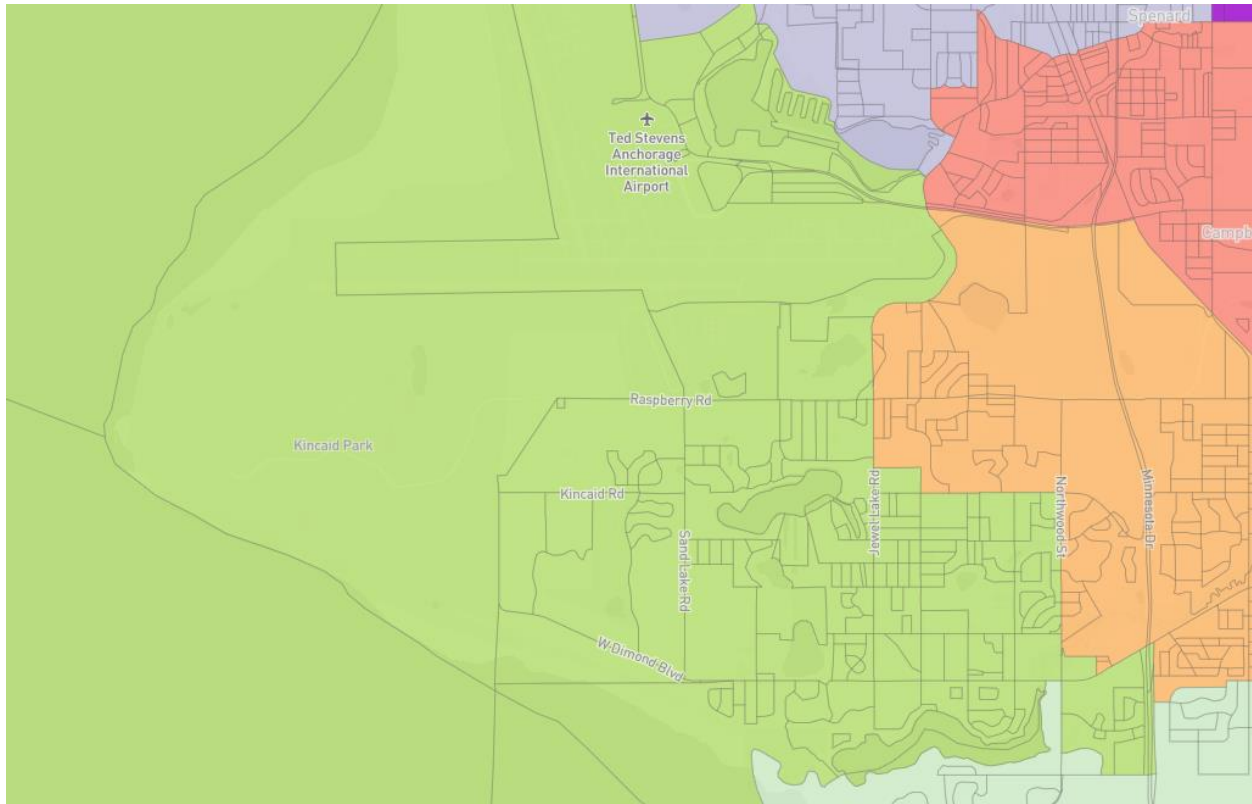
House 11- Bayshore/Oceanview



Population: 18,342
Deviation: 7 (0.04%)

Bounded by the Seward Highway on the eastern side, this district follows the census block lines around 100th Avenue and goes west to curve below Campbell Lake. It is bounded in the south by Cook Inlet. This district includes the coastal neighborhoods of Bayshore and Oceanview.

House 12 - Westside Lakes



Population: 18,299

Deviation: 36 (-0.20%)

This district includes the neighborhoods around Campbell Lake, Jewel Lake, Sand Lake, Lake Hood, DeLong Lake, and Sundi Lake. These lakes give this part of Anchorage its unique character with recreational activities that include boating and sport fishing. The district also includes Kincaid Park.

Aviation is another unifying characteristic of this district as it includes floatplane facilities in Campbell Lake, the Lake Hood Seaplane Base, and the Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport. The district follows Jewell Lake Road to the east and Raspberry Road running north. The western boundary follows Wisconsin Street and then Fish Creek as it crosses Northern Lights to pick up a portion of Turngain and Lyn Ary Park. In the South it is bounded by Campbell Lake and Campbell Creek.

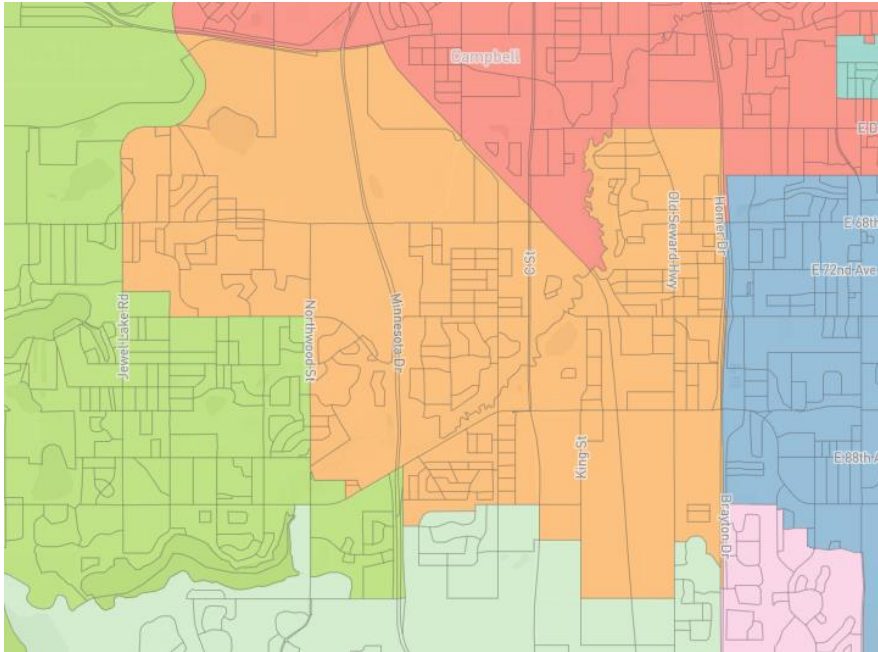
Senate F - Southwest Anchorage (11 & 12)

Population: 36,641

Deviation: -29 (-0.08%)

Districts 11 and 12 combine to unite the neighborhoods of southwest Anchorage.

House 13 - Taku/Campbell

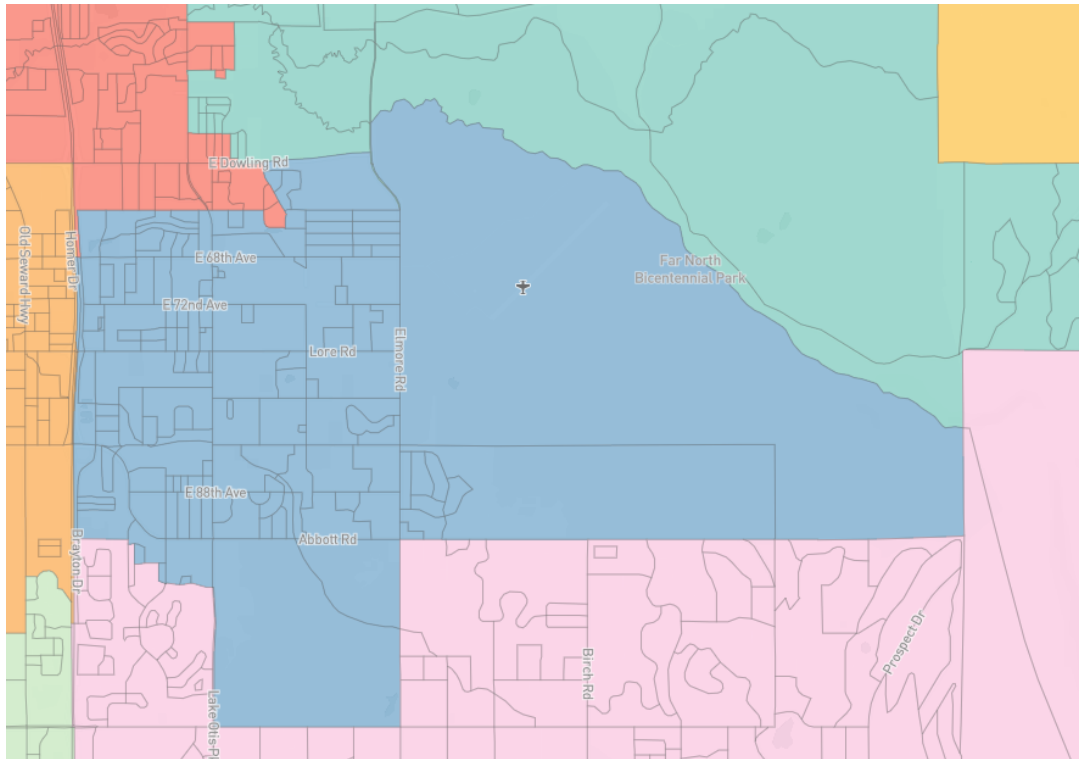


Population: 18,334

Deviation: -1 (-0.01%)

This district encompasses the area where residential and industrial areas of Anchorage blend. The district includes the business/hotel districts south of International Airport Road and the heavy industrial areas around Arctic Boulevard as well as the high-density housing along the New Seward Highway.

House 14 - Abbott Loop



Population: 18,351

Deviation: 16 (0.09%)

This district includes the Abbott Loop neighborhood in Anchorage. It is bounded by the New Seward Highway to the West, the base of the Chugach in Far North Bicentennial to the East, and Abbott to the south. It includes a carve-out to include Ruth Arcand Park and a portion of the Bureau of Land Management's Campbell Tract along a fork of the Campbell Creek because these areas are frequently used recreationally by Abbott Loop residents.

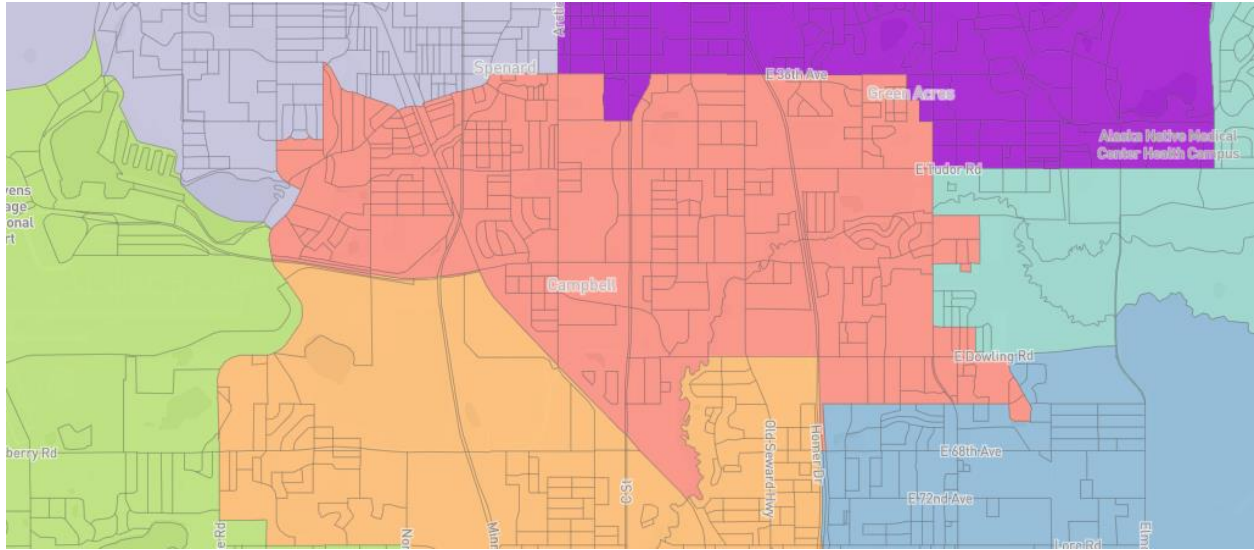
Senate G - Lower Hillside (13 & 14)

Population: 36,685

Deviation: 15 (-0.04%)

The districts 13 and 14 combine to form a senate district encapsulating the residential Abbott Loop neighborhoods and the business and urban housing in the Taku/Campbell area.

House 15 - West Tudor

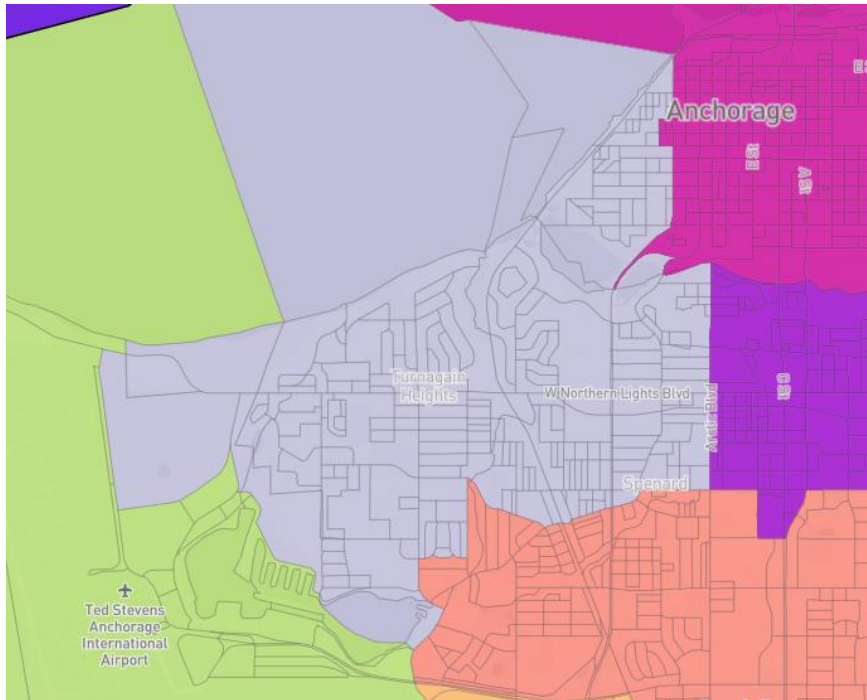


Population: 18,315

Deviation: -20 (-0.11%)

Centered on Tudor Road, this district runs from McCrae Street in Spenard along 36th Ave to Lake Otis Parkway along the east, with carve-outs for populations with strong neighborhood ties. It tracks back west along 72nd before jogging up to Dowling and then back up Arctic to Spenard. This district contains a large portion of lower midtown featuring housing blocks blended into retail spaces dominated by big box stores. This area features some older neighborhoods like Geneva Woods, Spenard, and Green Acres.

House 16 - Coastal Trail



Population: 18,330

Deviation: -5 (-0.03%)

This district contains the neighborhoods of Turnagain, Spenard, Westchester, and Bootleggers Cove, all of which are linked by the Tony Knowles Coastal Trail. The vibrant trail system and shared access to recreational facilities around Westchester Lagoon create strong ties between these neighborhoods. It is bounded on the east mainly by L Street and Arctic Boulevard and contains populations south of Northern Lights Boulevard from the Turnagain and Spenard neighborhoods.

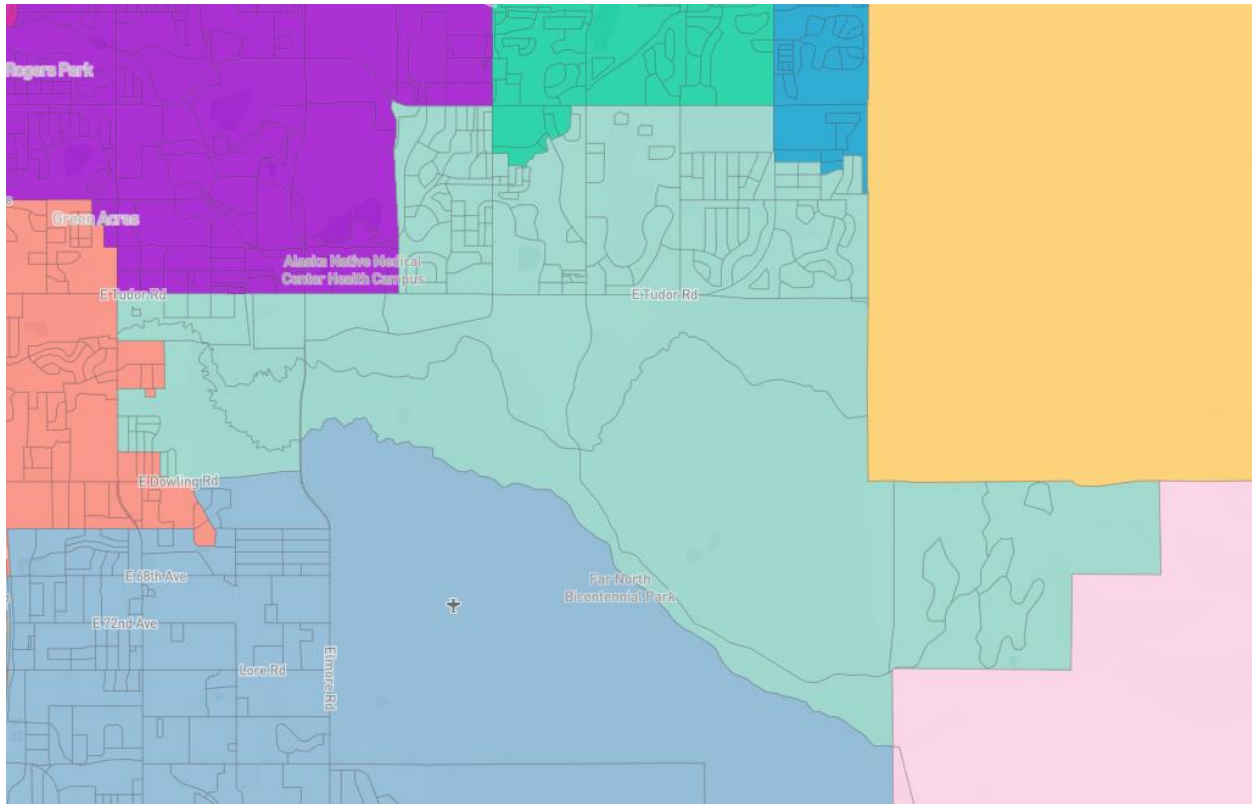
Senate H - West Tudor and Coastal Trail (15 & 16)

Population: 36,645

Deviation: -25 (-0.07%)

Districts 15 and 16 are paired to create a Senate district containing the neighborhoods of Geneva Woods, Spenard, Green Acres, Turnagain, Westchester, and Bootleggers Cove.

House 17 - Chugach Foothills

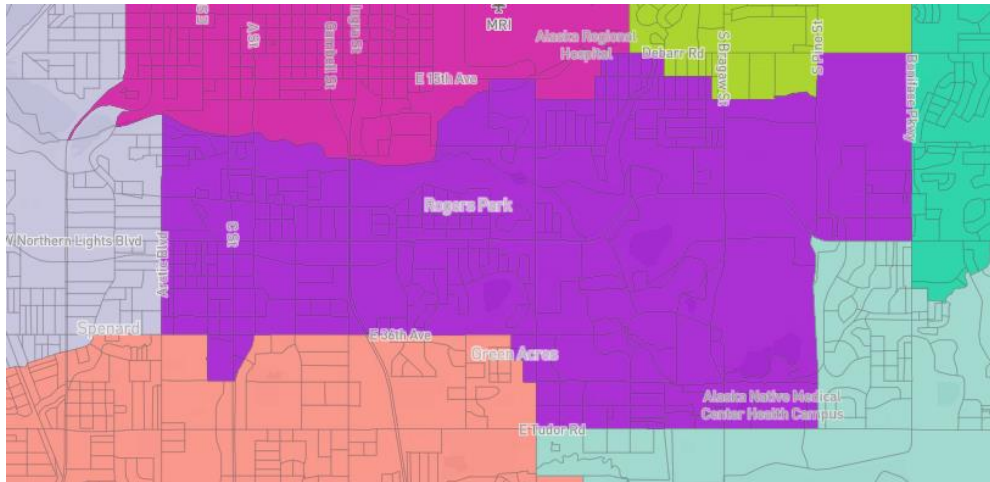


Population: 18,333

Deviation: -2 (-0.01%)

Bounded on the west by Bragaw and in the east by precinct lines in Far North Bicentennial Park, this district is centered around the Tudor Road curve. It is bounded in the south by Campbell Creek within Far North Bicentennial Park and in the north by Northern Lights Boulevard. This area is characterized by the neighborhoods that cluster along the Tudor/Muldoon curve and utilize the park and nearby trail system recreationally.

House 18 - Northern Lights



Population: 18,339
Deviation: 4 (0.02%)

This district includes the Rogers Park neighborhood and Anchorage's "U-Med District," which includes the University of Alaska Anchorage, Alaska Pacific University, Providence Alaska Medical Center, and Alaska Native Medical Center campuses. It is bounded on the south by Tudor Road and Northern Lights Boulevard and on the west by A Street along the creek. To the north it is bounded by Debar Road running east to carve out for population.

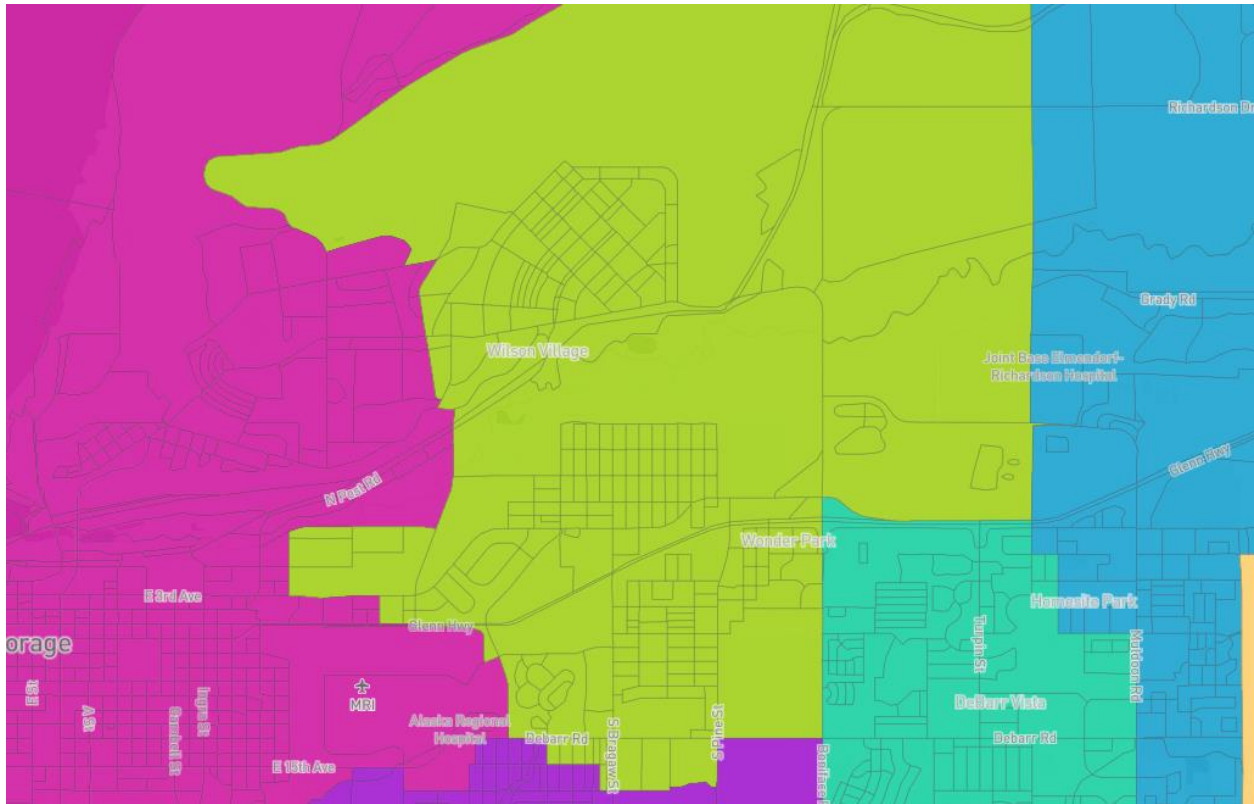
Senate I - U Med/Foothills (17 & 18)

Population: 36,672

Deviation: 2 (-0.01%)

Districts 17 and 18 are combined to form a district containing the U-Med and Foothills neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are socioeconomically integrated through the multiple universities and medical campuses in the district, all of which employ residents of the district.

House 19: Mountain View

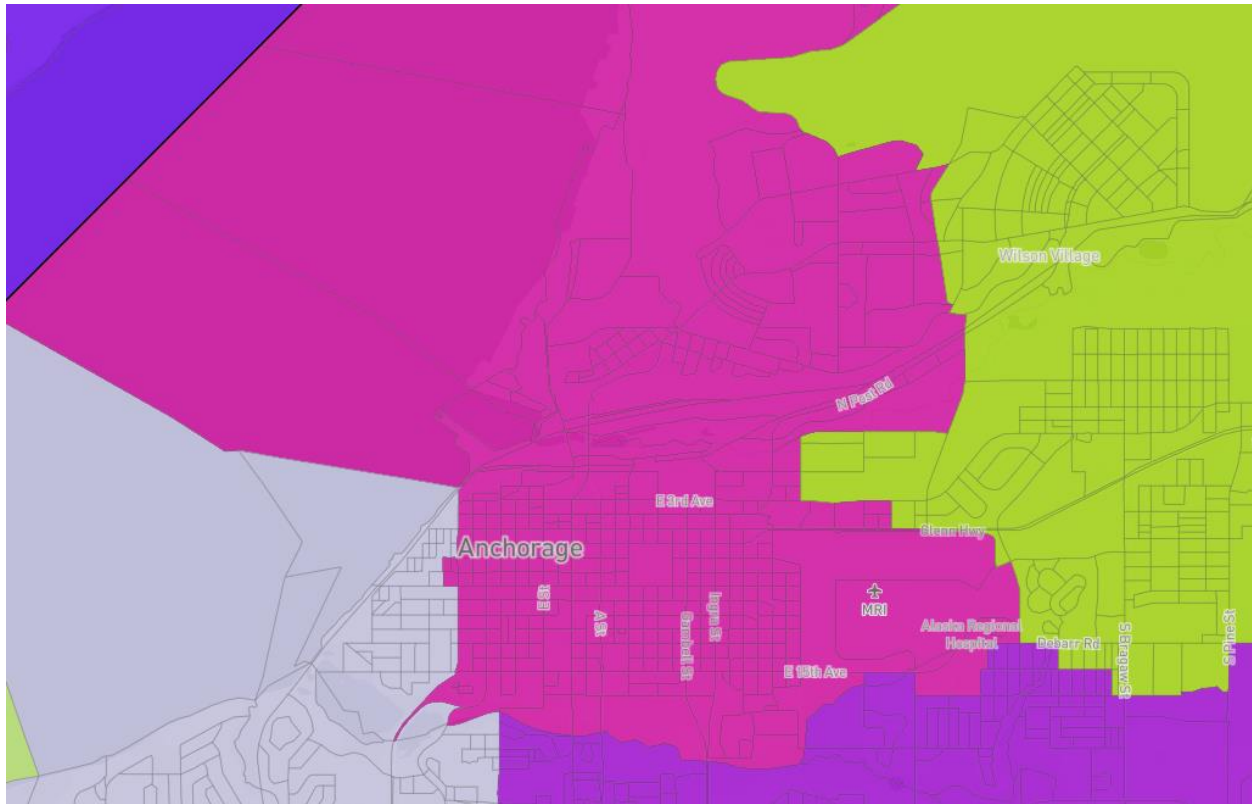


Population: 18,330

Deviation: -5 (-0.03%)

This district includes the neighborhoods of Mountain View, Wonder Park, Russian Jack, and the portion of Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson that utilizes services in these neighborhoods through the Boniface Road gate. Directly inside the Boniface Road gate is a large section of military housing that utilizes the Boniface gate to access amenities and services in the area.

House 20: Downtown Anchorage



Population: 18,336
Deviation: 1 (0.01%)

This district includes Downtown Anchorage and the neighborhoods of Fairview, Government Hill, South Addition, and the portion of Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson that utilizes services in this district through the Government Hill and Post Road gates. This district includes major transportation infrastructure like the Merrill Field airport, the Port of Alaska, and the Alaska Railroad terminal. The district is bounded by L Street on the west and mainly by Chester Creek/Westchester Lagoon on the south. It includes blocks to the west and south that have strong neighborhood connections to the district.

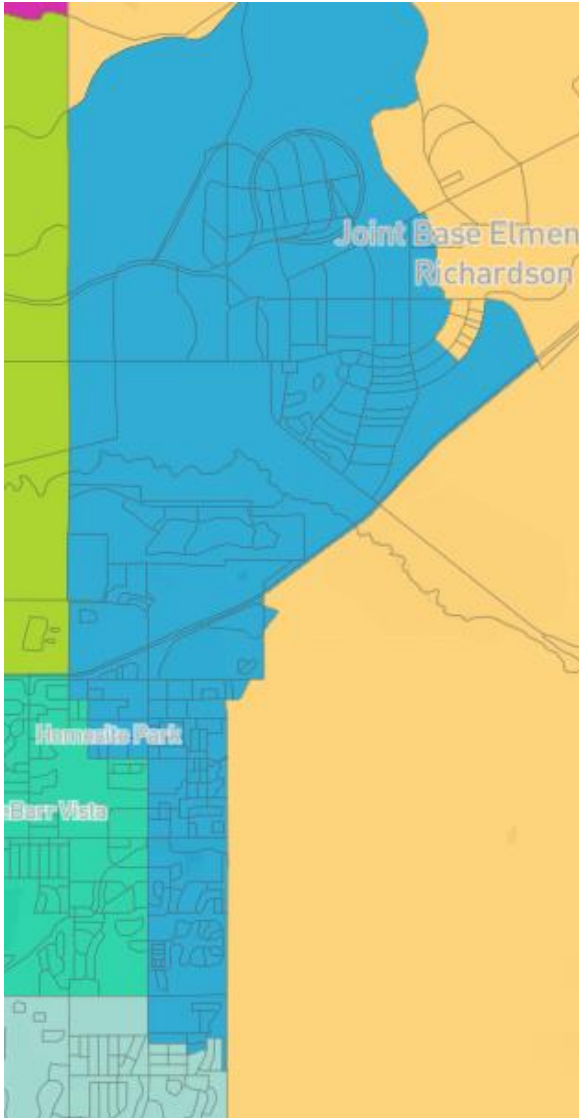
Senate J - The Views (19 & 20)

Population: 36,666

Deviation: -4 (-0.01%)

Districts 19 and 20 combine to form a Senate district containing the neighborhoods of Mountain View, Wonder Park, Russian Jack Fairview, Government Hill, and South Addition. This district would keep the gates of Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson together with areas off base utilized frequently by service members.

House 21 - Muldoon



Population: 18,334

Deviation: -1 (-0.01%)

This district includes the Muldoon neighborhood east of Muldoon Road as well as portions of Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson that utilize the Muldoon Road gate. This district includes a portion to the northwest of Muldoon Road so that businesses on both sides of Muldoon that cater to service members remain in the same district. It extends slightly to the south of Chantshnu Muldoon Park and Windsong Park to include neighborhoods on either side that frequently use these parks recreationally.

House 22 - Creekside



Population: 18,347

Deviation: 12 (-0.07%)

This district includes the Creekside Town Center and the neighborhoods of Creekside Park, Nunaka Valley, Turpin, Cheney Lake, and Foxhall. It is bounded by the Glenn Highway to the north, Boniface Parkway to the west, Muldoon Road to the east, and Northern Lights Boulevard to the south. The district includes some census blocks south of Northern Lights Boulevard, like Baxter Elementary School, which have strong neighborhood connections to the district.

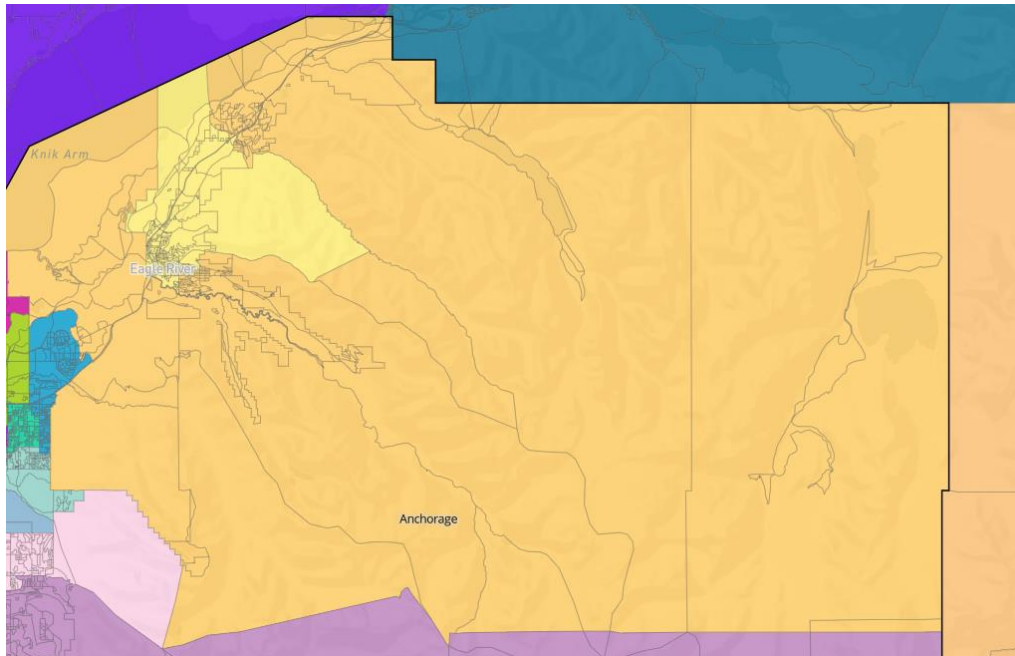
Senate K - Northeast Anchorage (21 & 22)

Population: 36,681

Deviation: 11 (0.03%)

Districts 21 and 22 are paired to form a district containing residential neighborhoods of northeast Anchorage and a portion of Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson.

House 23 - Rural Eagle River/Chugiak



Population: 18,344
Deviation: 9 (-0.05%)

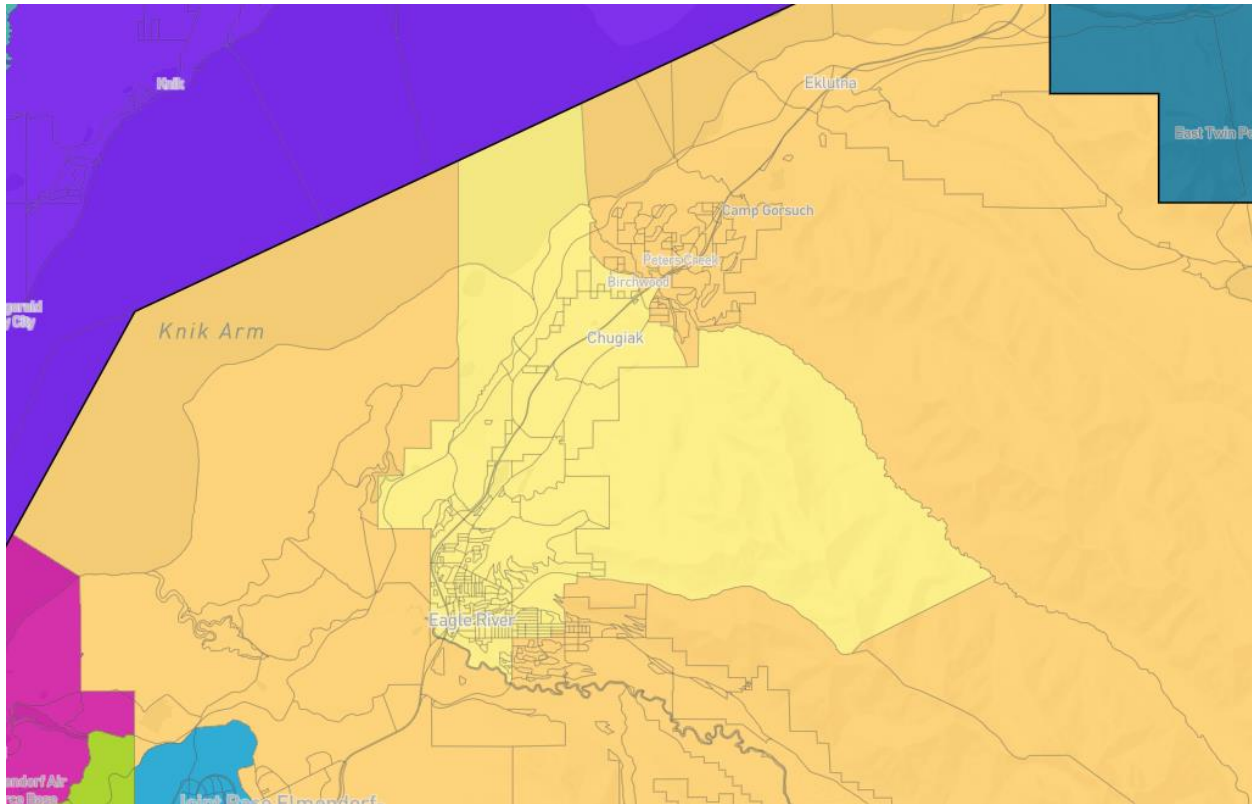
The district is bounded on the south by precinct lines in the Chugach, on the west by the Inlet, and the Municipality of Anchorage boundary on the north. It connects the non-city communities of Hiland Road, North Birchwood, Peters Creek and Eklutna, the northern part of Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson including the on-base housing, Arctic Valley, and the neighborhoods at the end of Eagle River Road near the Eagle River Nature Center.

These communities have many common traits such as road service areas, volunteer fire departments, well water, septic systems, large lots, and a rural feel. All of these communities of interest utilize Eagle River as their hub for shopping.

Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson abuts Eagle River and many military members both active duty and retired live in the Eagle River/Chugiak area. The Eagle River/Chugiak population is just shy of having enough population to fill out two full House seats and create one Senate seat. The available population for Eagle River to complete the seat are either from Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Anchorage or the Mat-Su Valley. We believe the population source that makes the most sense given their physical and social/economic connection is from base. The valley population that is physically closest is across a borough boundary. Pulling from northeast Anchorage is clearly the worst choice in terms of socioeconomic integration.

Additionally, since the Board heard testimony that this area of Fort Richardson is the most connected with Eagle River, we opted to fill out the Eagle River seat with base population.

House 24 - Eagle River Proper



Population: 18,338
Deviation: 3 (-0.02%)

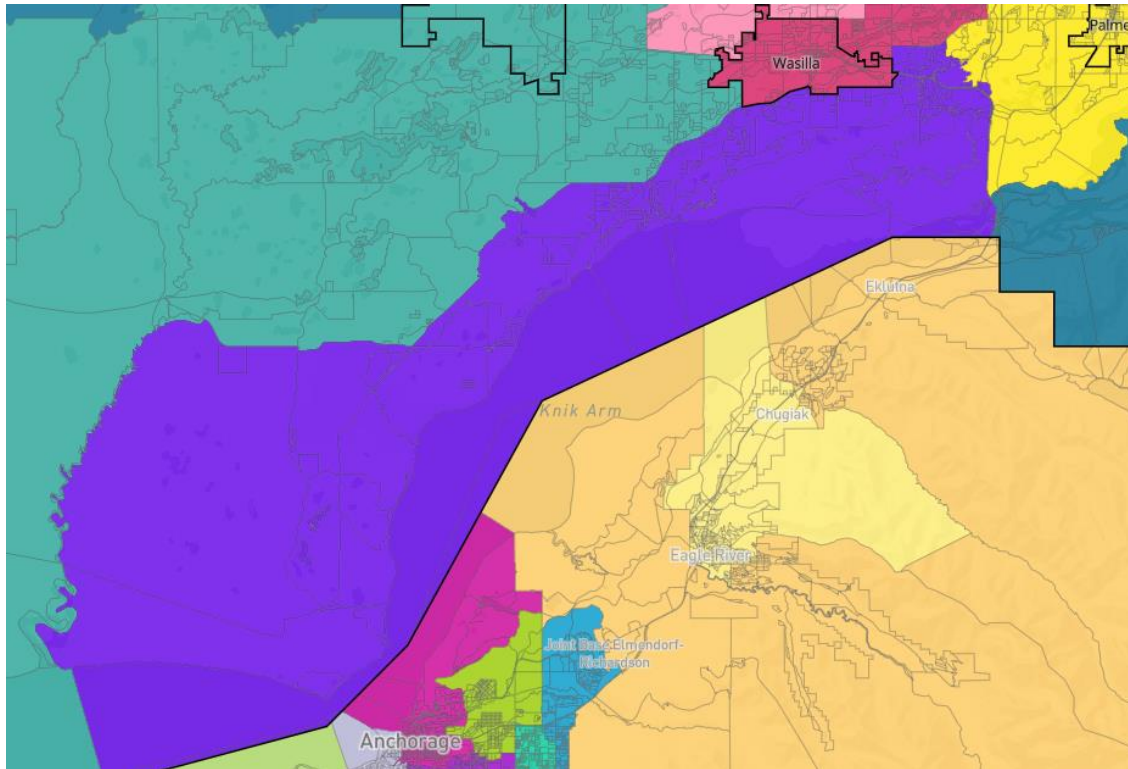
The district is bounded by Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson property to the west and moves around the other side of the Glenn Highway and out to the water. In the south it follows the Eagle River and heads north again to pick up some of the larger lot homes on the northern side of Eagle River road and into southern Chugiak for population.

This 'city' district encompasses most of what the locals consider the town of Eagle River and includes the residential areas that resemble that 'city' definition; smaller lots, many with sidewalks, on city water and sewer and walkable to amenities.

Senate L - Chugiak/Eagle River (23 & 24)**Population:** 36,682**Deviation:** 12 (0.03%)

Eagle River is not currently incorporated as its own city, but it conducts many functions of city government like park mill levies, road service, and streetlights. Eagle River is also moving forward with an effort to create their own city government and during the life of this Proclamation Plan may opt to leave the Municipality of Anchorage and form their own borough. Considering these efforts and to respect the strong community feel of Eagle River/Chugiak, we have opted to pair the two districts together, which also minimizes their connection to either the Mat-Su Borough or the Municipality of Anchorage.

House 25 - Knik-Goose Bay

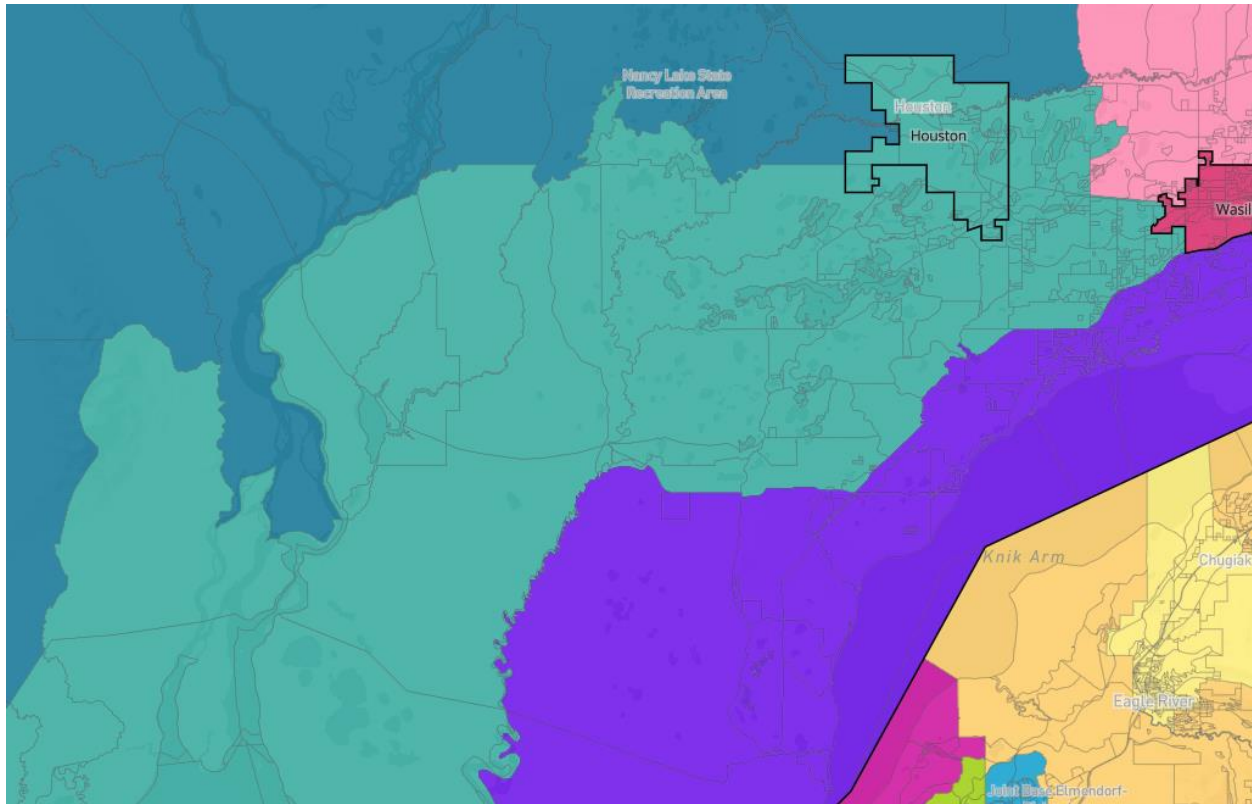


Population: 18,334

Deviation: -1 (-0.01%)

This district includes communities along the Knik-Goose Bay Road and south of the City of Wasilla. This is the fastest growing area of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and the population is now large enough to constitute a House district.

House 26 - Houston/Big Lake



Population: 18,345

Deviation: 10 (-0.05%)

This district includes the City of Houston, its outskirts, and the community of Big Lake. The Parks Highway and Big Lake Road form the transportation backbone of this district.

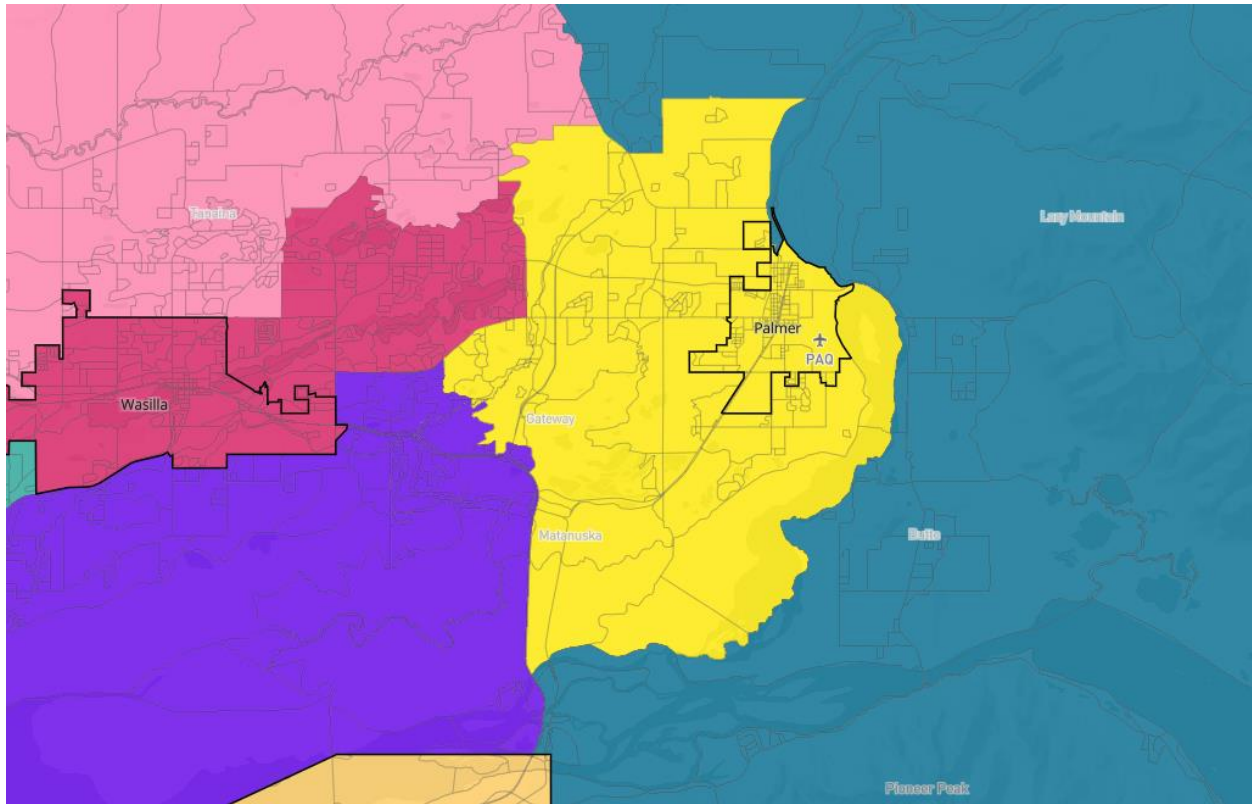
Senate M - West Susitna (25 & 26)

Population: 36,679

Deviation: 9 (0.02%)

Districts 15 and 26 pair together to create a large district containing the communities of Big Lake, Houston, and the neighborhoods of Knik-Goose Bay Road. These areas all fall on the same side of the Parks Highway and are generally considered to be some of the more rural areas of the Mat-Su valley.

House 27 - Palmer

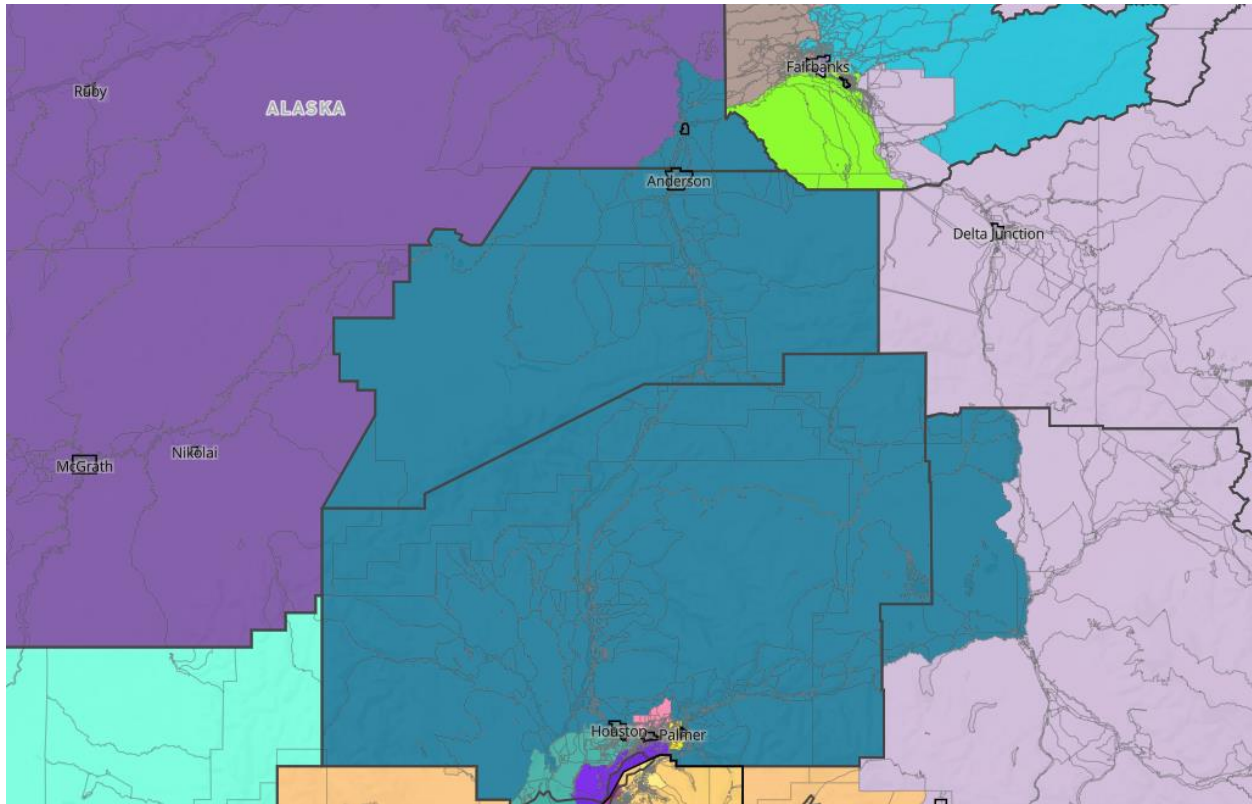


Population: 18,332

Deviation: -3 (-0.02%)

This district includes the City of Palmer and the greater Palmer area. It is bounded by the Matanuska River to the east and south and the Glenn Highway to southwest. The northwest portion of the district includes neighborhoods with strong community ties to Palmer.

House 28 - Central Highways



Population: 18,337
Deviation: 2 (0.01%)

This district contains the rural portions of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Denali Borough, the City of Nenana, Paxson, and Glennallen. Central Alaska's highway system creates strong community and economic ties between these communities, with the Parks Highway, Glenn Highway, and Old Glenn Highway providing north/south integration and the Denali Highway, Denali Park Road, and the Fishhook Road system providing east/west integration. The inclusion of communities outside of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough is necessary to prevent excessive deviation and ensure that the communities within this district receive the full representation their population mandates.

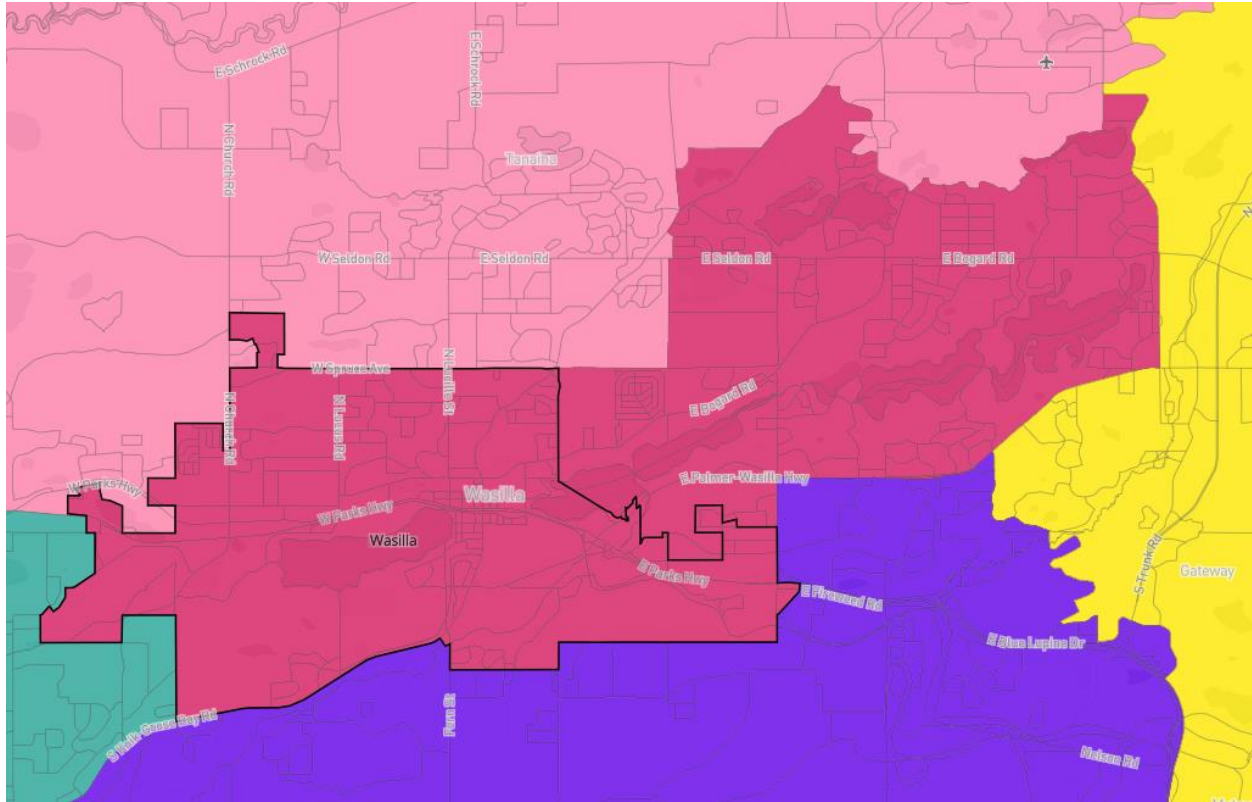
Senate N - Mountain Vistas (27 & 28)

Population: 36,669

Deviation: 1 (>0.01%)

Districts 27 and 28 are paired to create a large district containing the urban area of Palmer and some of the more rural areas of central Alaska. The communities within this district are connected by and socioeconomically integrated through major highways.

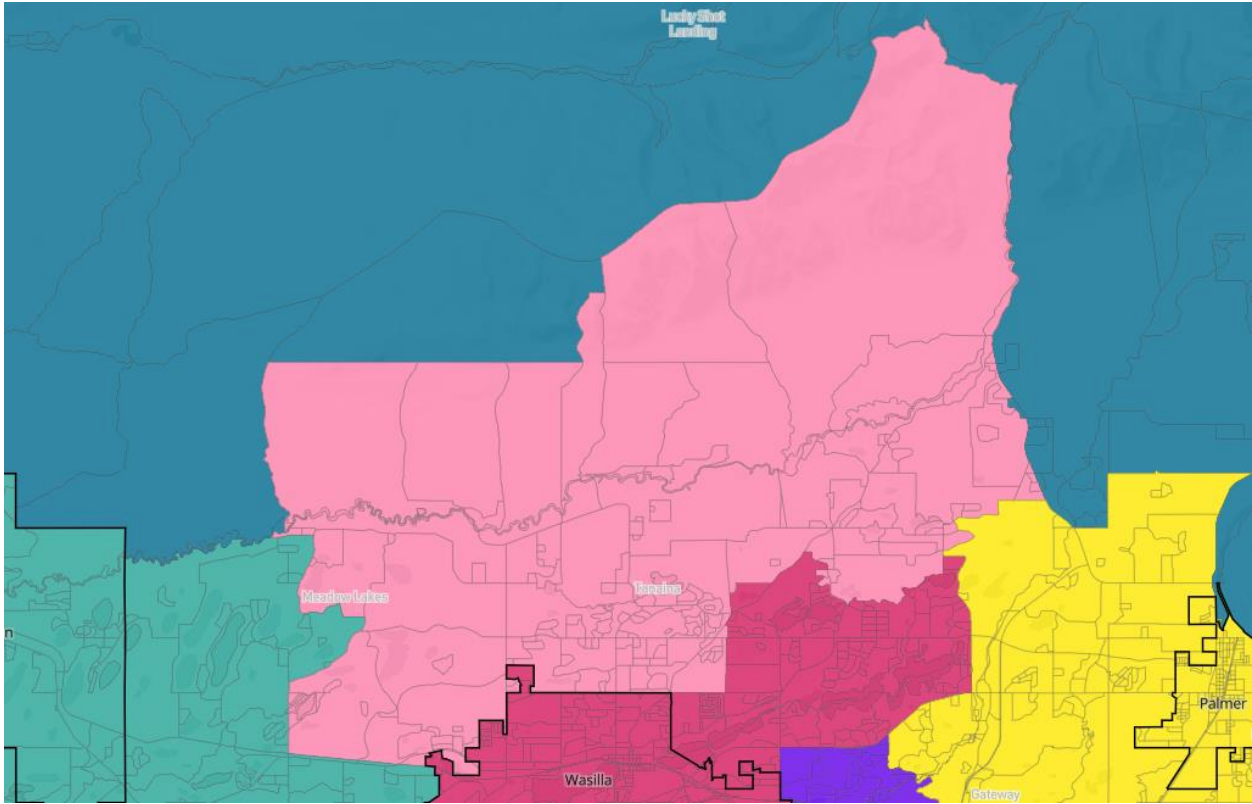
House 29 - Central Wasilla



Population: 18,339
Deviation: 4 (0.02%)

This district includes the City of Wasilla and the urban portions of the greater Wasilla area to the west of the city limits along the Palmer-Wasilla Highway. The city limits form the boundary for the western portion of the district and North Engstrom Road forms the eastern boundary.

House 30 - Rural Wasilla



Population: 18,326

Deviation: -9 (-0.05%)

This district contains the more rural portions of the greater Wasilla area. The numerous small plane facilities across this district including Shawn Field, Jolly Field, Kalmbach Airport, and Wolf Lake Airport testify to the rural character of this district.

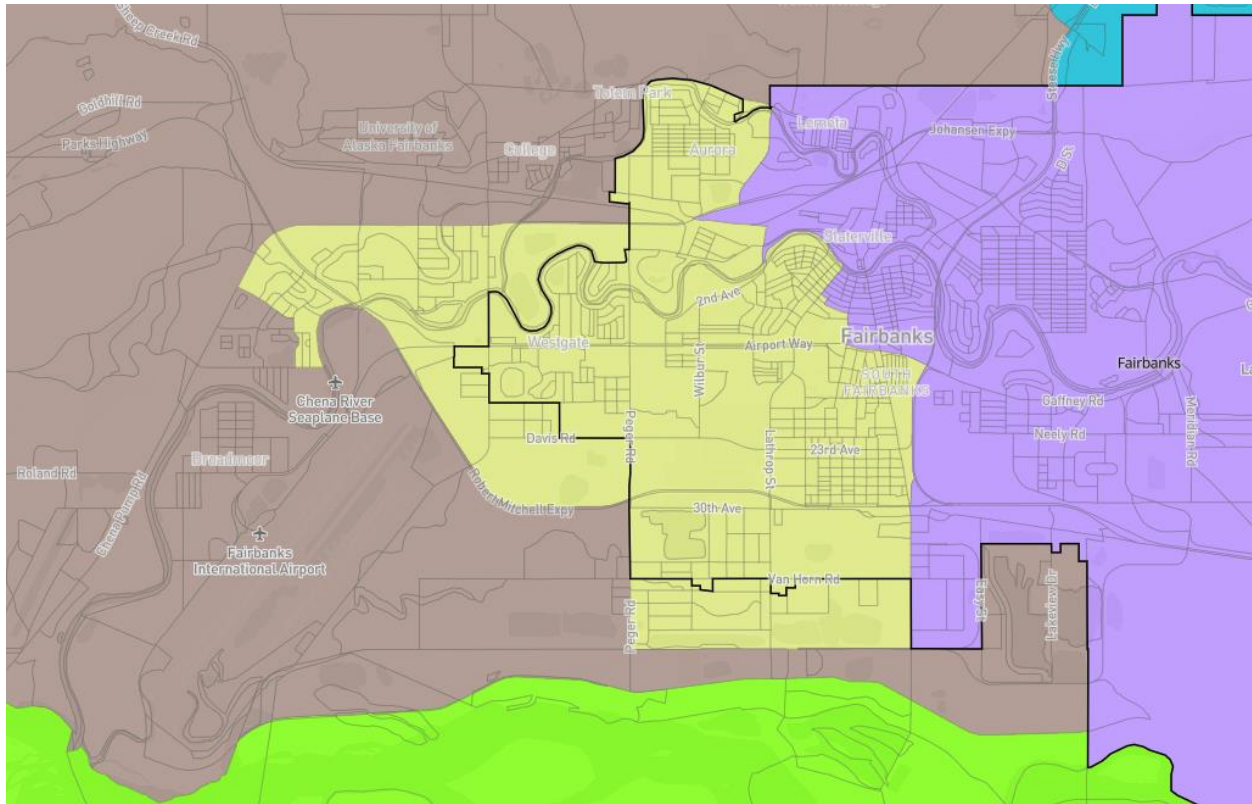
Senate O - Wasilla (29 & 30)

Population: 36,665

Deviation: -5 (-0.01%)

This Senate district pairs 29 and 30 to include the City of Wasilla and the greater Wasilla area. The residents of these areas all primarily use the City of Wasilla as a hub for economic activity.

House 31 - West City Fairbanks

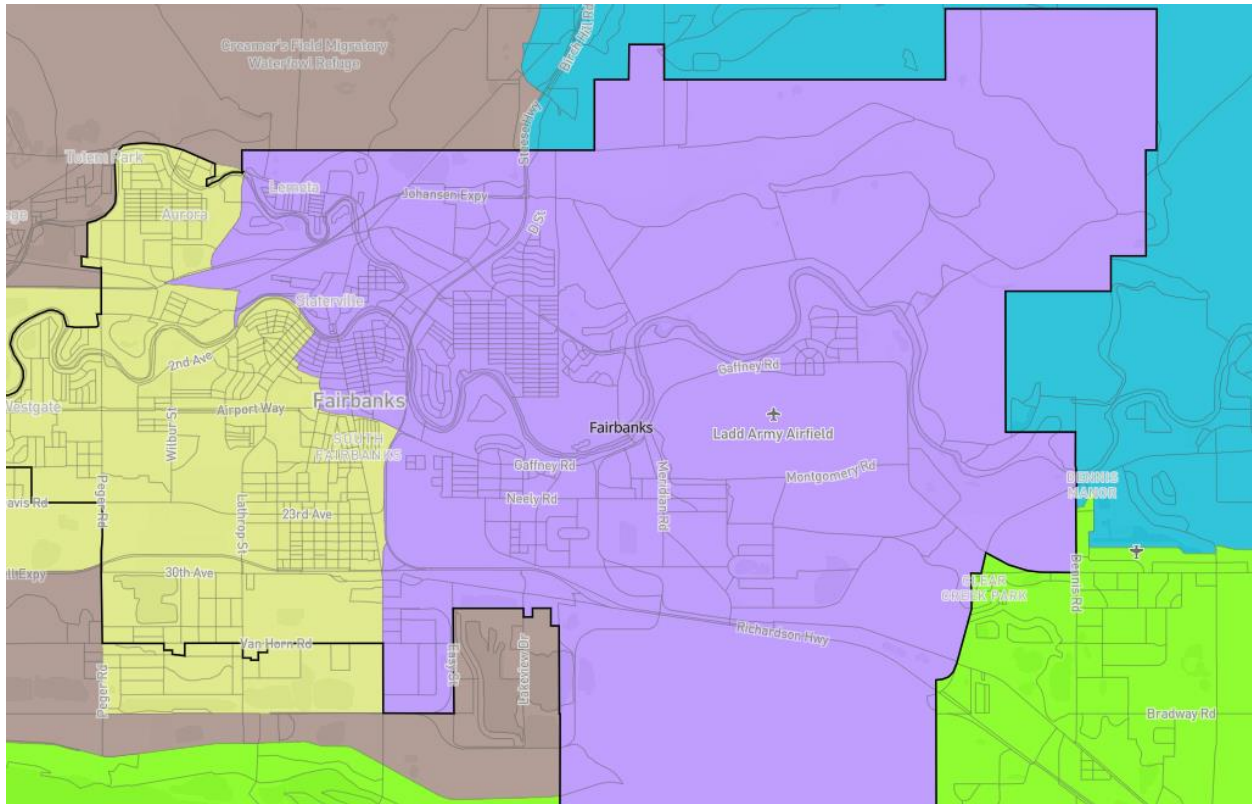


Population: 18,333

Deviation: -2 (-0.01%)

This district includes the western portion of the City of Fairbanks as well as the most urban areas outside of the city limits. To the south of the city, it would include the South Van Horn area. To the west of the city, it would include the Geist and University West neighborhoods which are highly urbanized and have more in common with the City than with the neighboring community of Chena Ridge. Within the City, this district includes the neighborhoods of Aurora, Riverview, Executive Estates, and South Cushman.

House 32 - East City Fairbanks



Population: 18,342
Deviation: 7 (0.04%)

The East City District is entirely within the City of Fairbanks and would include Fort Wainwright and the eastern portion of the city. The city limits would form the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries. Major boundaries on the west include the Richardson Highway, Airport Way, Danby Street, and Cowles Street. Neighborhoods within this district include downtown Fairbanks, Hamilton Acres, Island Homes, Lemeta, and Slaterville. Many service members and their families reside in these neighborhoods, and Fort Wainwright is a major employer and economic hub of the district.

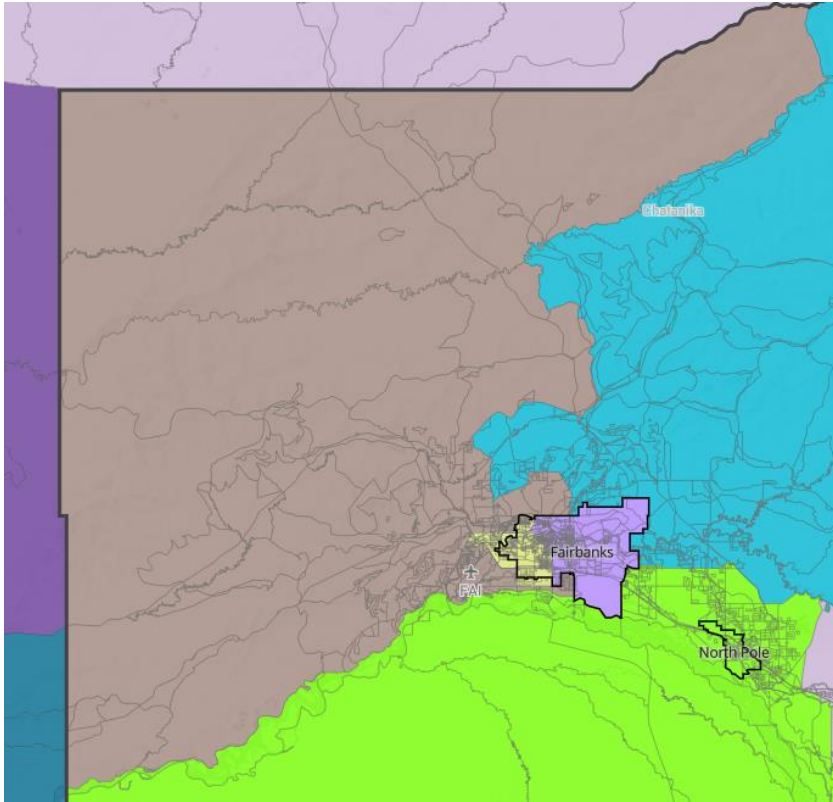
Senate P - Urban Fairbanks (31 & 32)

Population: 36,675

Deviation: 5 (-0.01%)

The two urban districts within the City of Fairbanks would be paired as these districts are the most urbanized and pairing the two aligns with court precedents.

House 33 - West Borough Fairbanks

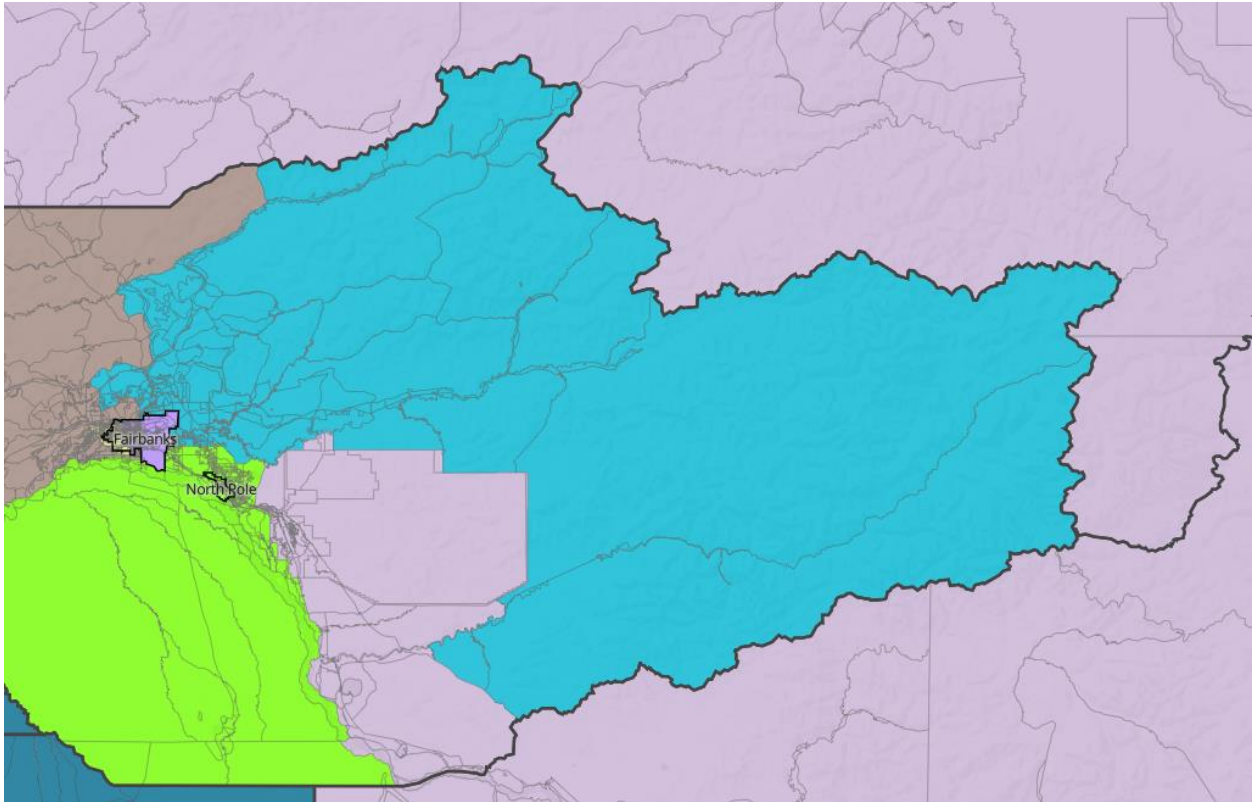


Population: 18,325

Deviation: -10 (-0.05%)

This district contains the western portions of the Fairbanks North Star Borough north of the Tanana River. It includes the University of Alaska Fairbanks campus. UAF is the economic and cultural bedrock for western Fairbanks. This district includes the communities of College, Chena Ridge, Ester, Goldstream, Lakeview, and Pike. Major boundaries include Farmers Loop Road, Ballaine Road, Goldstream Road, the Elliott Highway, the borough boundary, the Tanana River, and the Chatanika River.

House 34 - East Borough Fairbanks



Population: 18,358

Deviation: 23 (0.13%)

This district contains the eastern portion of the Fairbanks North Star Borough north of North Pole and Eielson Air Force Base. This district includes many of the more rural portions of the borough including the communities of Fox, Two Rivers, and Chatanika. Major boundaries include Eielson Air Force Base, the Chatanika River, Badger Road, Farmers Loop Road, the borough boundary, and the City of Fairbanks limits.

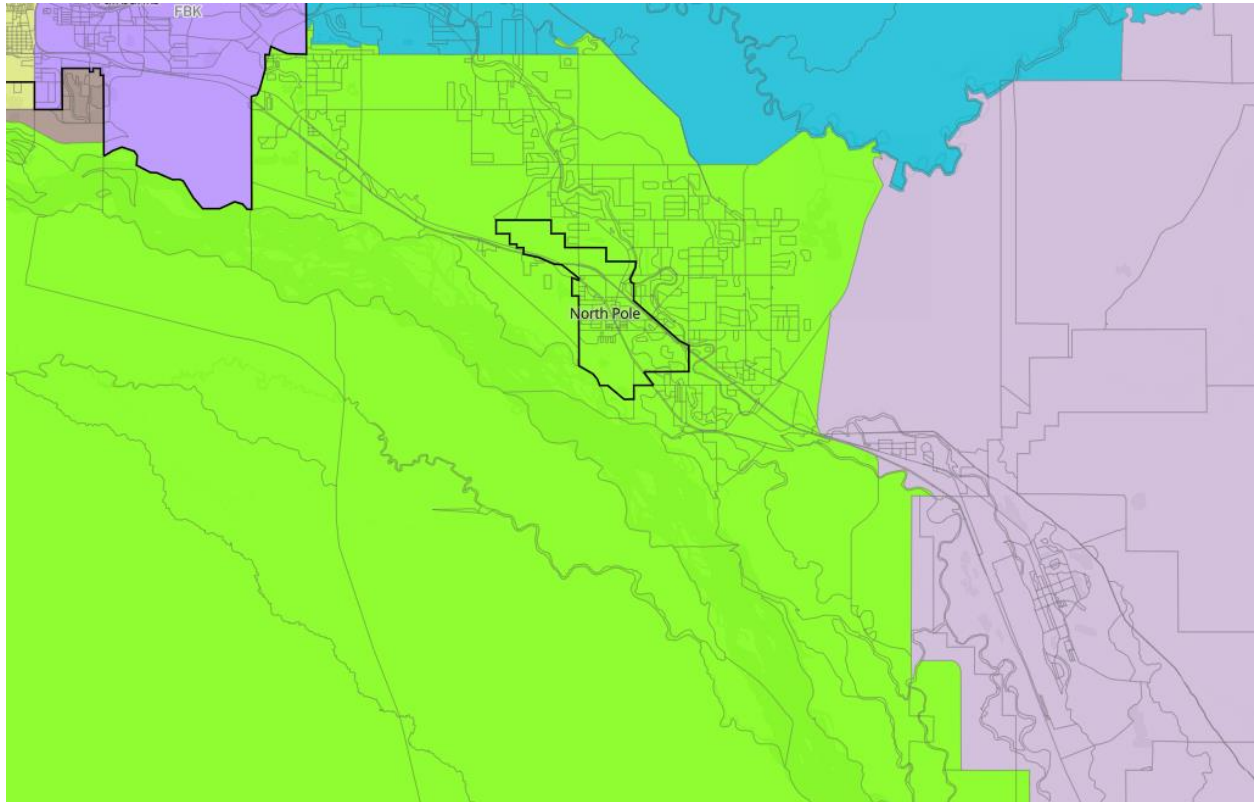
Senate Q - Rural Fairbanks (33 & 34)

Population: 36,683

Deviation: 13 (-0.04%)

The western borough and eastern borough districts would be paired as these districts share many common rural characteristics and communities of interest.

House 35 - North Pole

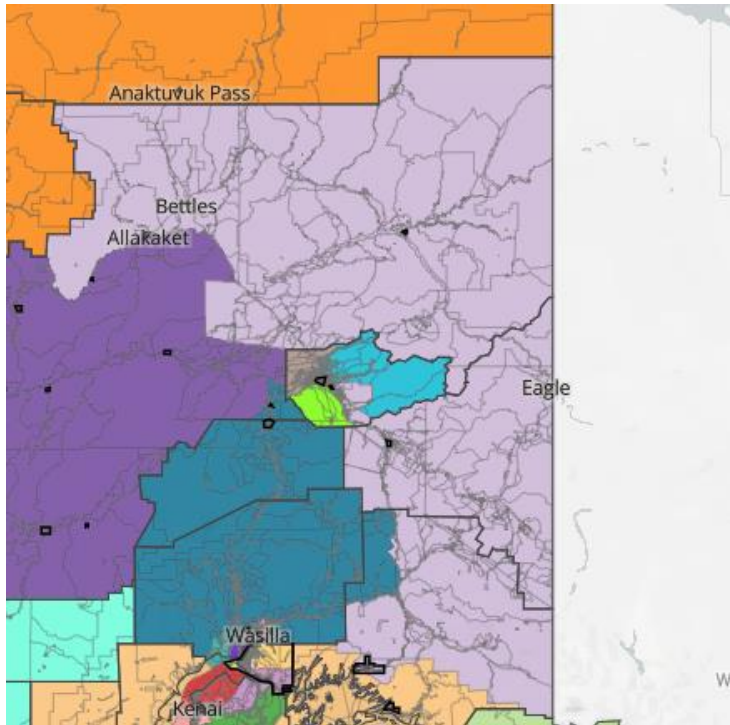


Population: 18,317

Deviation: -18 (-0.10%)

This district includes the City of North Pole and the greater North Pole area, as well as the unpopulated Tanana Flats south of the Tanana River. Major boundaries include Eielson Air Force Base, the City of Fairbanks limits, and the Fairbanks North Star Borough boundary.

House 36 - Richardson/Yukon



Population: 18,239
Deviation: -96 (-0.52%)

This large interior district includes many communities along the Richardson Highway as well as many rural areas and Alaska Native communities. The eastern boundary of the district is the United States/Canadian Border, and the northern boundary follows the boundary of the North Slope Borough. The northwest boundary reflects the Northwest Arctic Borough Boundary.

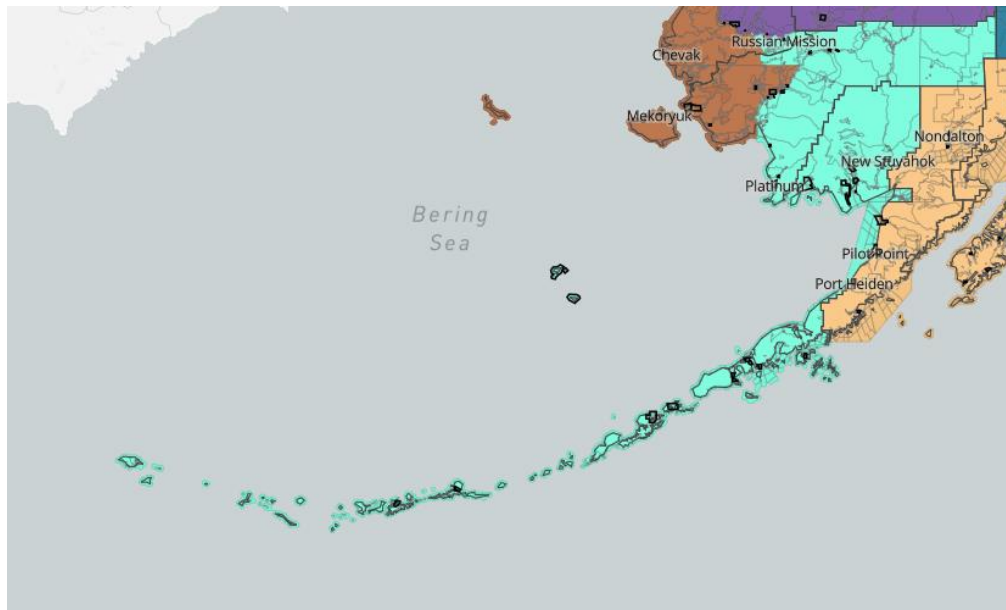
Senate R - Interior/Richardson (35 & 36)

Population: 36,556

Deviation: -114 (-0.31%)

The Greater North Pole district would be paired with the district encompassing the Yukon area and the Richardson highway. These districts share a socio-economic integration along the highway and are also similarly rural in many areas.

House 37 - Bristol Bay

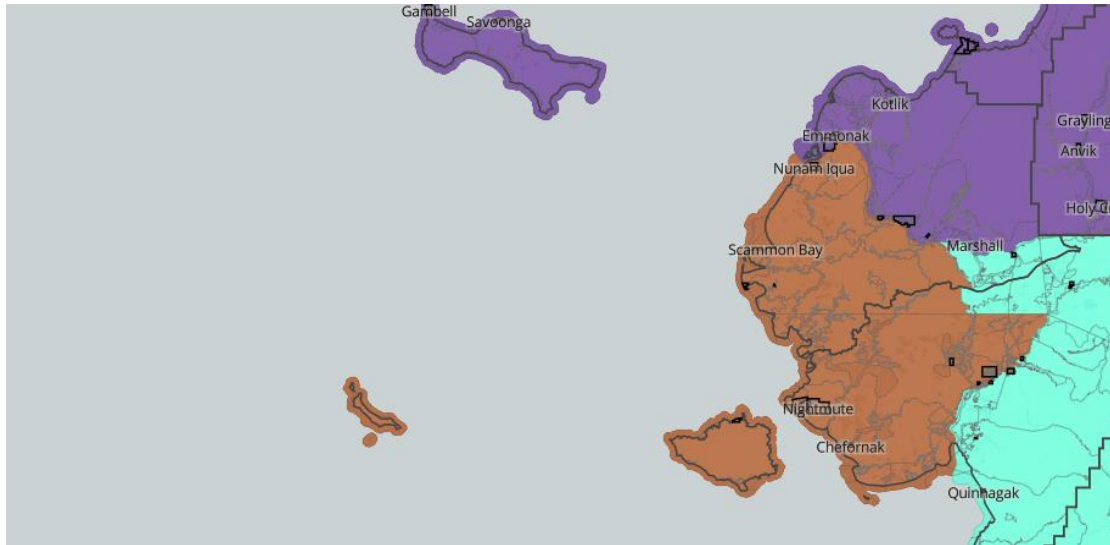


Population: 18,180

Deviation: -155 (-0.85%)

This district contains the Aleutian West Census Area, the Aleutians East Borough, the Bristol Bay Borough, and the City of Dillingham.

House 38 - Lower Delta



Population: 18,507

Deviation: 172 (0.94%)

This district contains the lower Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta between the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers. It includes the City of Bethel, which serves as the transportation and health care hub for the region, and numerous villages including Hooper Bay and Chevak. Bounding this district between the mouths of the two rivers allows for villages within the Calista ANCSA region to be included within the same House and Senate districts.

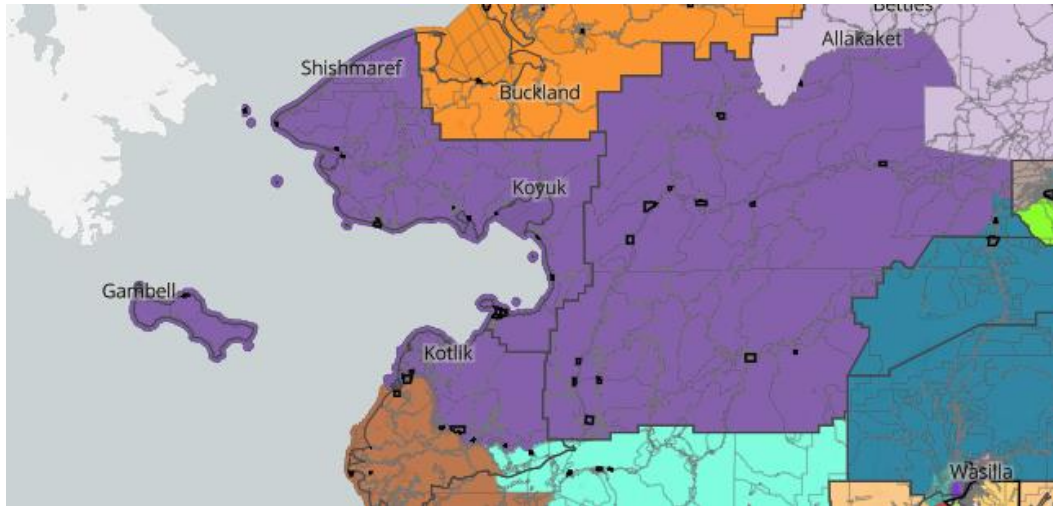
Senate S - Southwest Alaska (37 &38)

Population: 36,687

Deviation: 17 (0.05%)

Combining districts 37 and 38 creates a southwest Alaska district with the main hub communities of Bethel and Dillingham and a multitude of rural villages. This district reflects public testimony received by the Redistricting Board.

House 39 - Bridge to Tomorrow

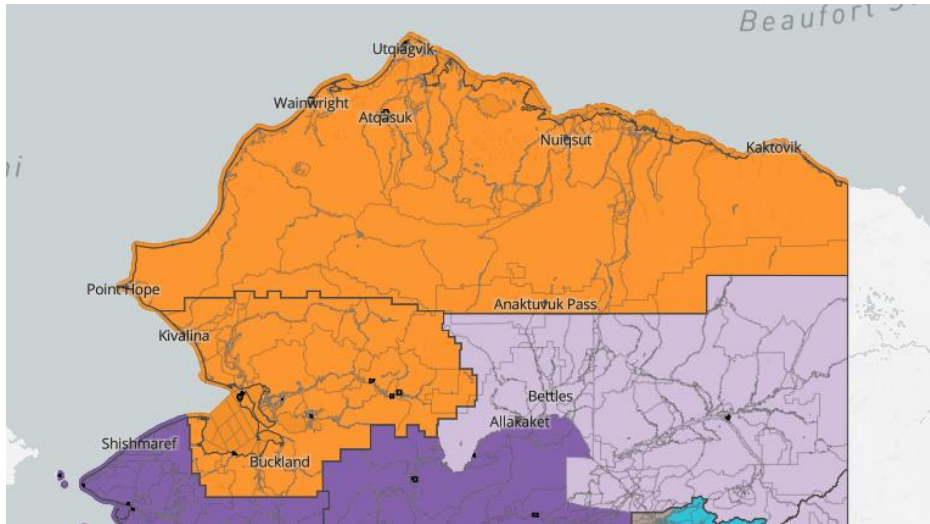


Population: 17,948

Deviation: -387 (-2.11%)

This district angles from the International Date Line to the central Yukon and includes the hub community of Nome and a diverse set of villages in Western Alaska. This district marks the confluence of Alaska's indigenous Yupik, Inupiat, and Athabaskan cultures. Communities in the region share a history of subsistence hunting and fishing which plays an important role in the daily lives of residents throughout the district.

House 40 - Arctic



Population: 18,824

Deviation: 489 (2.67%)

This proposed district extends from the U.S./Canada border to the Russian border and stretches down the continental Divide. It includes all of the North Slope Borough and all of the Northwest Arctic Borough. Additionally, it follows the regional corporation boundary lines for the Arctic Slope Regional Corp and Nana Regional Corp.

This district is consistent with the current district 40 and includes the cities of Utqiagvik and Kotzebue which both serve as hubs for transportation and support services throughout the district. The population is composed mainly of Inupiat people living a traditional subsistence lifestyle. The district also includes the industrial complex and oil fields near Prudhoe Bay and Deadhorse.

Senate T - The Great North (39 & 40)
Population: 36,772
Deviation: 102 (0.27%)

Districts 39 and 40 would be paired to create a senate seat encompassing North and Northwest Alaska.

Appendix A - Alaskans for Fair Redistricting Coalition Participation

Alaskans for Fair Redistricting received feedback from the following organizations in development of this plan:

Alaska AFL-CIO
Alaska Black Caucus
Alaska IBEW
Alaska Poor People's Campaign
Alaska Public Interest Research Group
Alaskans for Better Elections
Alaskans for Posterity
Bristol Bay Native Corporation
Doyon Limited
Enlaces
Fairbanks Economic Development Corporation
First Alaskans Institute
NANA Regional Corporation
Native American Rights Fund
Native Peoples Action
Planned Parenthood Alliance Advocates
Progress Alaska
Save Our State
Tanana Chiefs Conference
The Alaska Center
The Alaska Civic Engagement State Table
The Mobilization Center

Note: *Organizations listed here have participated/attended AFFR meetings or provided feedback on the AFFR plan. This list does not assume an official endorsement by any organization.*

Comments Accompanying the Senate Minority Caucus Map 9/17/2021

The attached map is submitted for your consideration for adoption from the Senate Minority Caucus for the purposes of providing further guidance on helping construct a fair and fully constitutional map that seeks to provide the greatest level of individual voter protection while also meeting the state's constitutional obligation. This is not to be construed as an endorsement by the Caucus of any particular lines – the map is offered as an example of how a map might meet the constitutional requirements that are before the Board in the strictest manner possible. We would request that it be adopted for consideration by the Board and for public comment as it presents maps and plans to the public.

Map construction began with the acquiring of software and the development of test maps based on rough estimates provided by the Alaska Department of Labor. Once census data was received, ideal Borough populations were determined and, using the ideal district divisor (18,335), it was determined how much relative control over districts organized areas of the state might have. From there maps were constructed out from Boroughs with an eye toward socioeconomic integration, ensuring contiguity and seeking compactness. Following development of the initial map a number of anomalies appeared. In Southeast it was determined that, at the very least, the Yakutat Borough must be included to help level population loss. Cordova, Kodiak, Valdez, Interior villages and the Richardson highway appeared to represent a mixing zone of Interior and Prince William Sound interests that was not dissimilar to difficulties faced by other Boards in year's past. Rural populations in Northwest, Western, and Southwestern Alaska appeared stable, while populations in Anchorage and Mat Su required additional numbers to round up districts from outside of their jurisdictions, while Fairbanks and Kenai appeared to need to shed population to other districts to ensure fair and equitable representation for the populace in their jurisdictions.

Once a map was developed using our state's constitutional criteria, it was then further developed to reduce overall deviations to the lowest possible level to meet the stricter one person one vote standards (deviations) established by Alaska Courts: "Newly available technological advances will often make it practicable to achieve deviations substantially below the ten percent federal threshold, particularly in urban areas. **Accordingly, article VI, section 6 will in many cases be stricter than the federal threshold.**" (*In re 2001 Redistricting Cases*, 44 P.3d at 146) our emphasis).

Considerations then of the map against the Federal Voting Rights Act were conducted to the best of our ability, though, as the Board has experienced with the same software, there were difficulties in determining the exact Alaska Native and other minority group counts. Nonetheless, this map does create from the limited data we have been provided, 8 Districts with minority populations in excess of 50% and an additional 7 with minority populations in excess of 45%. We believe 4 of the districts in this map have majority Alaska Native populations while at least one additional district likely has an Alaska Native population in excess of 40%. At

this time adjustments were also made to try and accommodate traditional groupings of Alaska natives and ANCSA Corporation Boundaries.

This map was then previewed and adjusted by members of the Caucus through throughout the process and other members of the Legislature – including some members of the Majority were provided previews of these maps on their request. Some of their suggestions have also been incorporated in this final submission, underscoring that, despite this map being generated by the minority caucus, it was done so with a decidedly non-partisan intent. We are seeking fairness and constitutionality in this process.

During presentation of this map there was concerned raised by the Chairman of the Board as to why we were not “endorsing” this map. We wish to reiterate that we are taking no position on any particular map, but we are attempting to provide a map that meets all criteria established by the constitution, federal law, and court decisions. It is ultimately the Board’s responsibility to draw a map that meets this criteria. We would appreciate a map that met those criteria as well as we believe this one does, but that, ultimately remains the Board’s decision. For your deliberations – and for those of the public – we believe this map offers a strong template from which to begin that process.

Some salient points to consider with this map:

1) Low overall deviation and the role of Deering

While this map shows a “plan” deviation of 3.14% - significantly lower than most plan deviations you are likely to see - this is accomplished solely by moving the Electoral Precinct of Deering (pop. 193) out of the Northwest Arctic Borough (the NWAB is part of District 40 in this map) to the Bering Straits/Yukon district (District 39 in this map). If this change to the plan is not made, the plan reverts to a 4.77% deviation, which remains remarkably low.

- a. That latter deviation (4.77%) is determined as a result of the overpopulation of District 40 (+2.67%), which remains the highest positive deviation of all of the districts in this map, while the under populating of District 39 (-2.10%), lets it become the highest negative deviation of the districts in this map if Deering is retained in the NWAB. Regardless, if Deering precinct is retained by the Northwest Arctic Borough, the deviations for both districts are still each under 3% (+/-). In either case, under either version of this map, Deering would have the same Senate representation.

2) Low deviations without subverting other constitutional considerations

I would call your attention to the matrix attached as it truly **underscores the low deviations possible for each district**, described in more detail below. Given the noted exception in (1) above, this map matches all other expected borough representation based on their populations relative to the overall population of the state, and meets or exceeds all other prior deviation standards set by prior courts. (“A municipality should not be made to contribute so much of its population to districts centered elsewhere

that it *is deprived of representation which is justified by its population.*" *Hickel v. Southeast Conference*, 846 P.2d 38, 53 (Alaska 1993)" our emphasis.)

- a. The Fairbanks NorthStar Borough (FNSB) is provided a full 5 districts, **with a combined Fairbanks overall deviation of .11%**. The excess population (equivalent to 22% of a district) is combined with many Doyon and Ahtna region villages and areas of the Unorganized Borough, as well as Cordova, Nenana, and other communities for a 6th district that also falls within that minimal deviation. Consequently, the FNSB is only broken once, as is appropriate to ensure the maximum opportunity to meet a one person one vote standard, which is why we consider deviations in the first place. No city within the FNSB is split unnecessarily. Fairbanks City is contained within two house seats and one Senate seat, as it is presently. North Pole is also fully contained in a House seat. **No individual House district from District 1 through District 6 has a deviation from the mean in excess of .09%**. Districts 1 and 2 are paired as Senate District A; 3 and 4 are paired as Senate District B; Districts 5 and 6 are paired as Senate District C.
- b. Only one Mat Su District breaks the Borough. This is District 12. Otherwise the Mat Su fully contains 5 House seats and 84% of an additional House seat. District 12 adds the full Denali Borough and communities along the Eastside of the Borough that are connected through the Glenn and Richardson Highways, rounding up the 6th Mat Su district. The Borough also has 2 full Senate seats and the vast majority of votes for a third, which is identical to its proportion of the state's overall population. **The deviation between Districts 7-12 overall is .25%. No District from 7 through 12, has a greater than .24% deviation.** The cities of Palmer, Wasilla, and Houston are fully contained in House districts in this map. Districts 7 and 8 are paired as Senate District D; Districts 9 and 10 are paired as Senate District E; 11 and 12 are paired as Senate District F.
- c. The Anchorage Municipality also is only broken once – District 28 – at Whittier and carrying south to lightly populated portions of the Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB) and outer Sterling. The KPB has an excess population of 20% over the mean. That excess is shared here with Anchorage for the most part, ensuring strict adherence to one person one vote. (in this scenario the shared district, District 28, is a 0% deviation district). The Court has also found that combining North Kenai with Anchorage is acceptable and constitutional ("House District 32 is socio-economically integrated because communities within the Municipality of Anchorage are socio-economically integrated as a matter of law, **and we have previously upheld a district combining the northern Kenai peninsula with Anchorage.**" *In re 2001 Redistricting Cases*, 47 P.3d 1089, 1091 (Alaska 2002)" our emphasis.)

The Municipality has 15 full districts and 88% of a 16th district within its municipal boundary. **No district in Anchorage exceeds a deviation of .11% and the overall Anchorage deviation including all 16 districts is .18%.** In Anchorage, Eagle River and Chugiak are represented with two House Districts and one Senate District – only requiring additional population from the east end of JBER, and **these House districts and the Senate district have a 0% deviation.** The technology has allowed for the creation of districts within these 16 that are separated collectively by 33 votes overall (highest to lowest). (“Newly available technological advances will often make it practicable to achieve deviations substantially below the ten percent federal threshold, particularly in urban areas. Accordingly, article VI, section 6 will in many cases be stricter than the federal threshold.” *In re 2001 Redistricting Cases*, 44 P.3d at 146). Districts 13 and 14 are paired as Senate District G; Districts 15 and 16 are paired as Senate District H; Districts 17 and 18 are paired as Senate District I; Districts 19 and 20 are paired as Senate District J; Districts 21 and 22 are paired as Senate District K; Districts 23 and 24 are paired as Senate District L; Districts 25 and 26 are paired as Senate District M; Districts 27 and 28 are paired as Senate District N.

- d. The Kenai Peninsula Borough is broken twice to address the excess 20% population. There are three fully contained house districts within the Borough which are slightly overpopulated – **by less than 1.5%.** This is one of three areas where geography and the rural nature of part of the Borough has led to moving outside of a .5 +/- deviation (though not required, this is a goal increasingly in the reach of the technology). The break to the North has been noted. The break to District 32 incorporates the predominately Alaskan Native villages on the west side of the Inlet (Tyonek), and south of Kachemak Bay (Nanwalek and Port Graham). **The three fully included Kenai Districts are separated by less than 5 persons.** Districts 29 and 30 are paired as Senate District O; Districts 31 and 32 are paired as Senate District P.
- e. District 32 has traded Cordova (to District 6) and Whittier (District 28) for Valdez to ensure that this rural district continues to have a coastal focus. **This district has a .27% deviation.**
- f. Southeast is significantly different in this map than the Board maps as **all four districts, with the addition of the full Yakutat Borough, are nearly identical in size with an internal variation between District 33 – 36 of .17% – spreading the regional deficit between them and not exceeding a statewide deviation of 1.52%.** This map ensures that the Juneau Douglas Borough has one full house seat and combines the second House seat with the Haines and Skagway Boroughs – just as it presently does. One other item to keep in mind here extrapolates from the decision in the 1993 court decision, where compactness was the issue. The court found: ““corridors” of land that extend to include a populated area, but not the less-populated land around it, may run afoul of the

compactness requirement. ***Likewise, appendages attached to otherwise compact areas may violate the requirement of compact districting.*** *Hickel v. Southeast Conference*, 846 P.2d 38, 45-46 (Alaska 1993)” (our emphasis). This coupled with the consideration that all boroughs are already determined to be socioeconomically coordinated as determined in *Hickel v. Southeast Conference* and in the *in re 2001 Redistricting Cases* decision, suggests that the division of the Juneau Borough in this map is likely stronger than that in the Board’s proposed maps.

While this map adjusts boundaries on Prince of Wales Island to balance population, it does so without breaking city boundaries and does not unnecessarily violate the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. **Nor does it have widely varied populations between plus and minus deviations which, given that this map can be drawn, is more likely to meet a higher constitutional bar.** In testimony there was reference to separating Saxman from Ketchikan, which other maps do, but this map does not. We did want to call attention to the Board these relevant comments from the court in *Hickel v. Southeast*: “Saxman, part of the Borough, is more socio-economically integrated with the City of Ketchikan than it is with other Native communities of the Southeast islands.” *Hickel v. Southeast Conference*, 846 P.2d 38, 51 (Alaska 1993). Districts 33 and 34 are paired as Senate District Q; Districts 35 and 36 are paired as Senate District R.

- g. Finally, Districts 37, 38, 39, and 40, also fall well within the allowable deviation and are **significantly more balanced in population than the wider deviations proposed in the Board maps.** This map continues to associate these districts with their Hub communities, does not violate borough boundaries, endeavor to follow the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers and even follow some ANCSA boundaries. Individual District Deviations here do not exceed +/- 1.62% if Deering is included in District 39, and +/-4.77% if it remains in District 40. Districts 37 and 38 are paired as Senate District S; Districts 39 and 40 are paired as Senate District T.

3) **Maintaining Borough and thus socioeconomic integrity as well as ensuring excess populations are treated appropriately**

By retaining rural and other borough and the Municipality of Anchorage integrity as much as possible, and ensuring cities are intact - and only going beyond boroughs to address excess populations and ensuring that districts are as equal in population as possible - **socioeconomic standards are adhered to at or above those recognized in court decisions in prior reapportionment processes.** For example, creating maps which contain five full districts in the FNSB, such as the Board’s map or an earlier concept presented before the Board’s map by other parties, does not:

- a. provide FNSB an opportunity to realize its full influence vis-à-vis the state’s population as a whole;
- b. unnecessarily reduces the impact of the individual voter in FNSB while;

- c. increasing the vote power of voters in other areas of the state at the FNSB's expense. ("[W]here possible, **all of a municipality's excess population should go to one other district** in order to maximize effective representation of the excess group." *In re 2001 Redistricting Cases*, 44 P.3d 141, 147 n.16 (Alaska 2002))

Based on findings in *In re 2001 Redistricting Cases* and *Hickel*, it is our belief that what the Board has proposed in FNSB invites litigation as our map shows that this is not necessary. The map we are presenting shows at least one path to resolving those issues. This ensures that each borough receives a legislative delegation commiserate to its relative population. As identified in *Hickel*: "We thus hold that the configuration dividing the Mat-Su Borough among five districts is invalid. The Governor's plan unfairly dilutes the proportional representation the residents of the Mat-Su Borough are guaranteed. **A municipality should not be made to contribute so much of its population to districts centered elsewhere that it is deprived of representation which is justified by its population.** *Hickel v. Southeast Conference*, 846 P.2d 38, 53 (Alaska 1993))

4) **Compactness is met**

While compactness is difficult to address in Alaska – in particular in far flung, low population rural areas, and especially with the odd census blocks Alaska has been gifted with, this map is likely substantially compact both in comparison to past plans implemented by the state, as well as by the plans presented by the Board already. Though it is important to recognize that **declaring** it so is not the same as the court's determination, upon review, if it **is** so.

In particular, this map shows that, with current technology, within the urban and what might be termed the semi-urban areas (organized boroughs that retain a strong rural component), this map shows that relatively compact and certainly population equal districts can be drawn. Between districts 1 and 28 the total overall deviation is within .35% and within each borough and the Municipality, excepting the oddities of city boundary shapes, relatively compact districts are clearly able to be drawn that do not compromise population deviations or socioeconomic integrity. This map meets those expectations.

5) **Contiguity is met both at the House and Senate District levels**

This map maintains contiguity between all House Districts and offers a numerical pairing for Senate Districts in sequence, though we were unable to show it on the map due to technical issues (House Districts 1 and 2 comprise Senate District A, House Districts 3 and 4 comprise Senate District B, and so on through the sequence.) The numbers were established to meet the constitutional requirement that a map be produced showing all districts. The Board's maps did not offer Senate Districts while preparing our map, nor can Senate Districts be assumed by reviewing the sequential numbers on the Board maps as some are not contiguous. This has impaired our Caucus' ability to comment on those maps in regard to Senate Districts. Nonetheless, we offer a map that includes Senate pairings as we have discussed above and attached below, that also fall within the

acceptable deviations, are socioeconomically integrated, meet compactness as much as practicable, and are contiguous, meeting or exceeding the constitutional standards adopted by prior courts.

This map is designed for the Board to use as a tool to help guide its efforts to the highest possible constitutional standard. **It has been our experience over three different reapportionment cycles, that the court seeks to meet or exceed prior standards and has, over those thirty years tightened them, not loosened them.** This map anticipates that this process will continue and shows one way you might meet those standards and reduce potential litigation with a thorough map. This map changes current Caucus member districts, in some cases dramatically. This map was reviewed by our Caucus members, as well as members of the Majority Caucus. We did not seek partisan advantage in this process, nor did we look at underlying political performance when constructing this map, outside of our own experience with such matters. No political overlays were used, but members of both parties were consulted with their advice as to relationships and particulars of their districts. Nonetheless, this map is solely a product of the Minority Caucus and review by others should not constitute endorsement. Incumbency was not considered because incumbents are not essential to this process - the people of Alaska are. Rather, responding to the identified Board issues identified in public meetings prior to the promulgation of the Board's maps, and review of the Board's maps, has prompted this presentation and submittal. We believe this approach offers the Board and the public a strong template to work from that will withstand constitutional scrutiny and lead to a fair map.

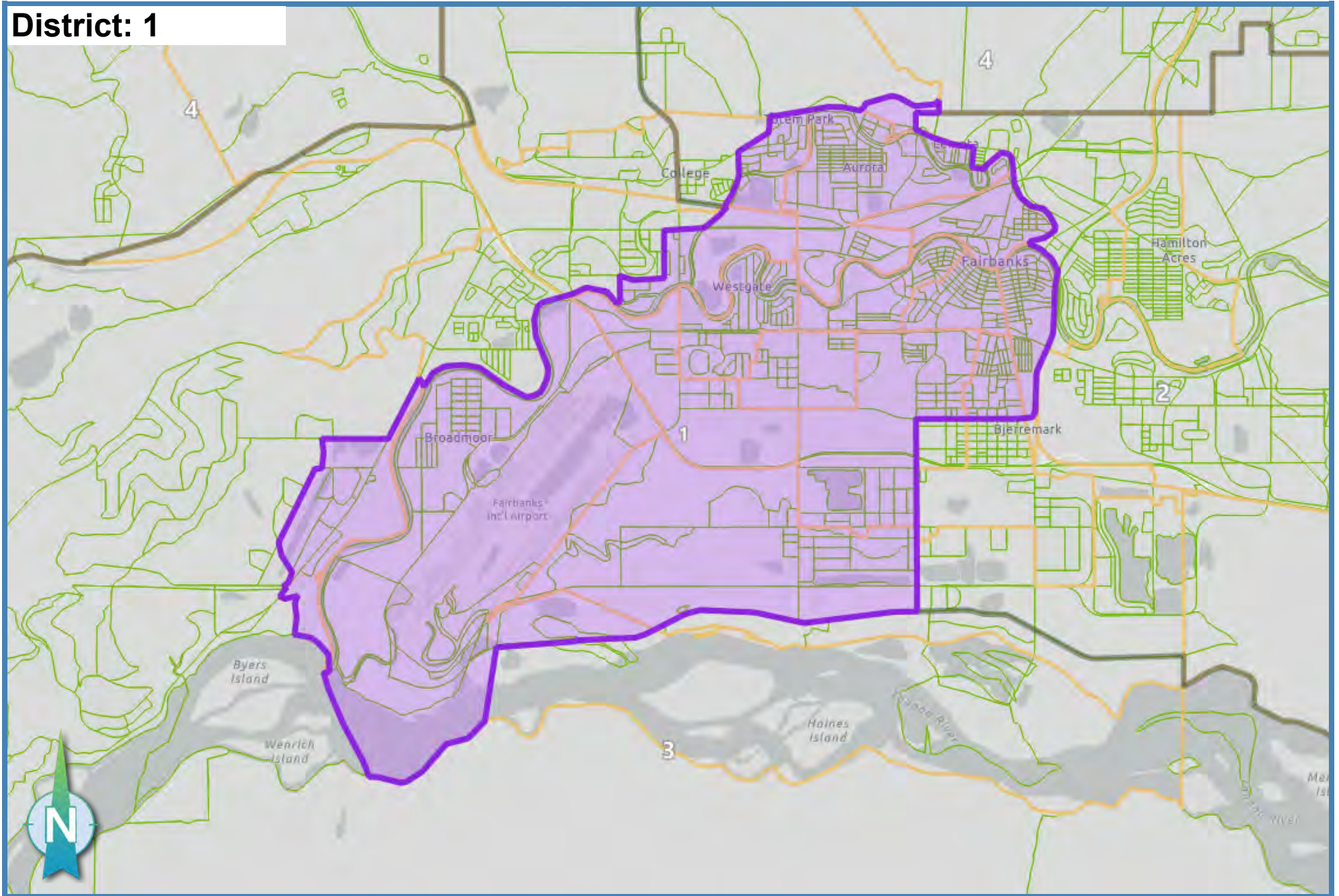
What is important to this process is each individual Alaskans ability to know their vote will count. A fair map is the least they deserve.

Table of Contents

District: 1	3
District: 2	4
District: 3	5
District: 4	6
District: 5	7
District: 6	8
District: 7	9
District: 8	10
District: 9	11
District: 10	12
District: 11	13
District: 12	14
District: 13	15
District: 14	16
District: 15	17
District: 16	18
District: 17	19
District: 18	20
District: 19	21
District: 20	22
District: 21	23
District: 22	24
District: 23	25
District: 24	26
District: 25	27
District: 26	28
District: 27	29
District: 28	30
District: 29	31
District: 30	32
District: 31	33
District: 32	34
District: 33	35
District: 34	36
District: 35	37
District: 36	38
District: 37	39
District: 38	40

District: 39 41
District: 40 42

District: 1

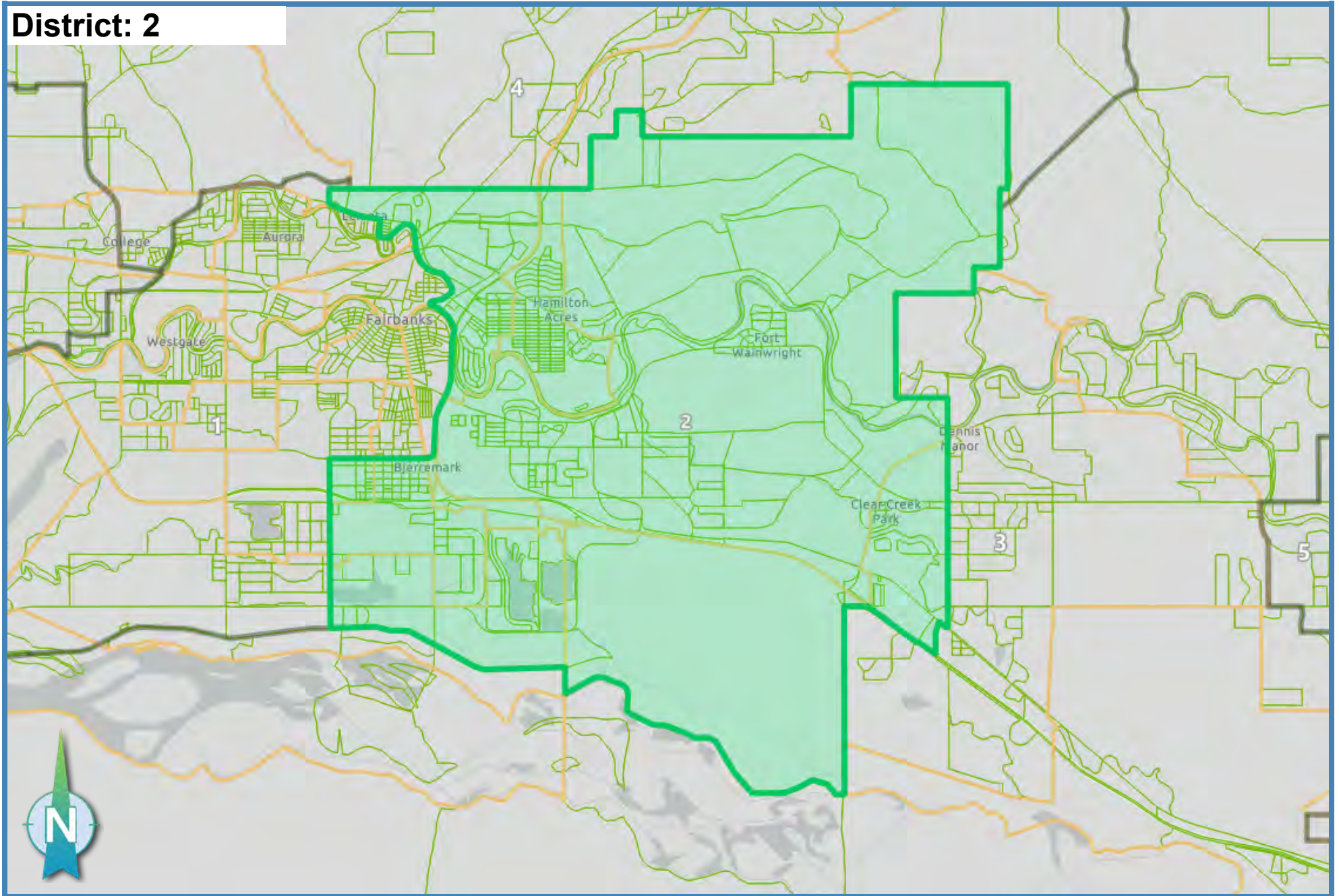


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.01 %

Total Population: **18,336**

District: 2

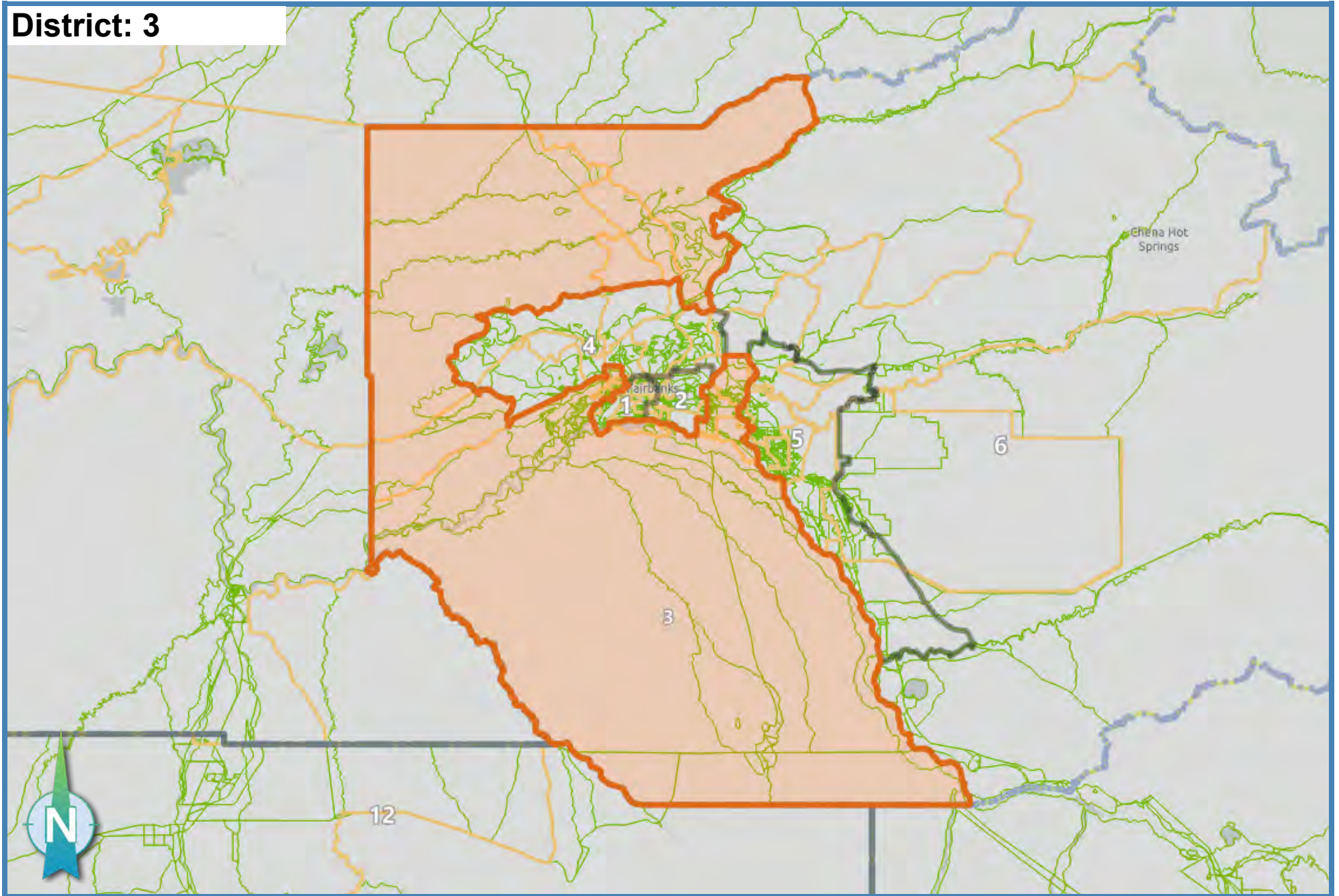


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.02 %

Total Population: **18,331**

District: 3

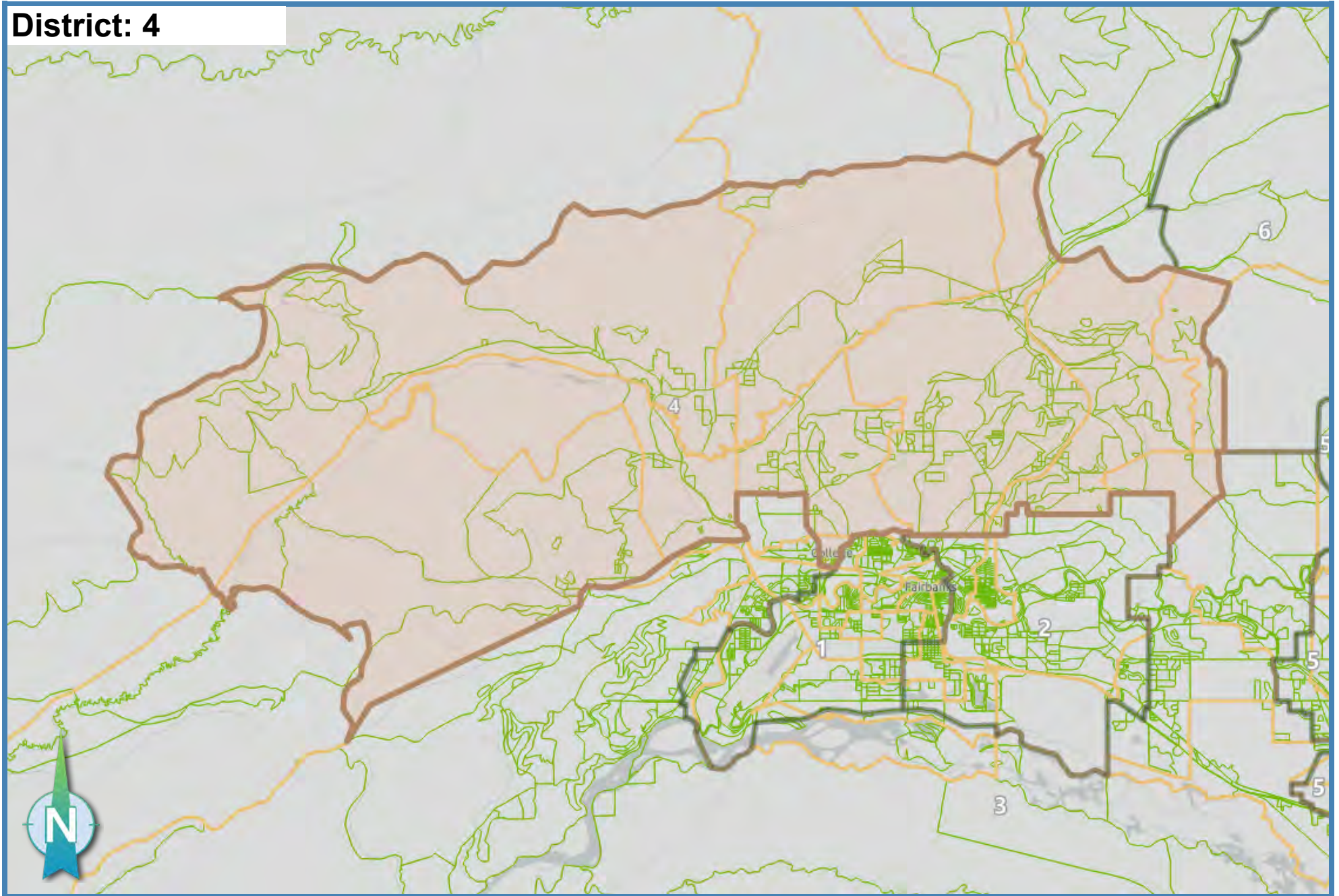


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.00 %

Total Population: **18,334**

District: 4

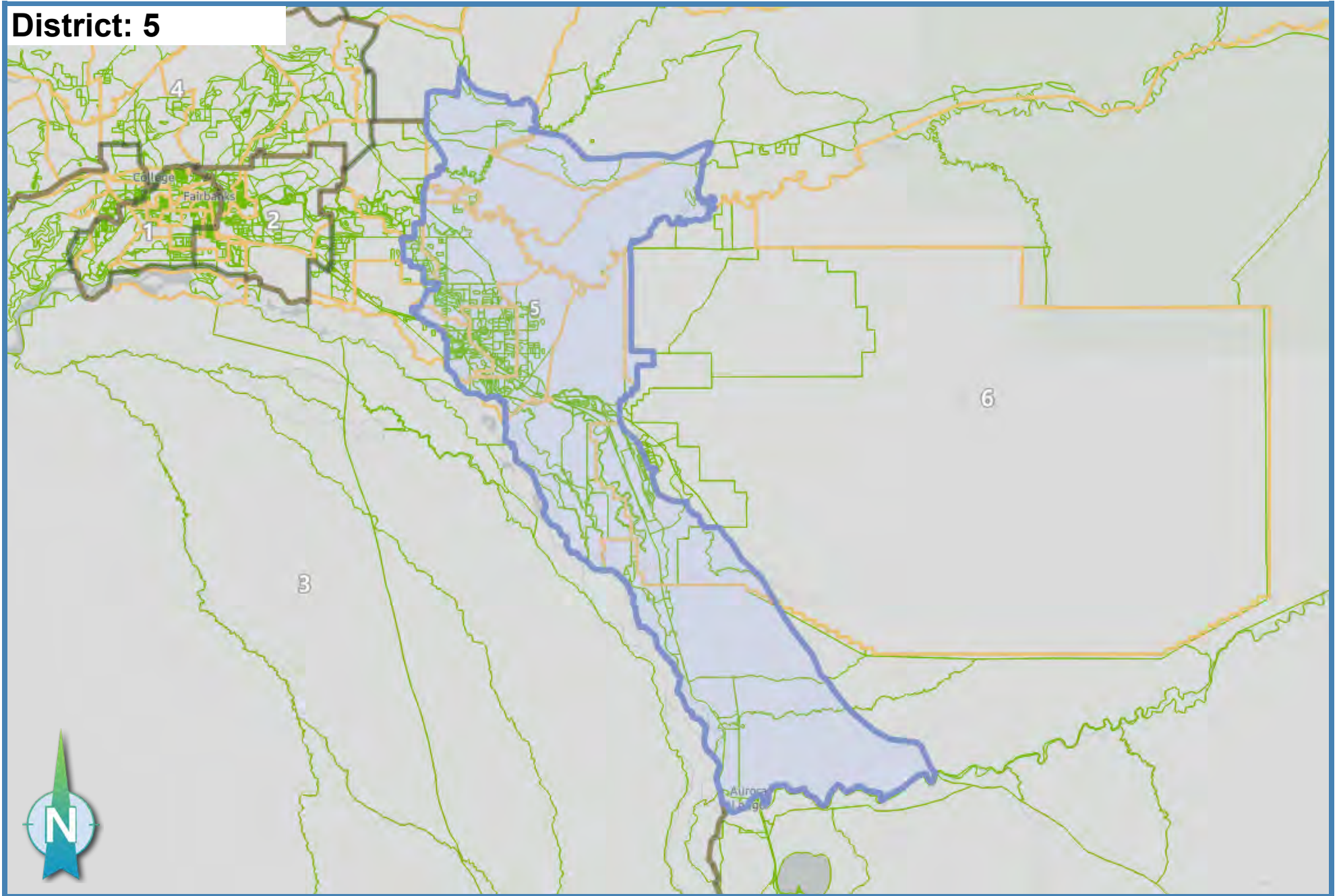


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.09 %

Total Population: **18,351**

District: 5

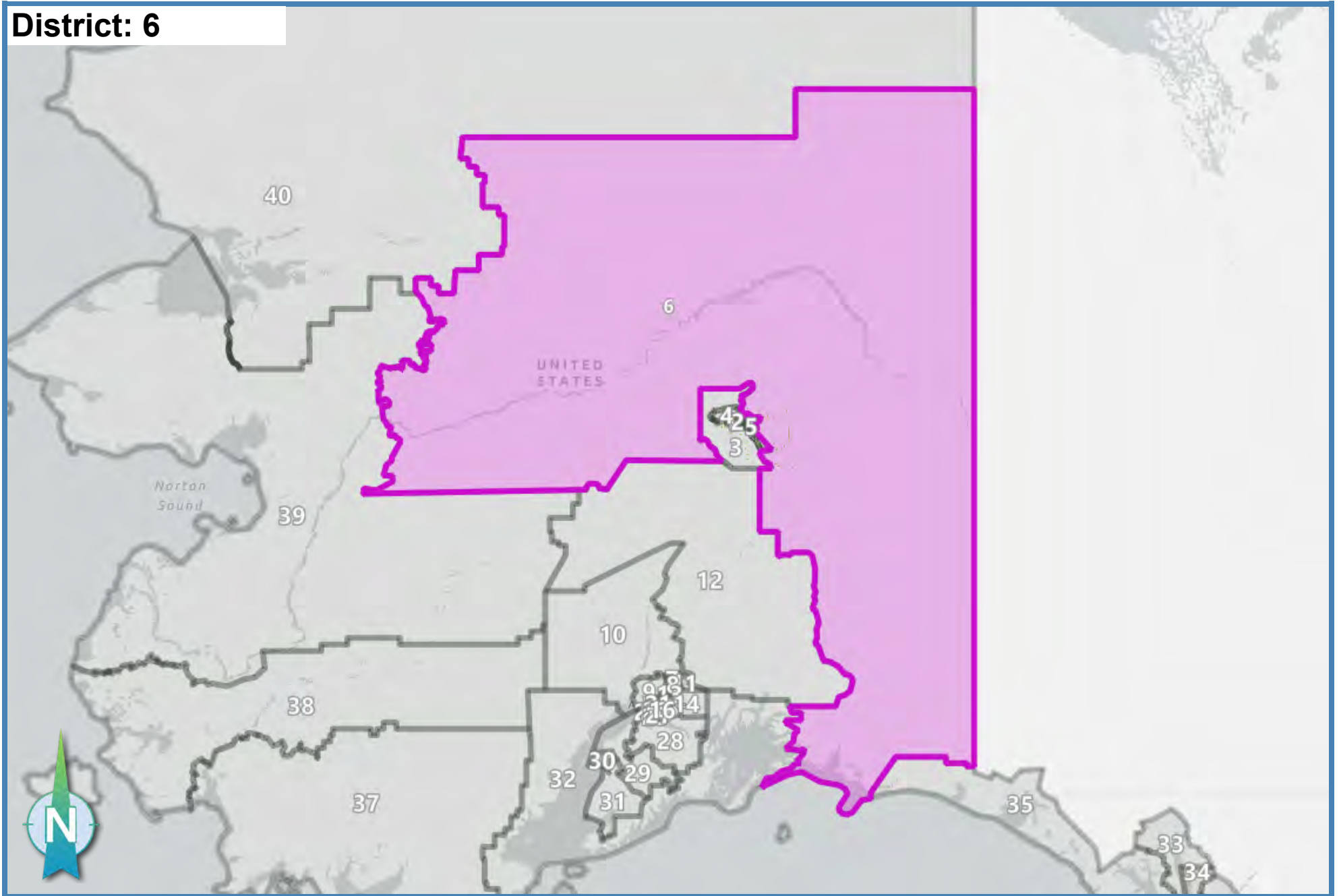


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.01 %

Total Population: **18,337**

District: 6

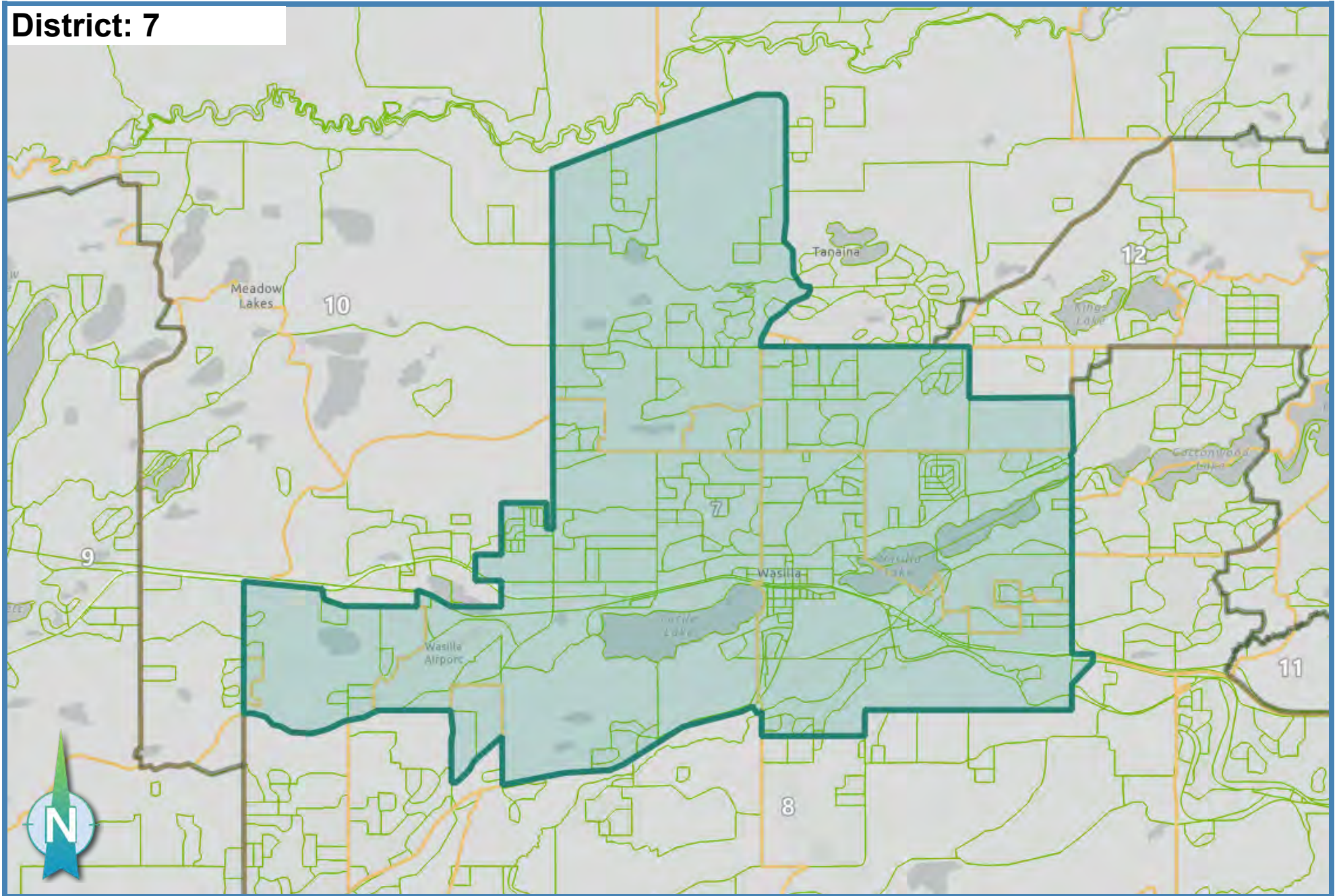


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.01 %

Total Population: **18,333**

District: 7

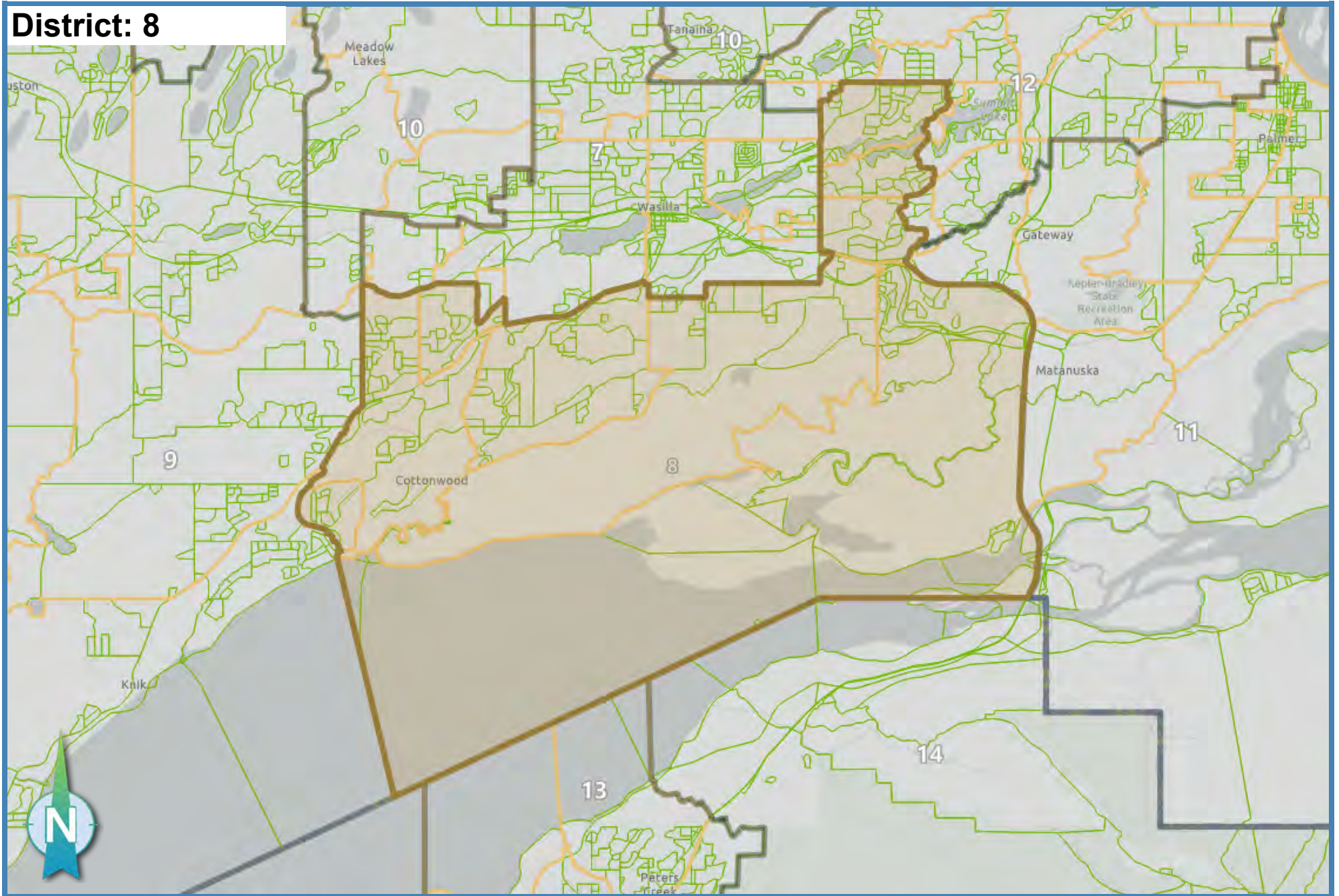


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.24 %

Total Population: **18,291**

District: 8

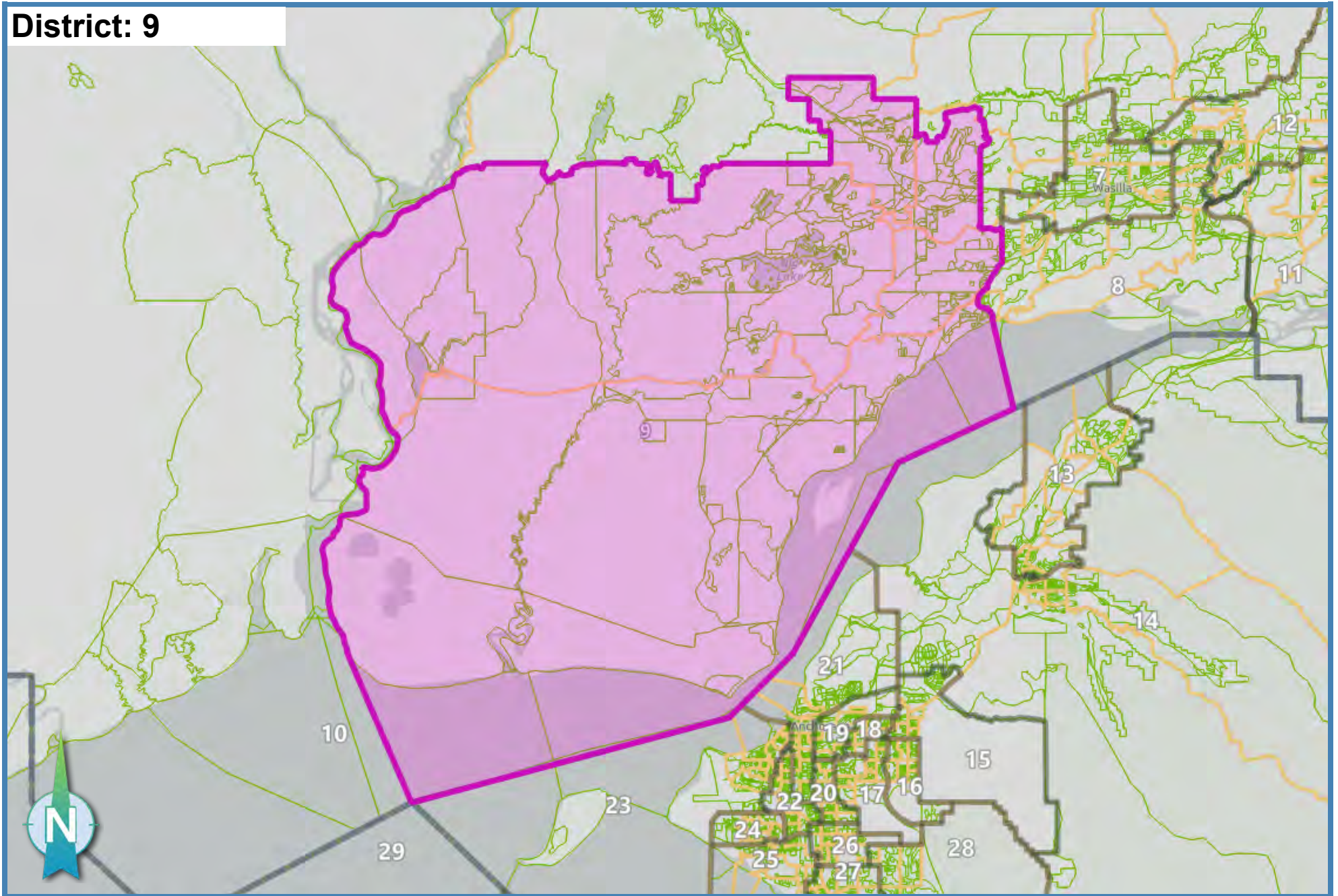


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.01 %

Total Population: **18,336**

District: 9

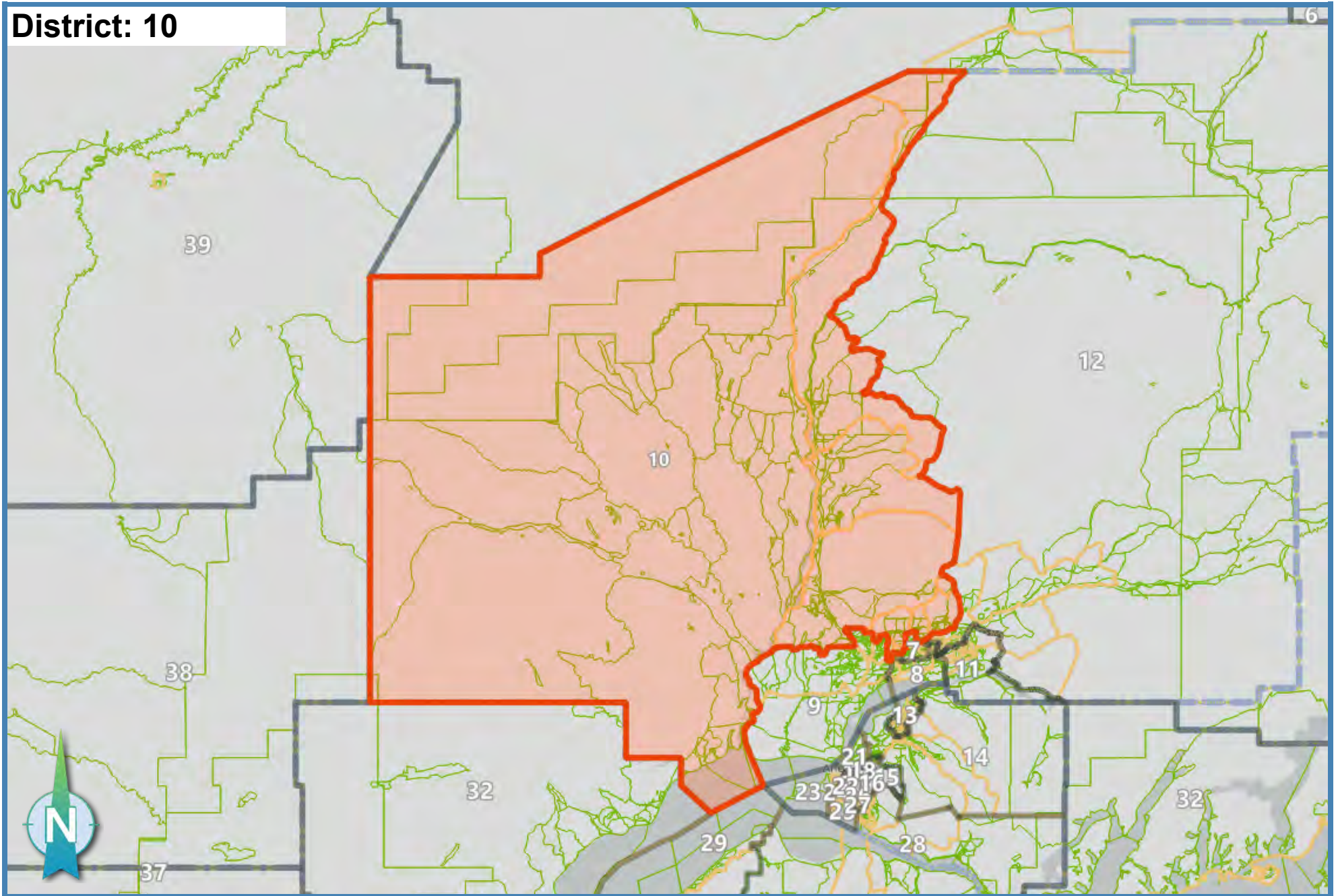


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.11 %

Total Population: **18,314**

District: 10

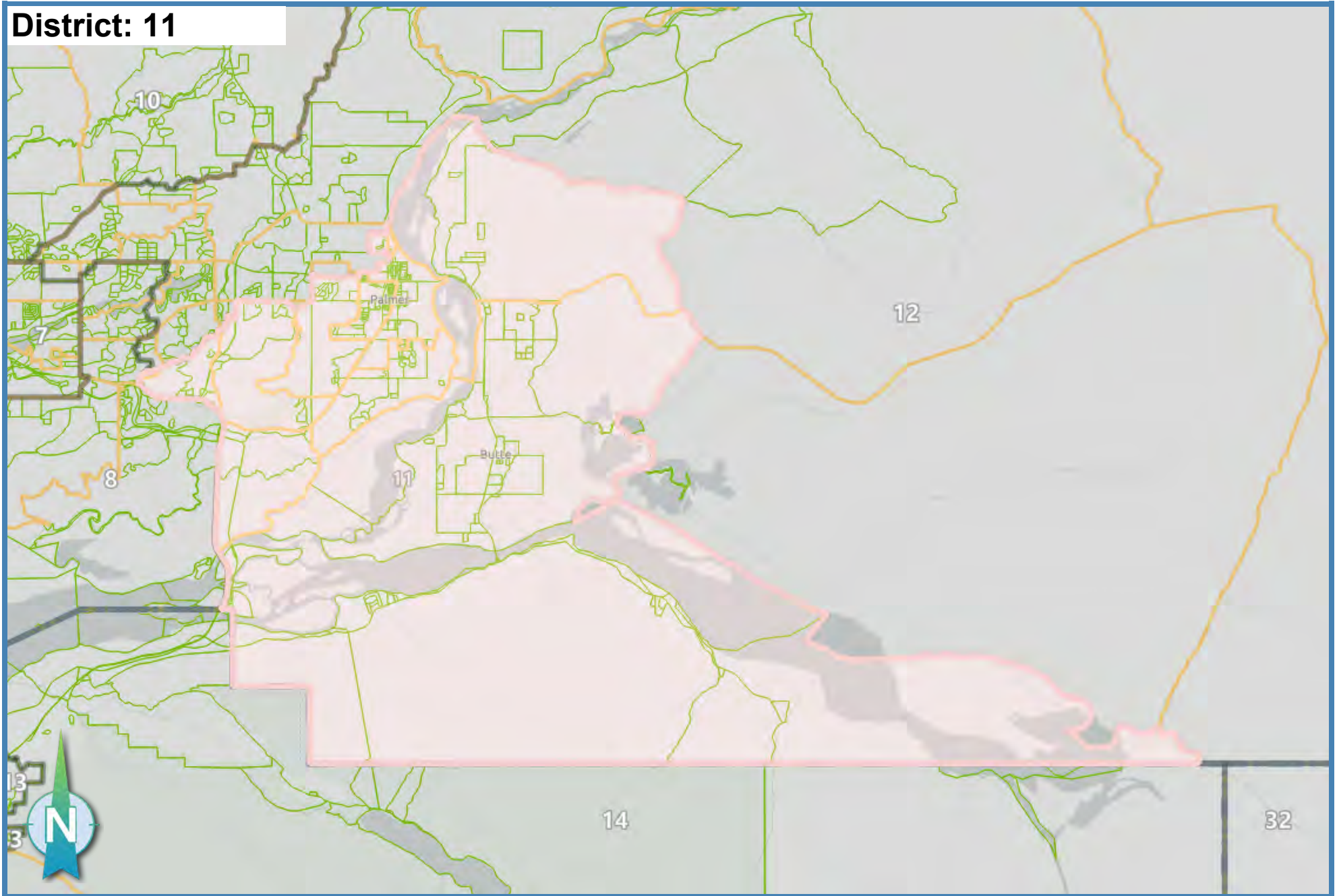


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.18 %

Total Population: **18,301**

District: 11

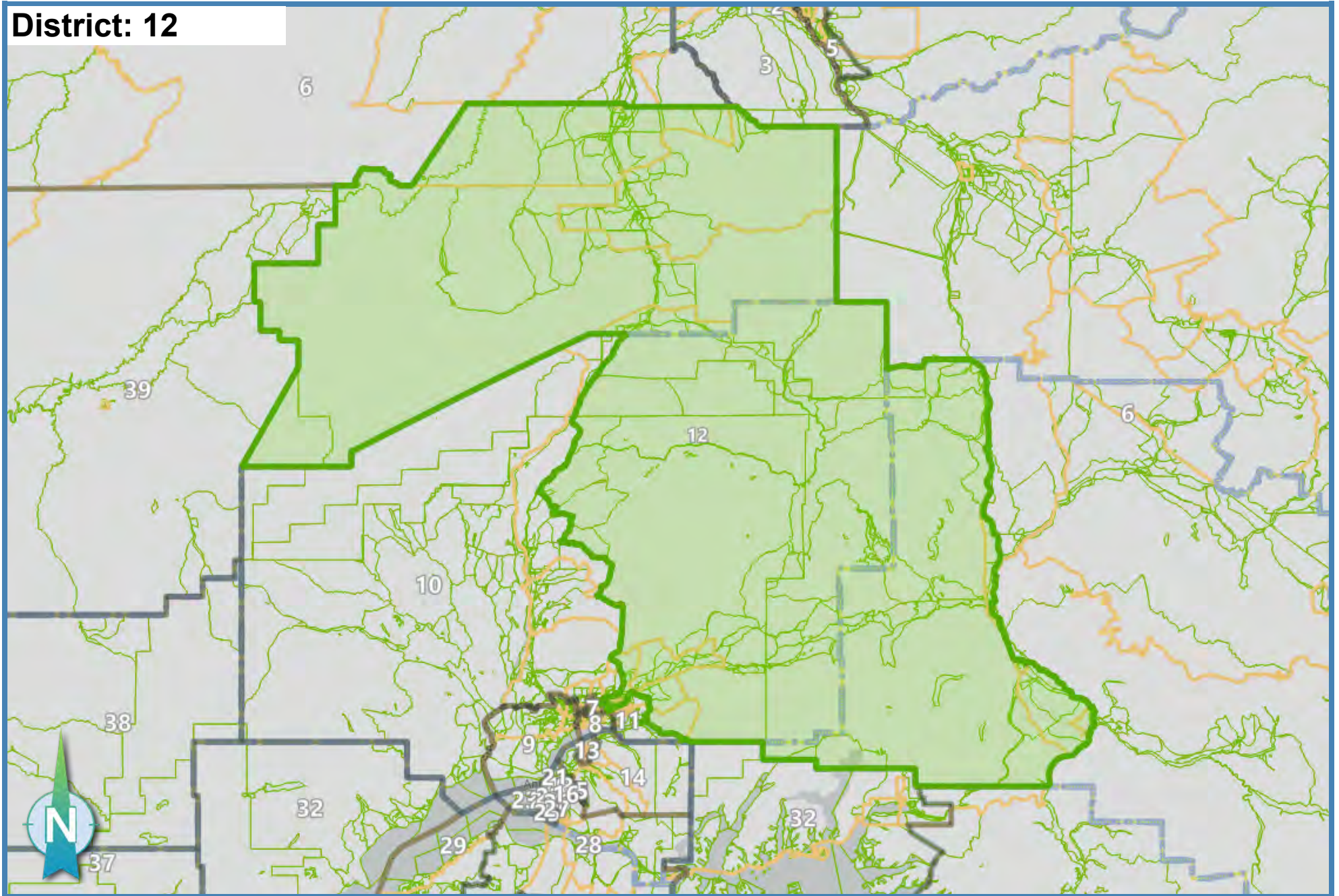


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.02 %

Total Population: **18,332**

District: 12

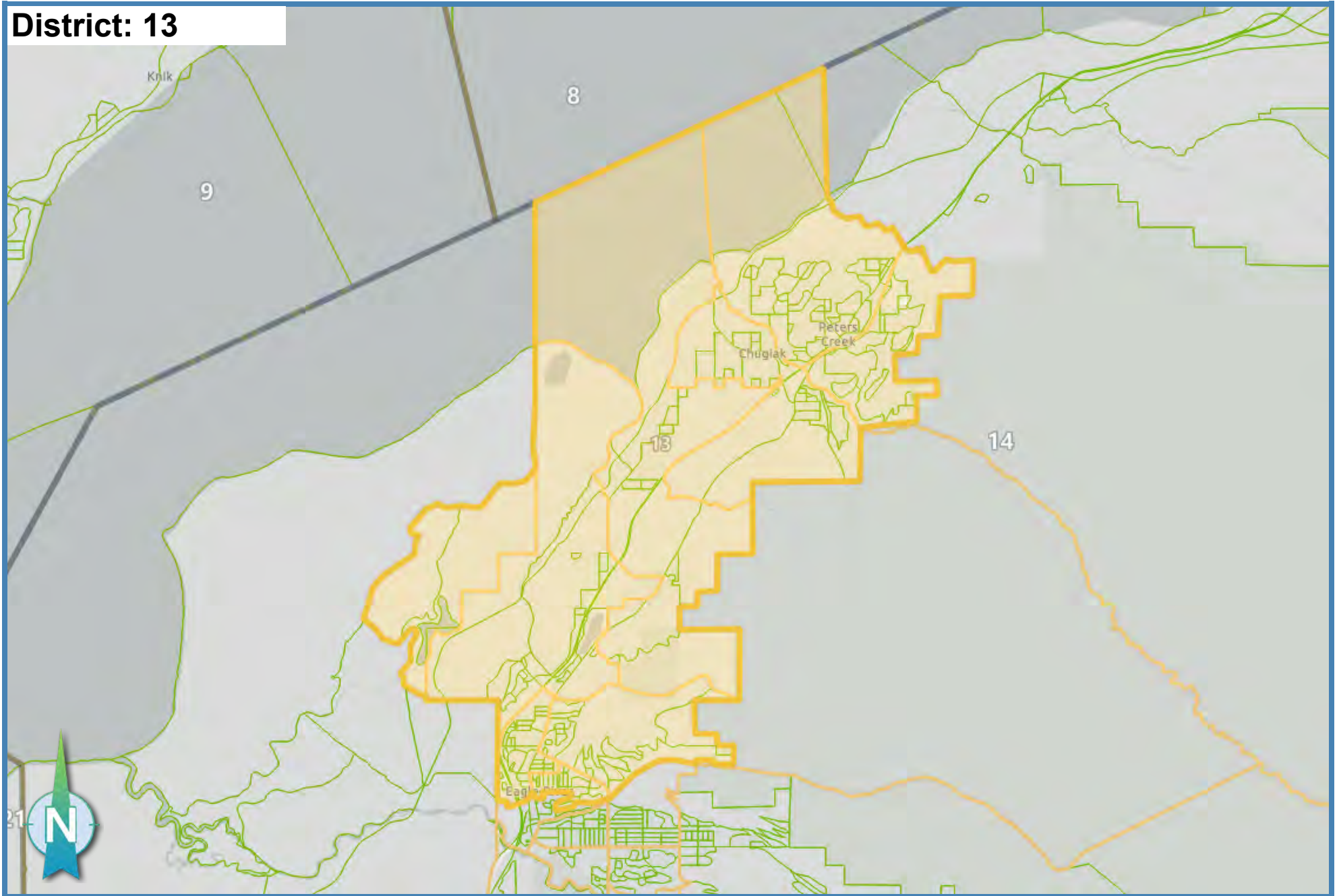


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.16 %

Total Population: **18,306**

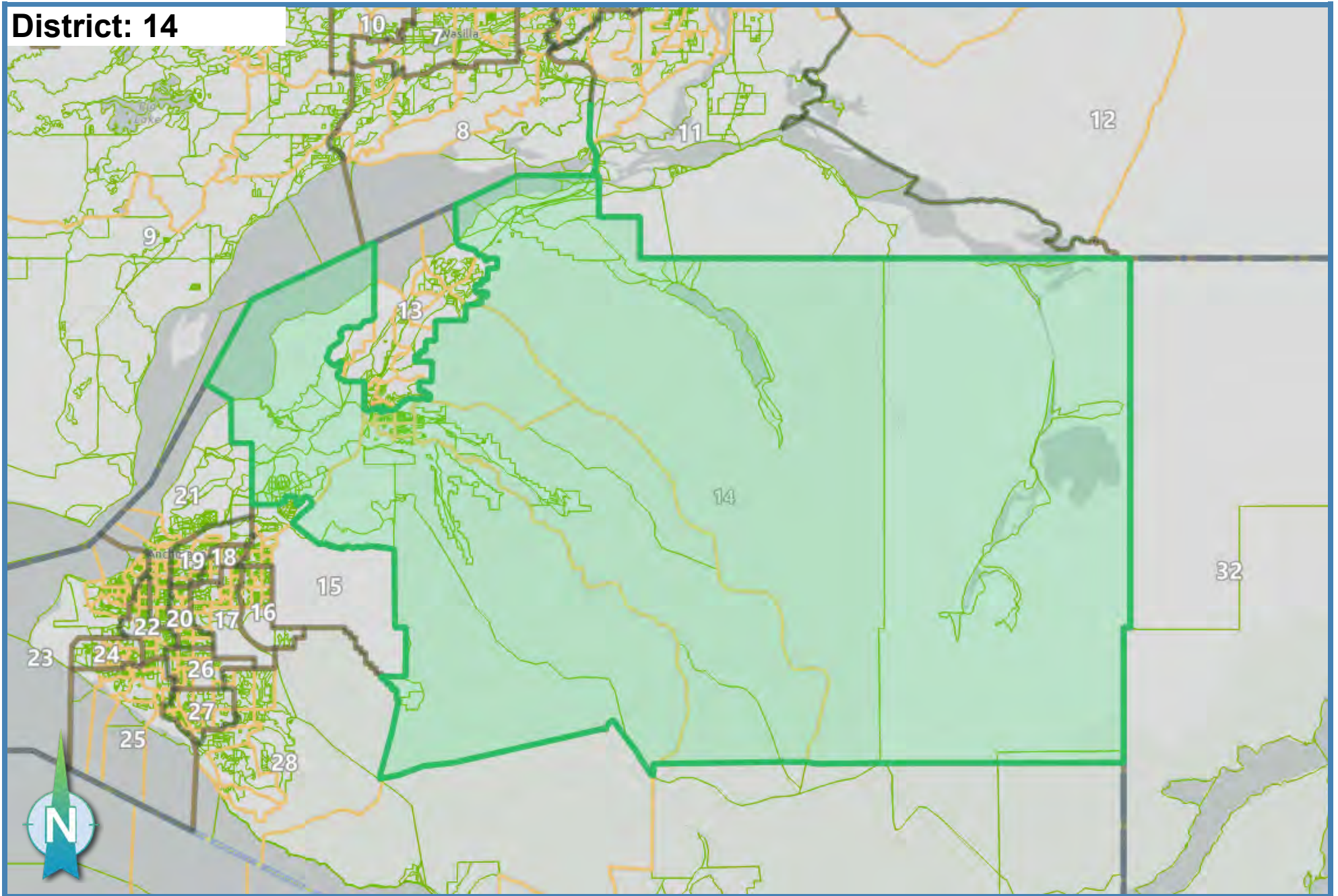
District: 13



Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.00 %

Total Population: **18,335**



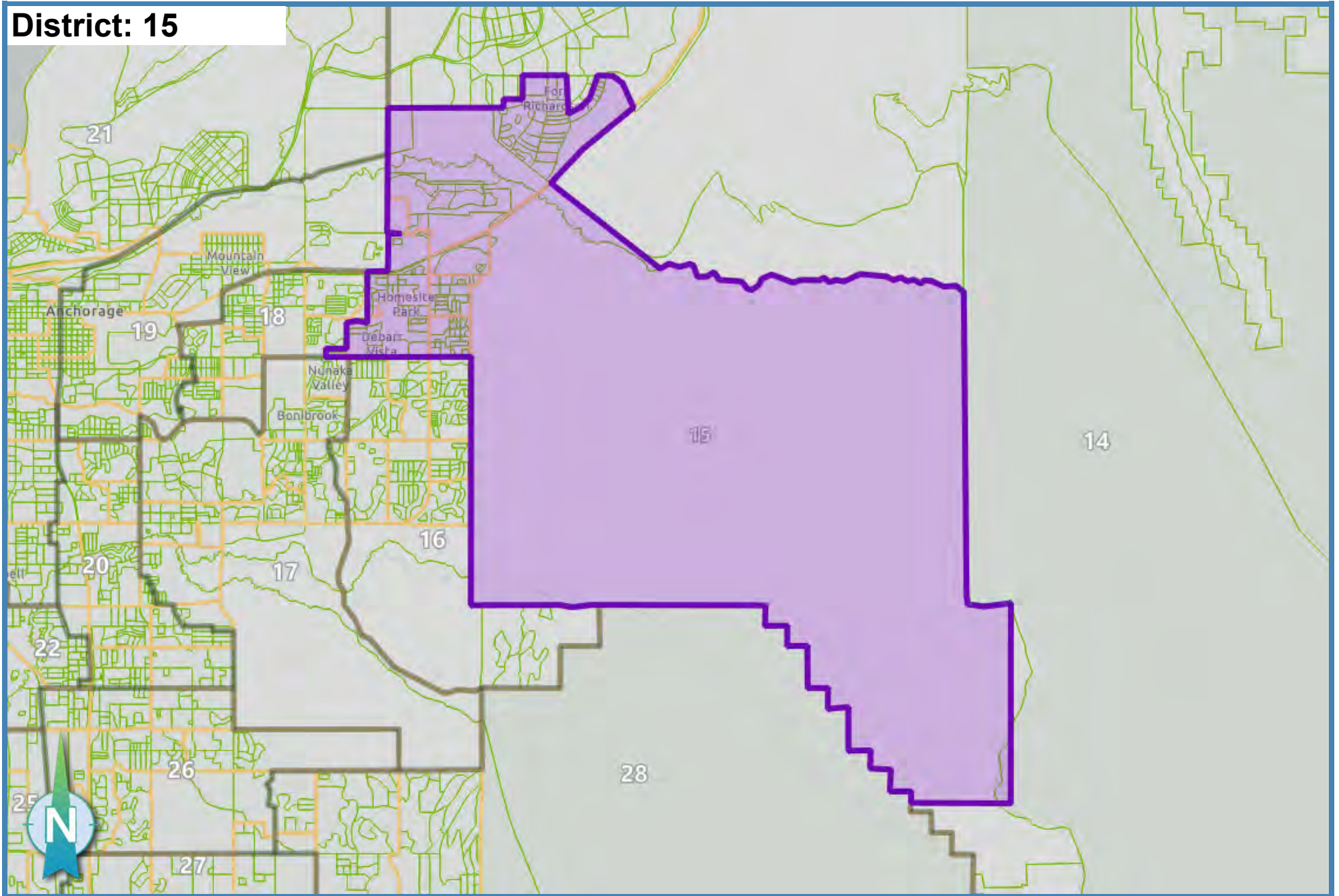
District: 14

Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.00 %

Total Population: **18,335**

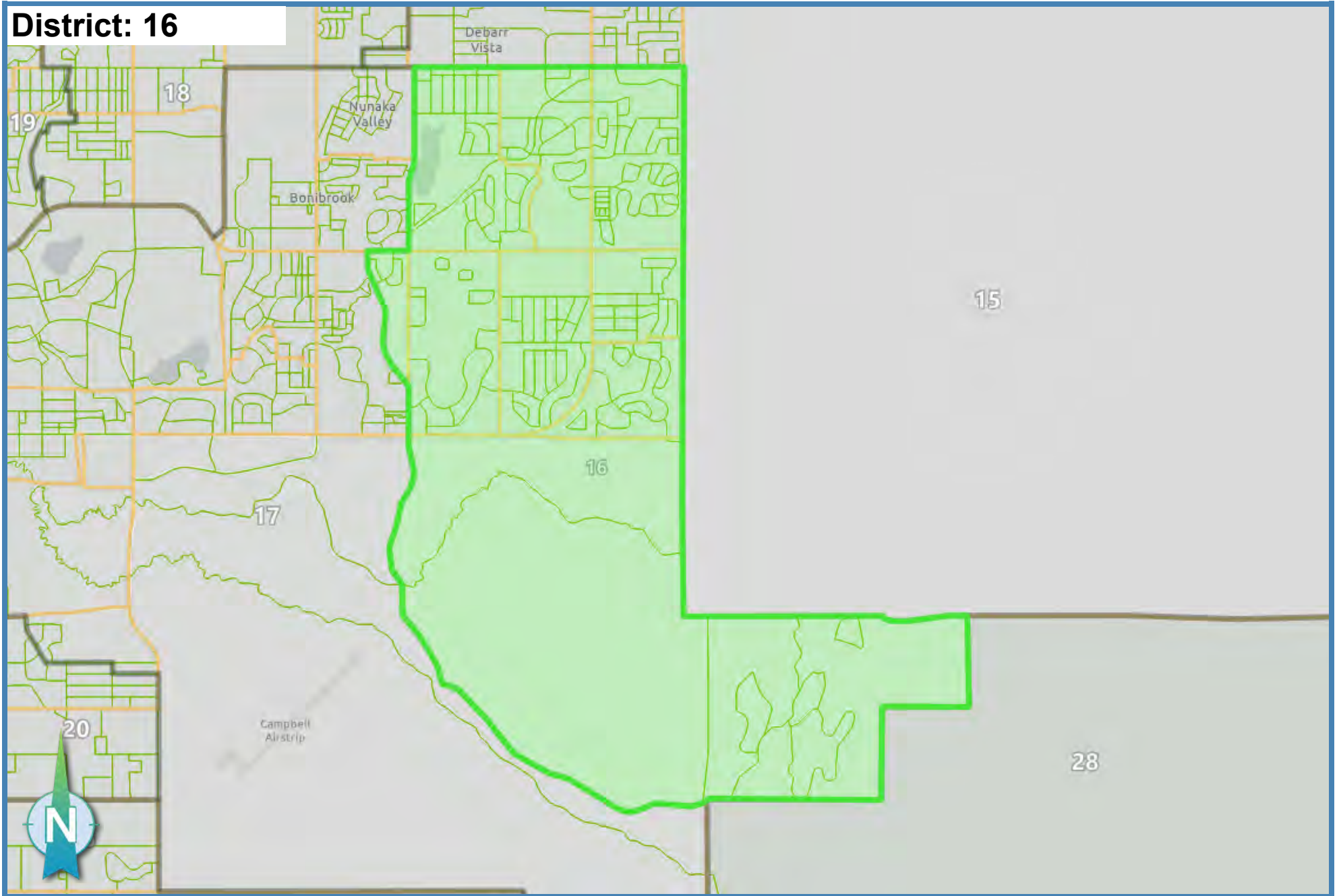
District: 15



Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.07 %

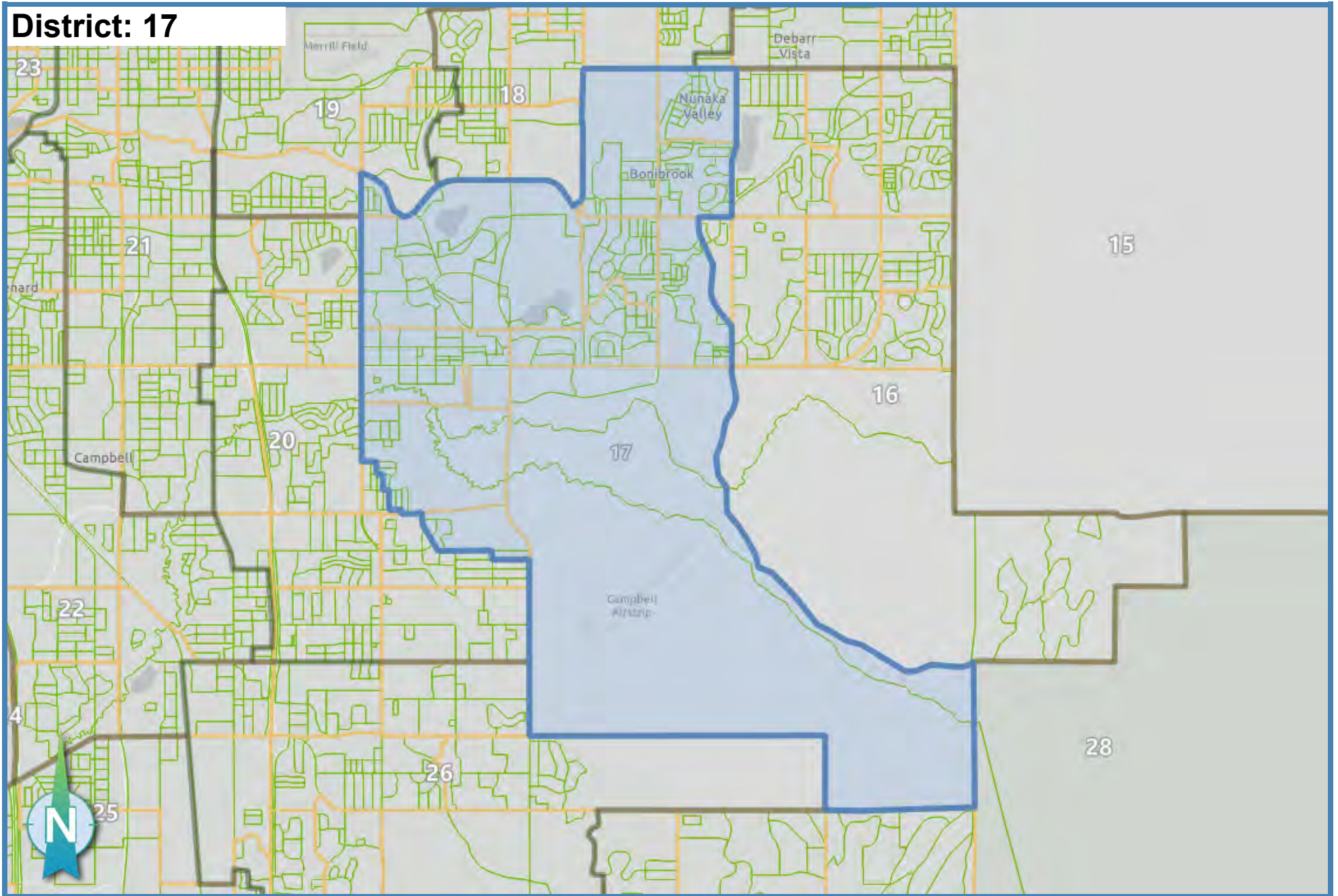
Total Population: **18,348**



Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.11 %

Total Population: **18,355**

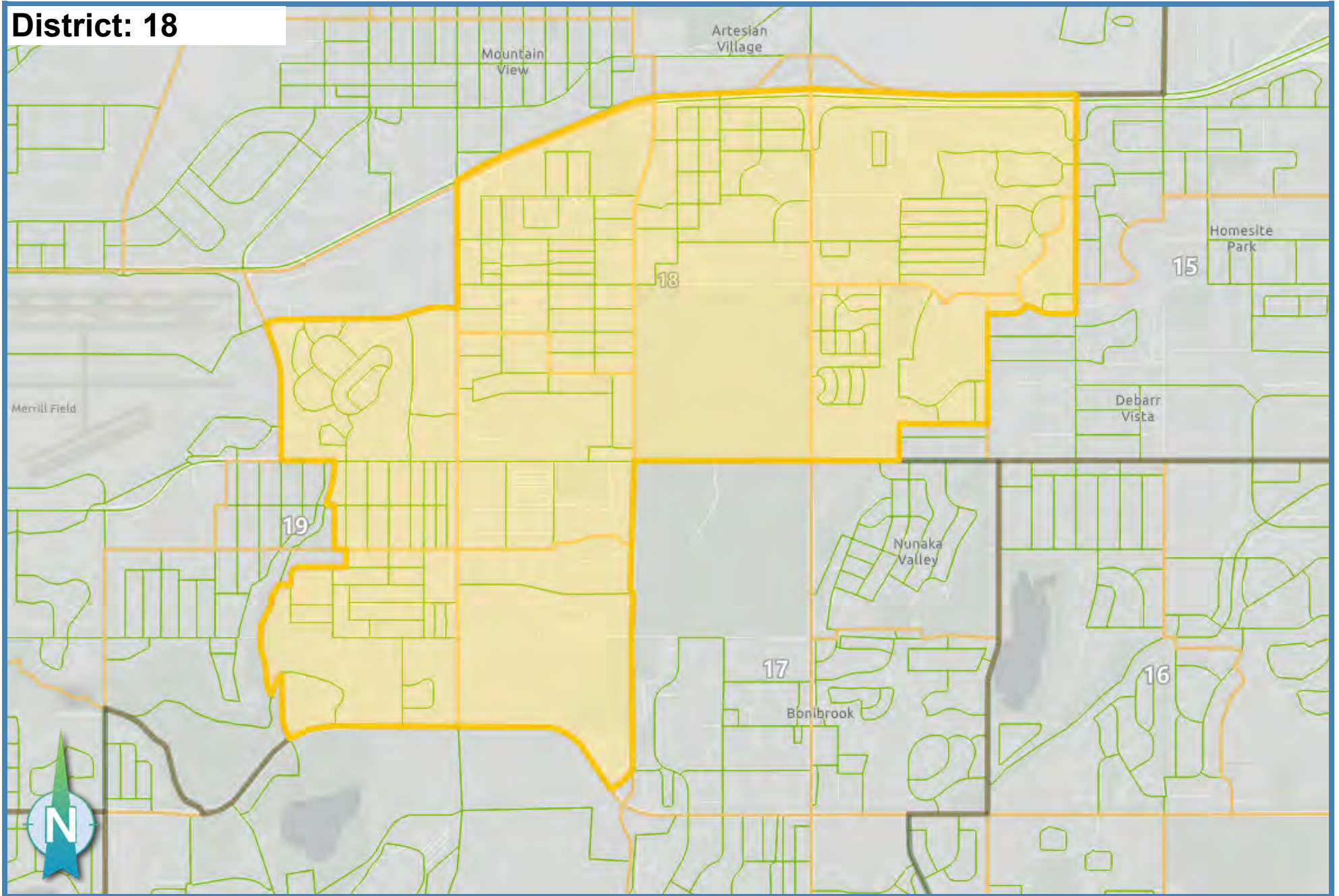


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.01 %

Total Population: **18,337**

District: 18

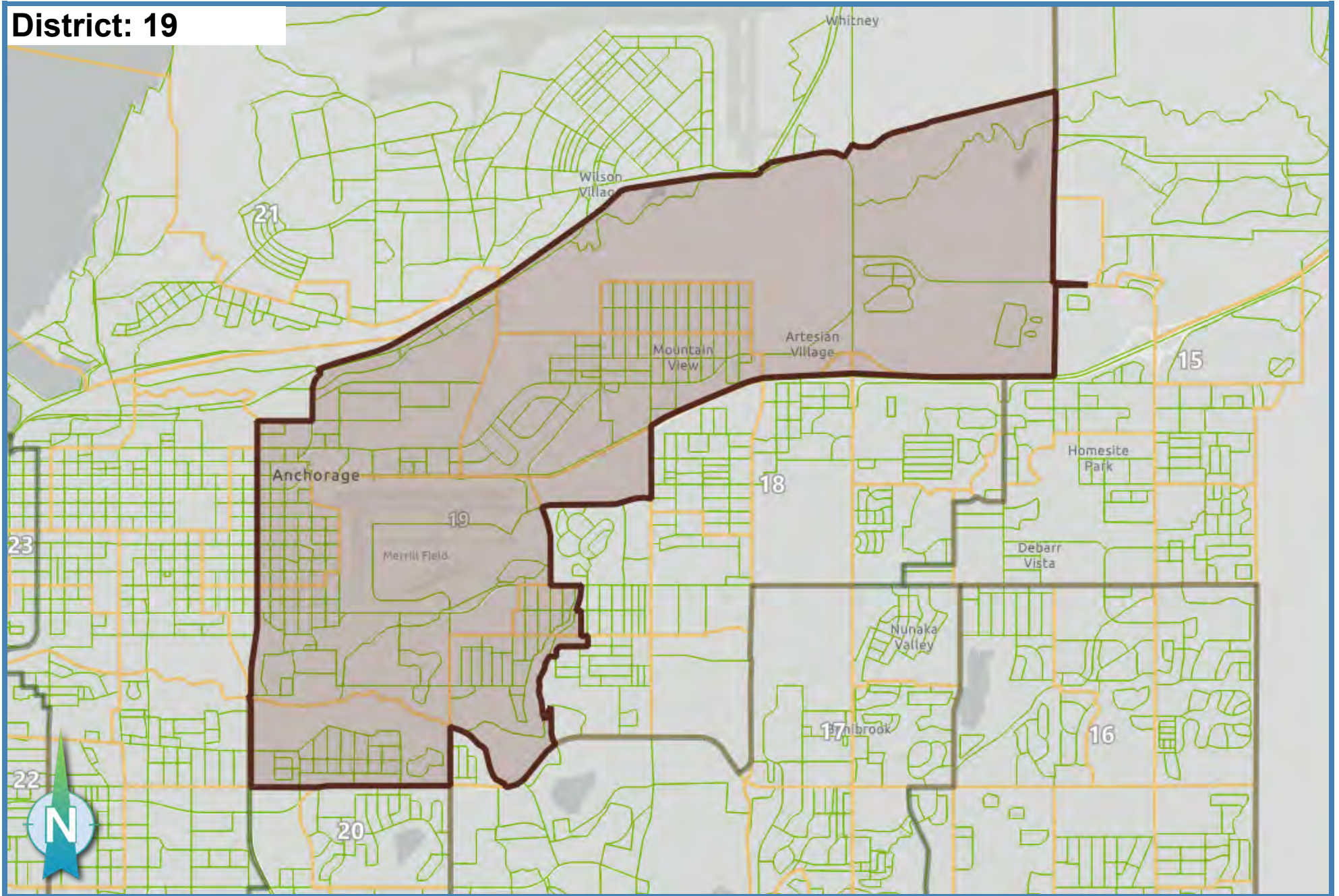


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.06 %

Total Population: **18,323**

District: 19

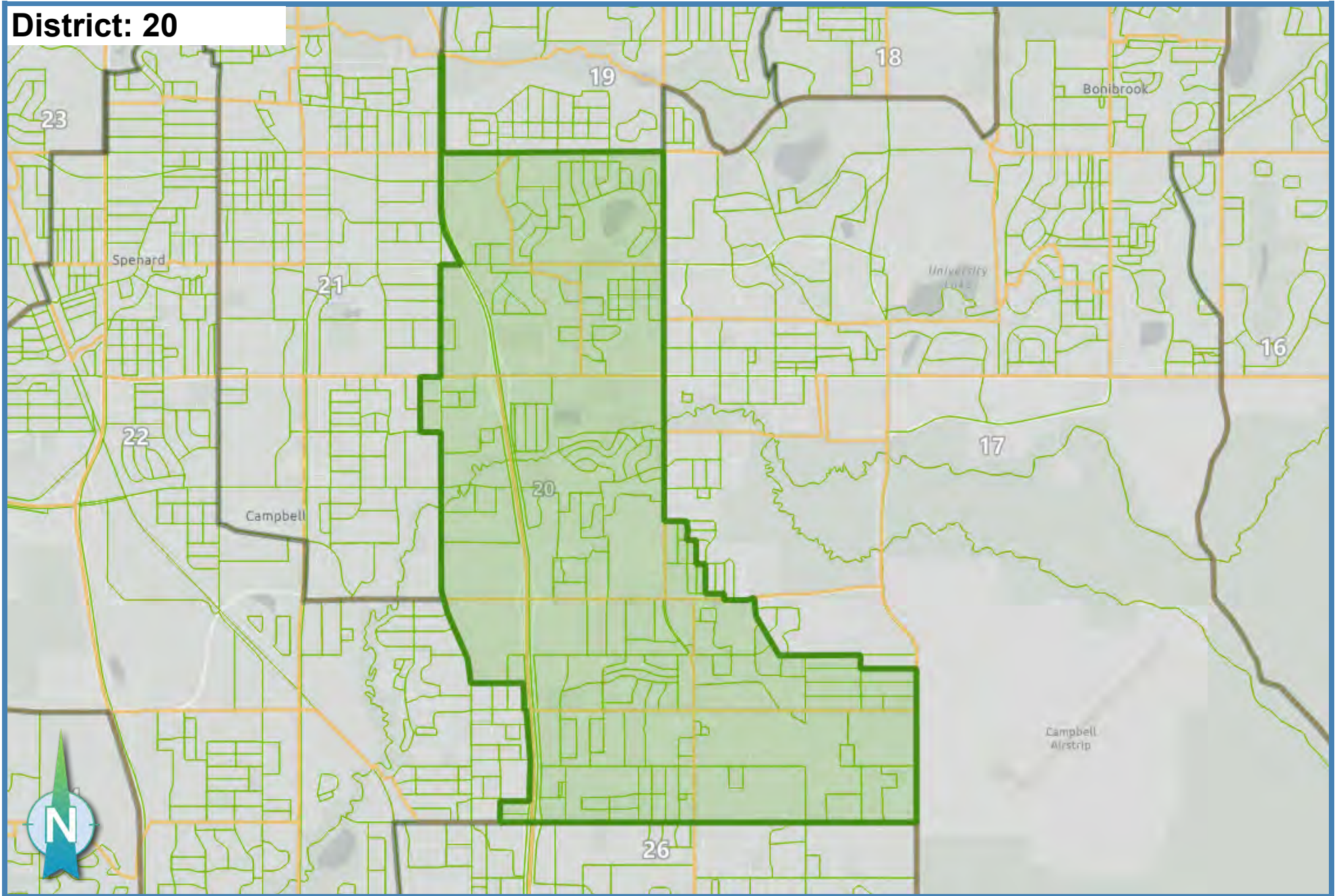


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.03 %

Total Population: **18,340**

District: 20

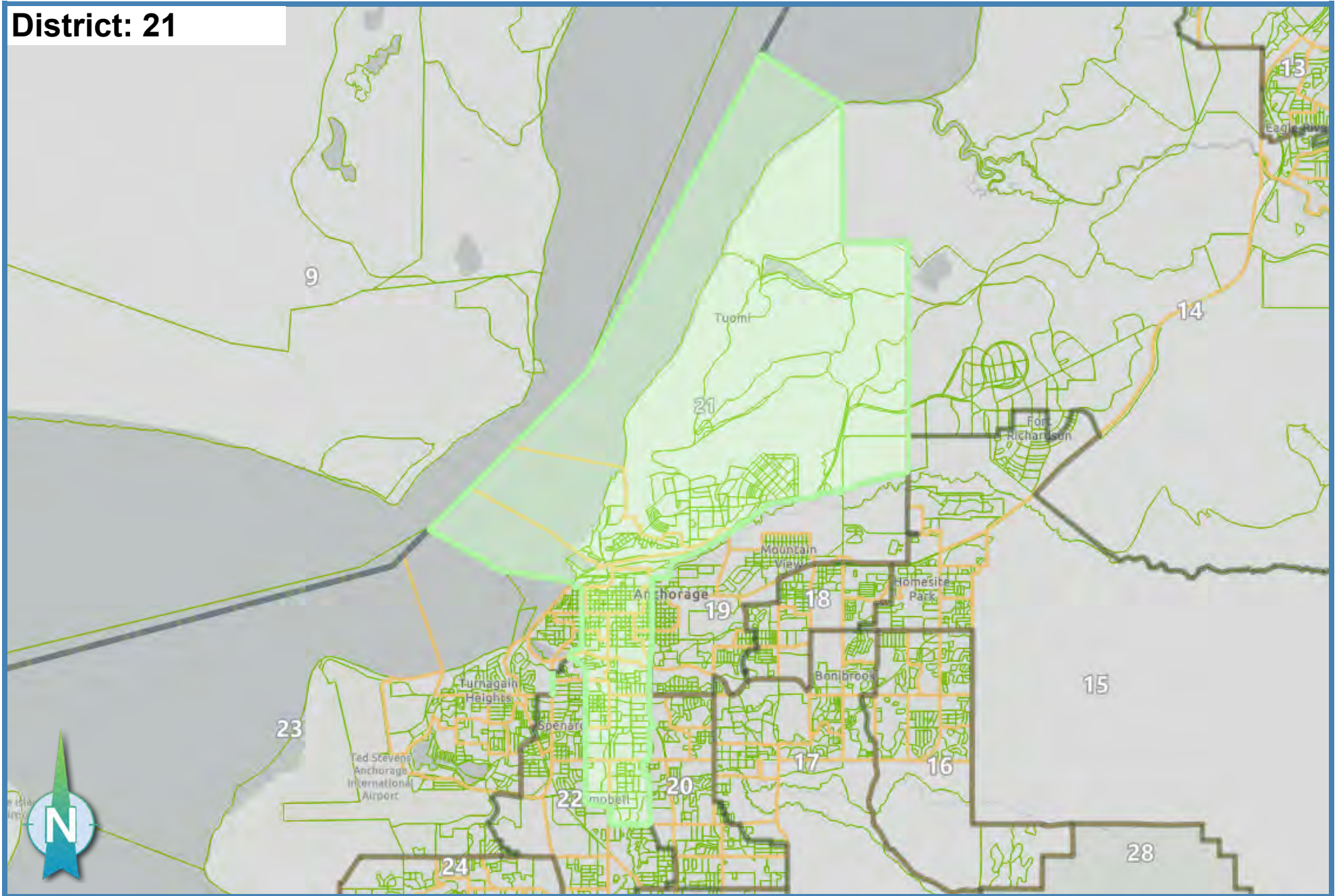


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.03 %

Total Population: **18,340**

District: 21

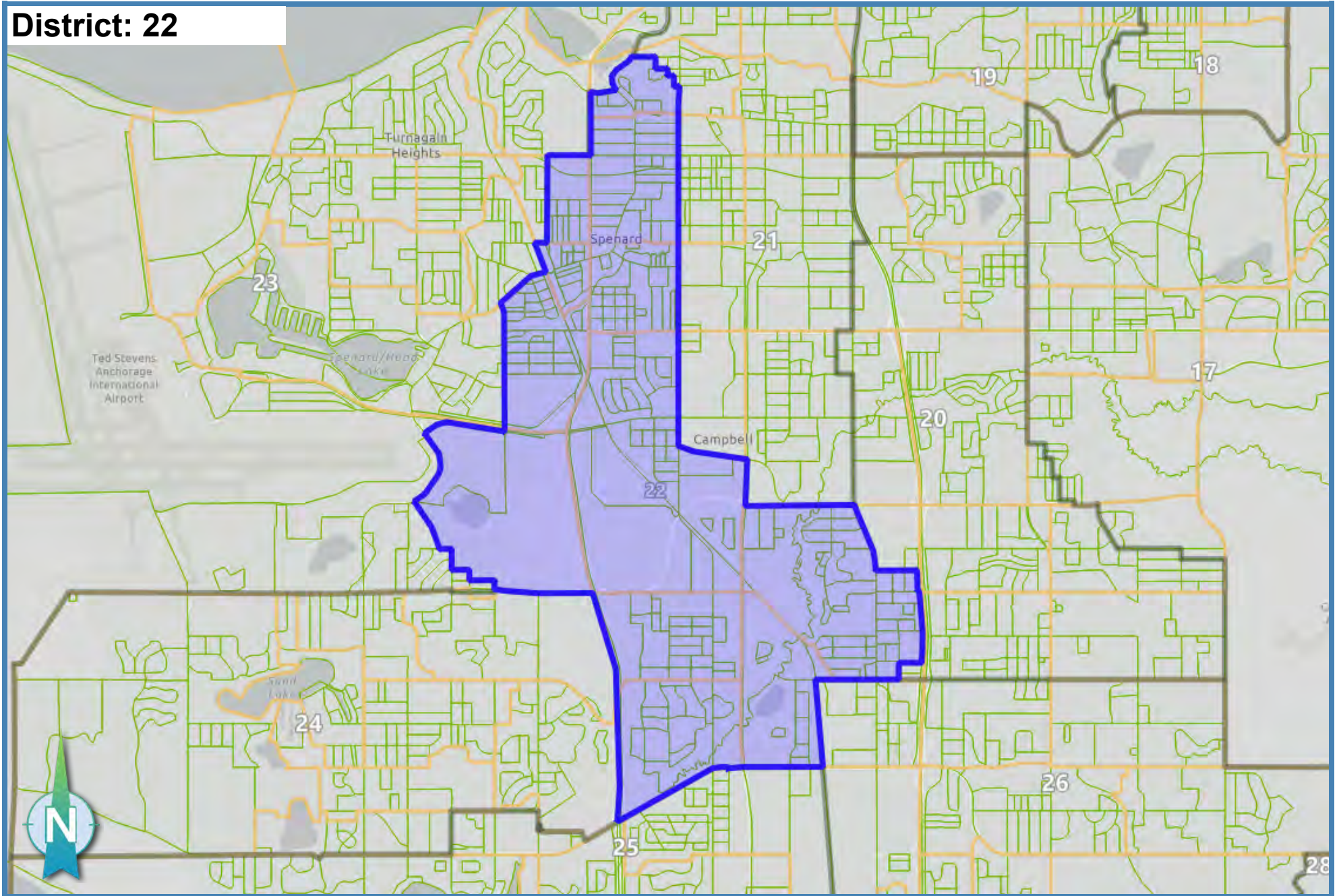


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.07 %

Total Population: **18,322**

District: 22

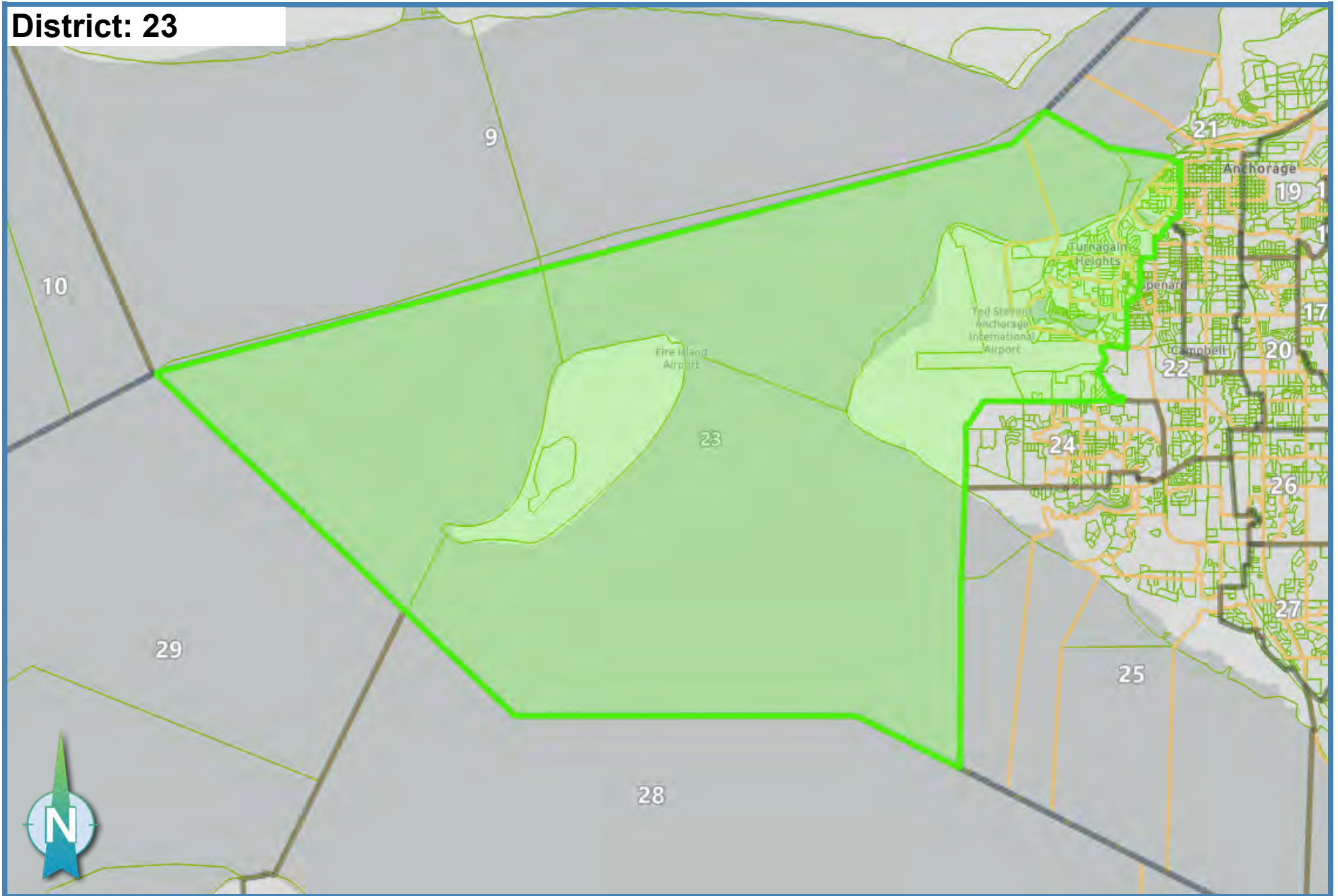


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.08 %

Total Population: **18,349**

District: 23

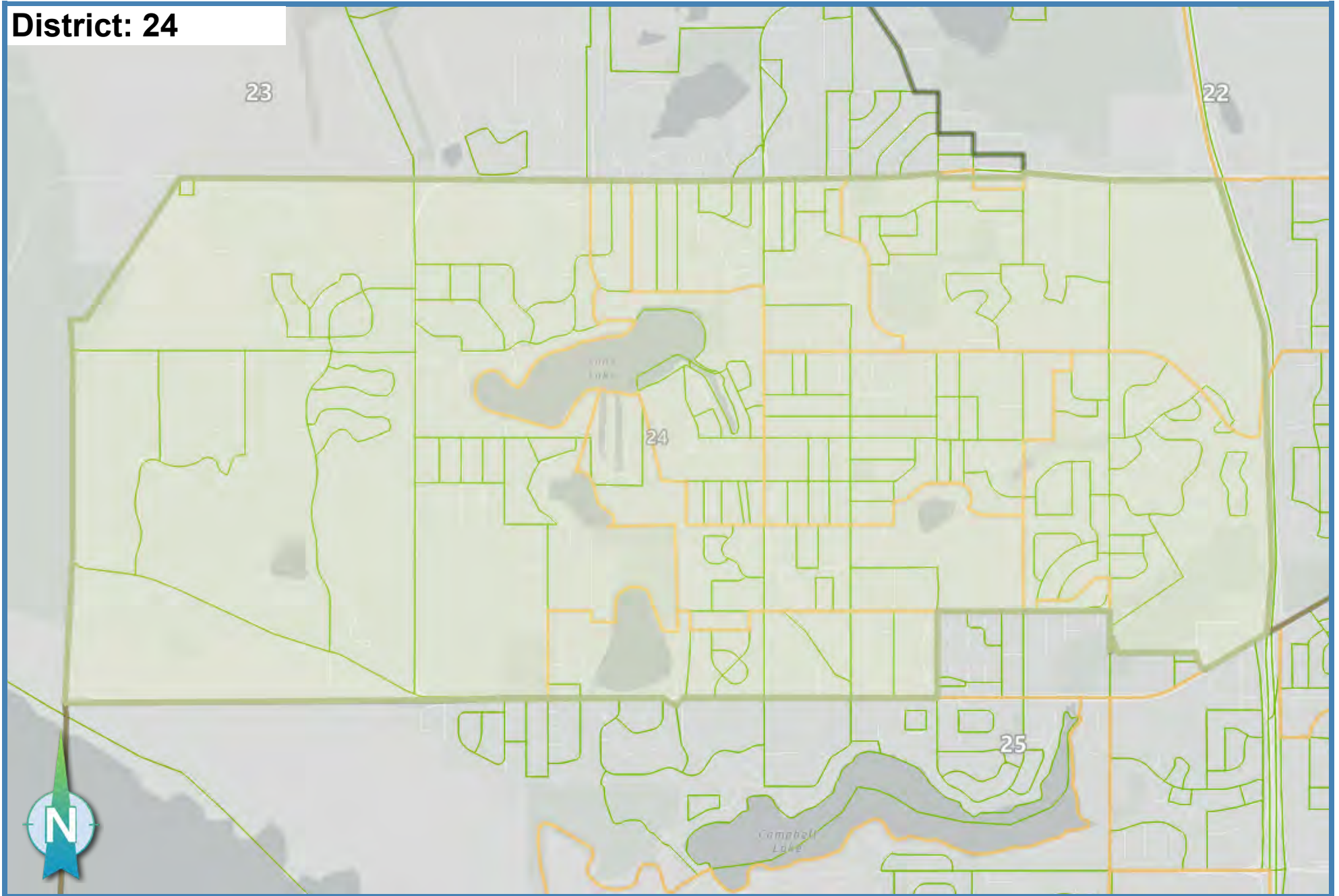


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.01 %

Total Population: **18,333**

District: 24

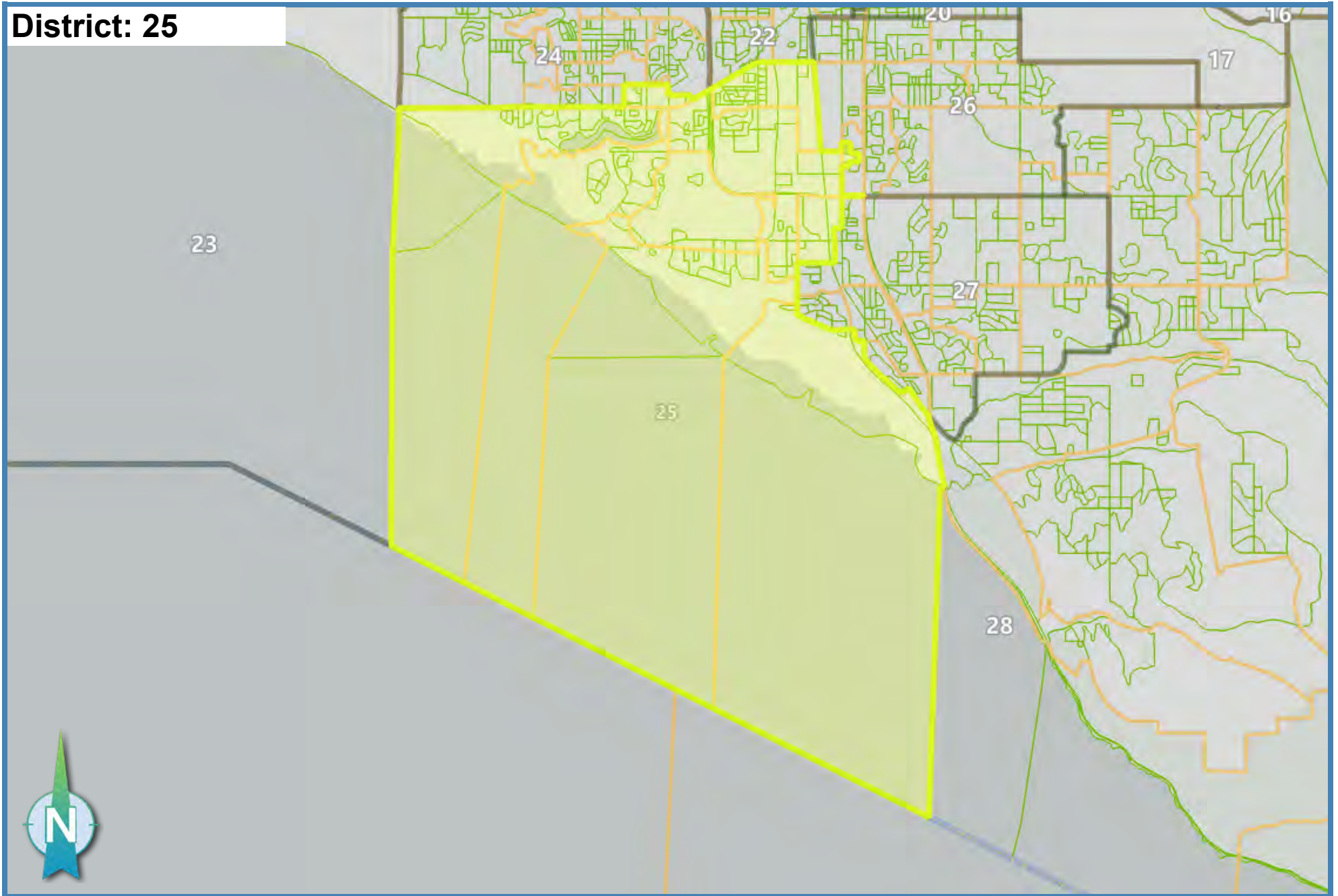


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.05 %

Total Population: **18,344**

District: 25

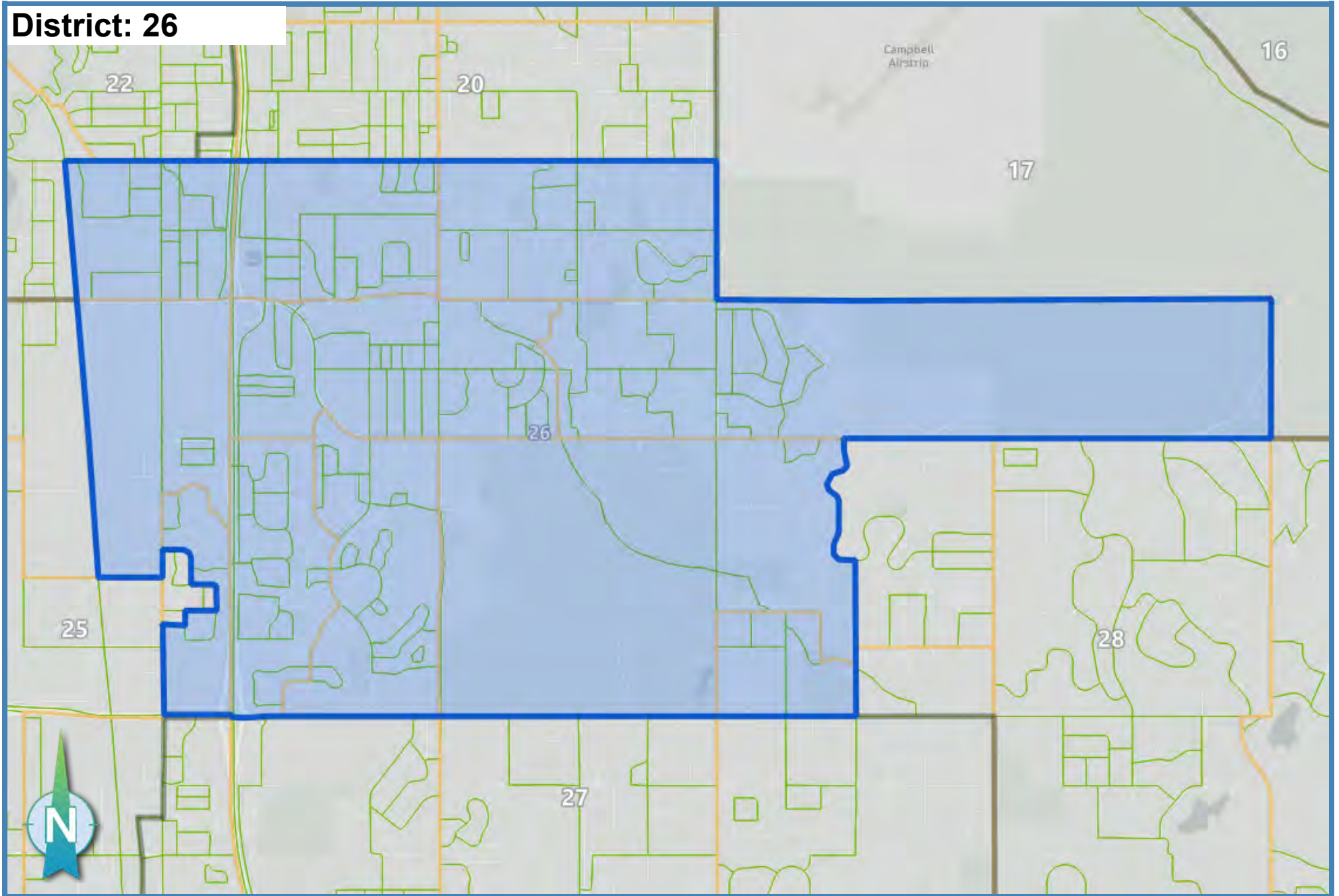


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.00 %

Total Population: **18,334**

District: 26

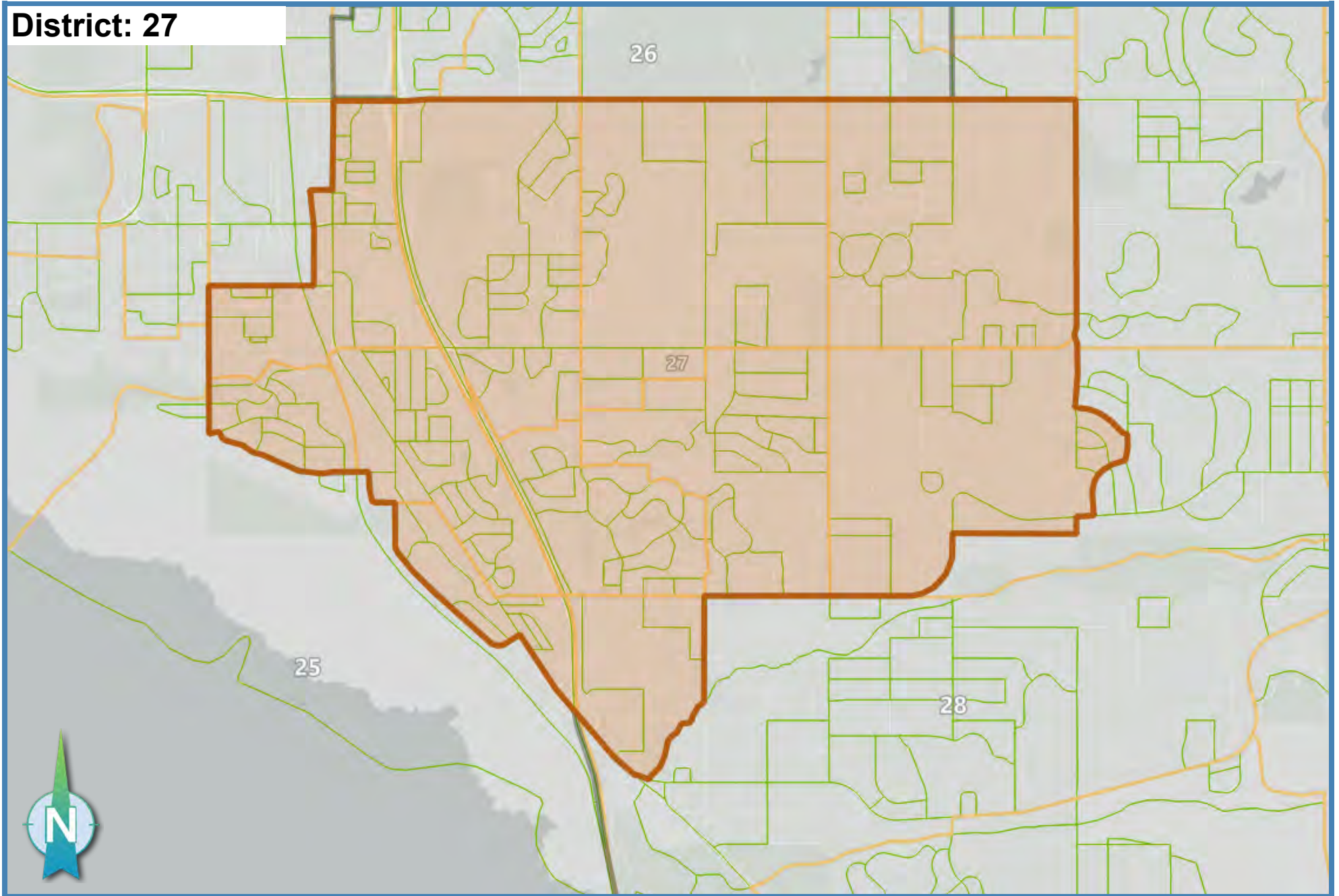


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.01 %

Total Population: **18,336**

District: 27

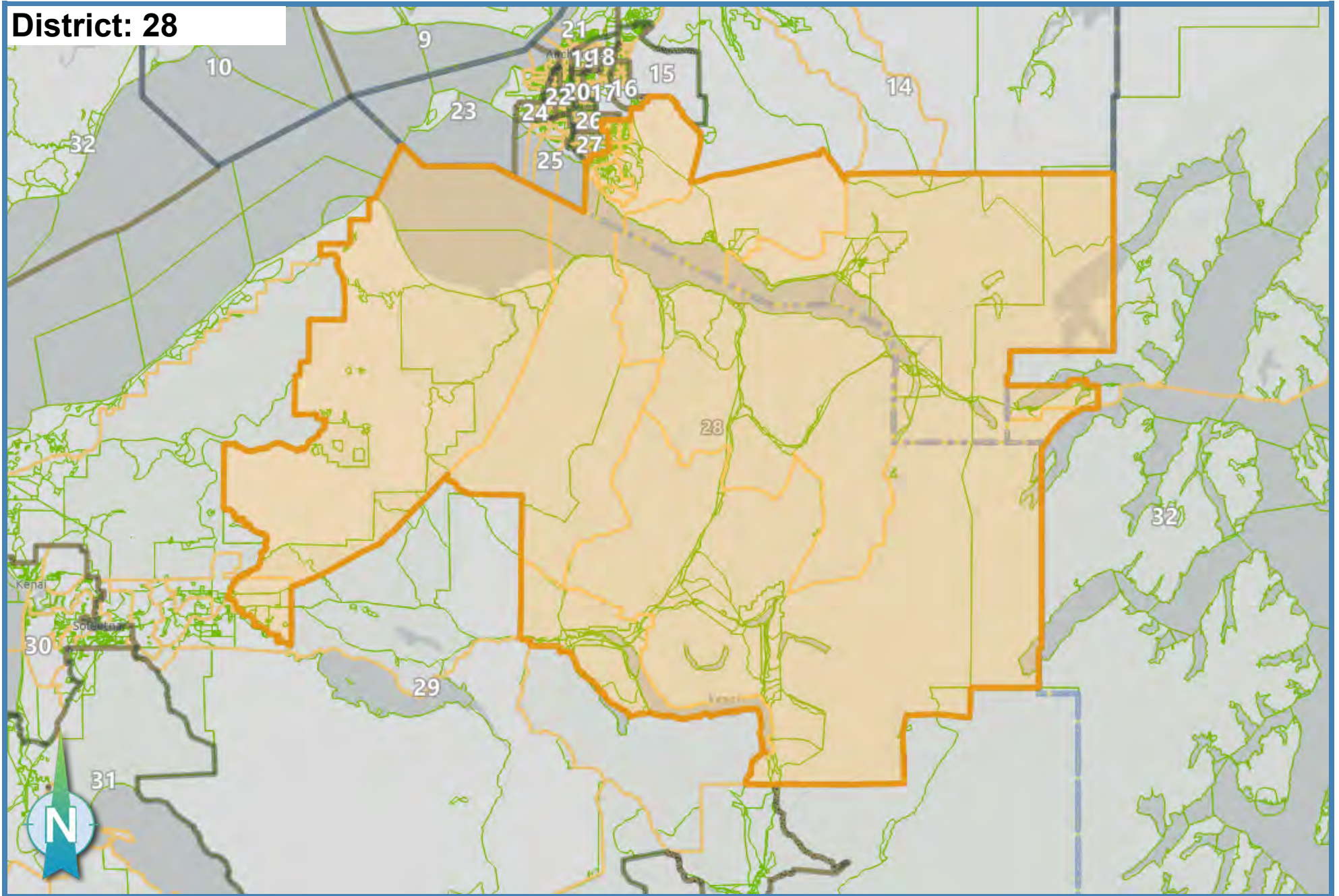


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.02 %

Total Population: **18,338**

District: 28

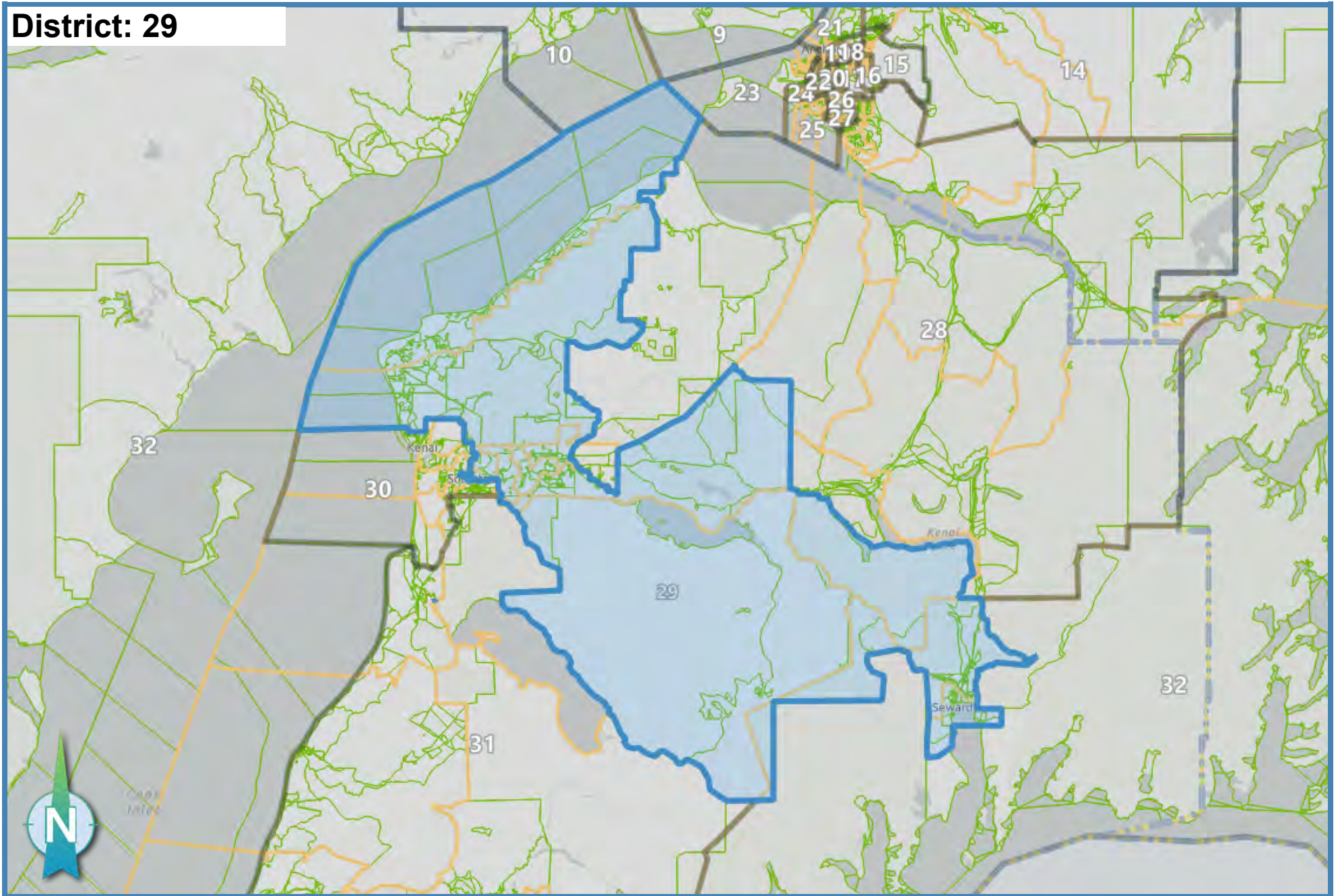


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.00 %

Total Population: **18,335**

District: 29

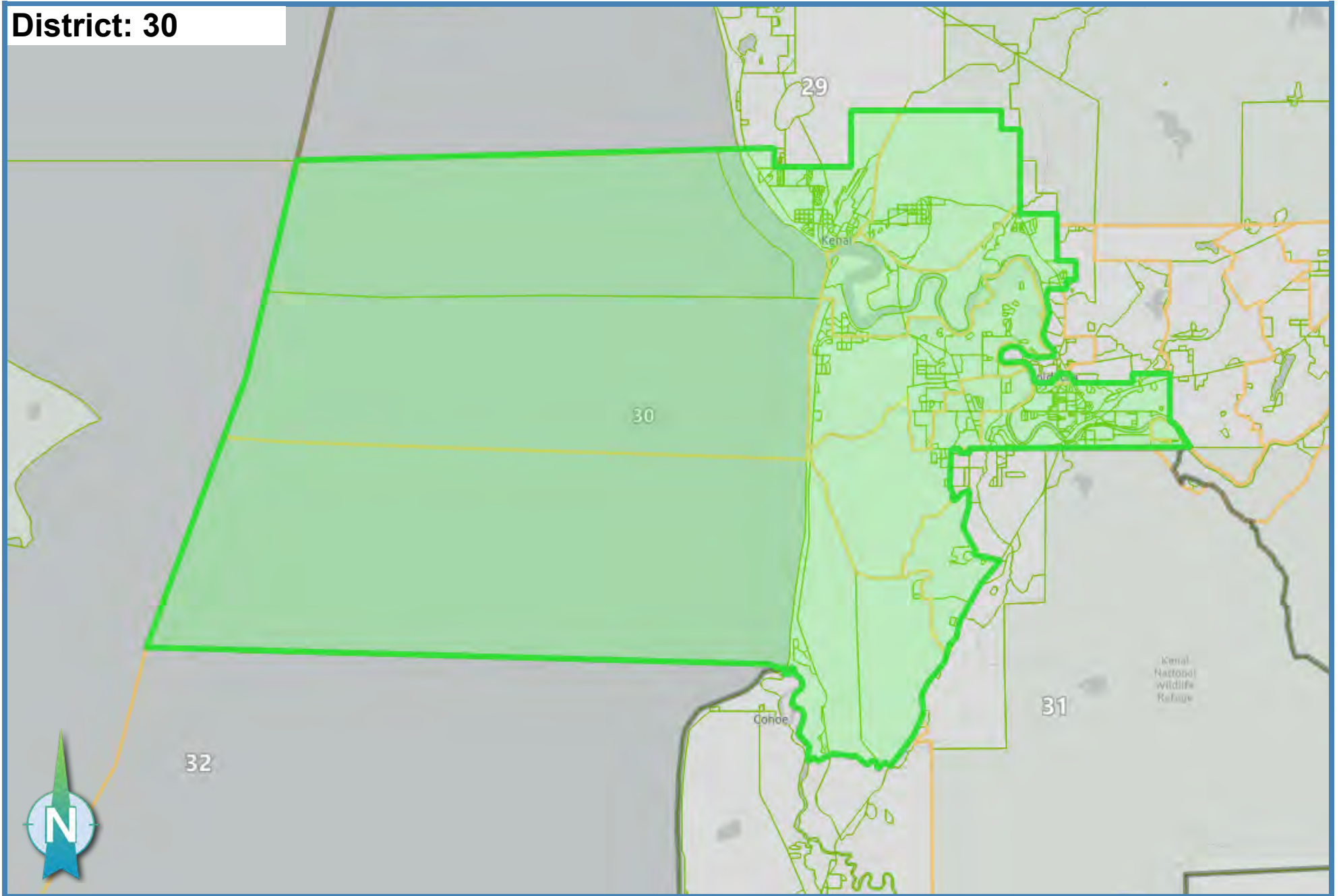


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 1.45 %

Total Population: **18,601**

District: 30

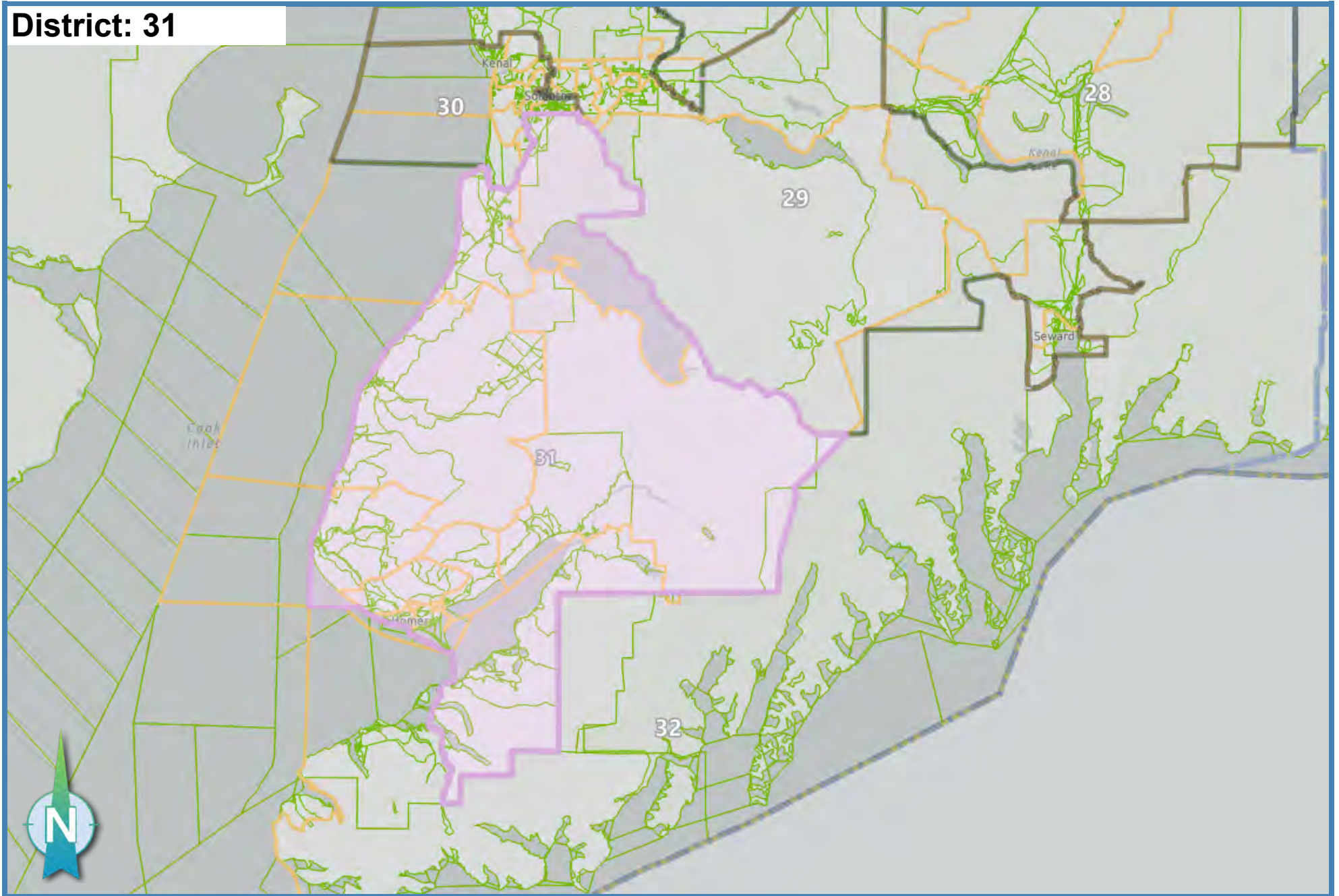


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 1.48 %

Total Population: **18,606**

District: 31

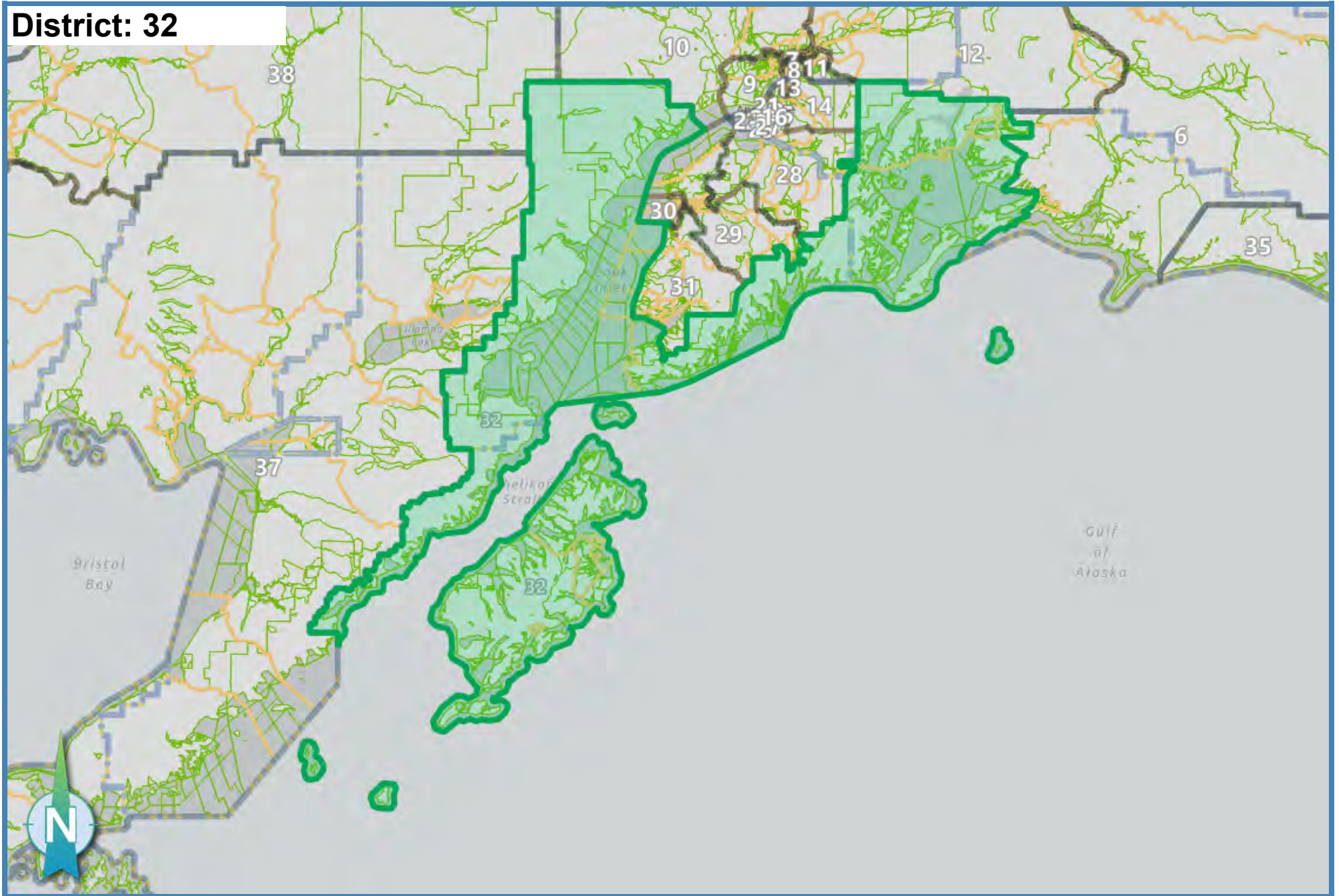


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 1.46 %

Total Population: **18,602**

District: 32

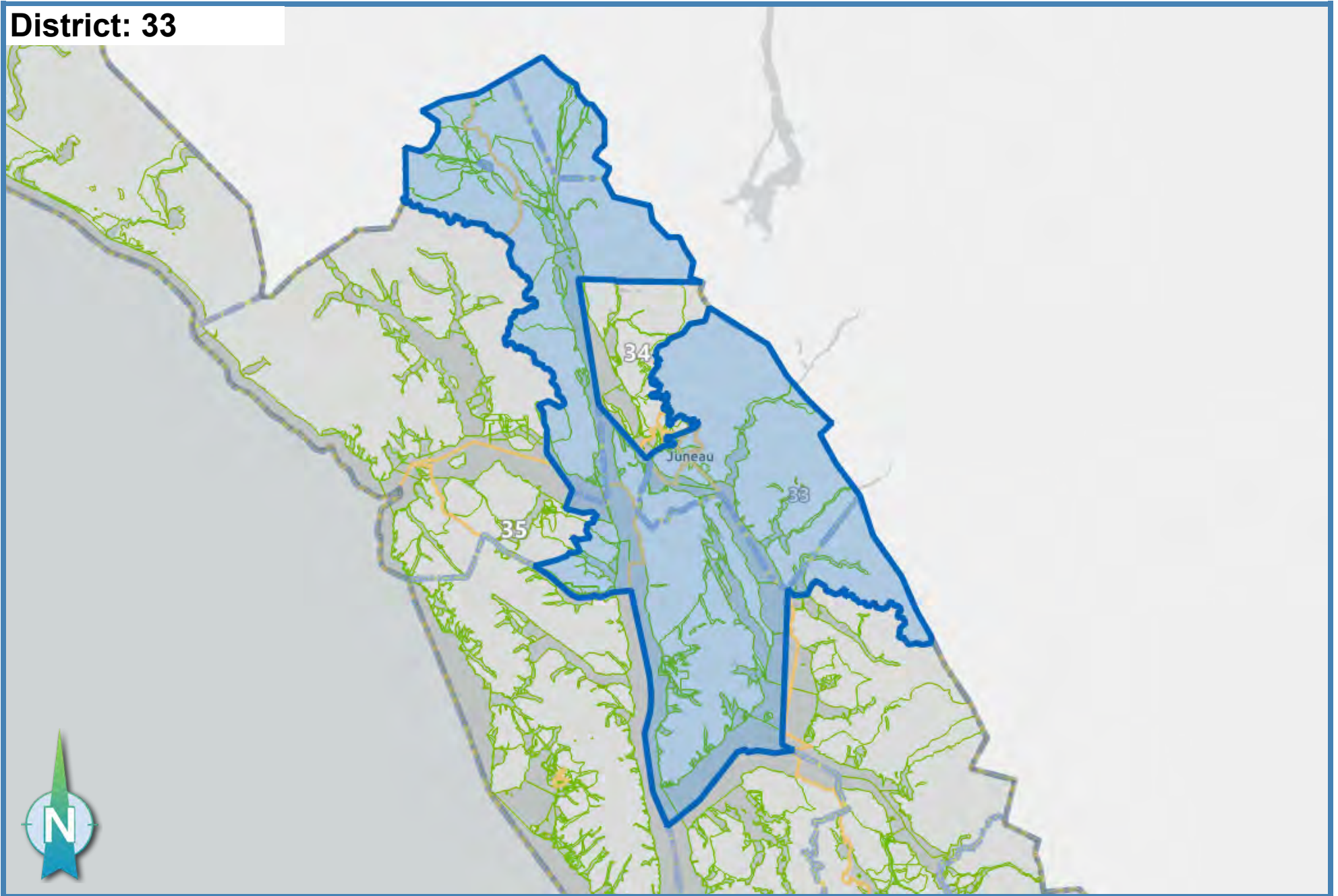


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.27 %

Total Population: **18,385**

District: 33

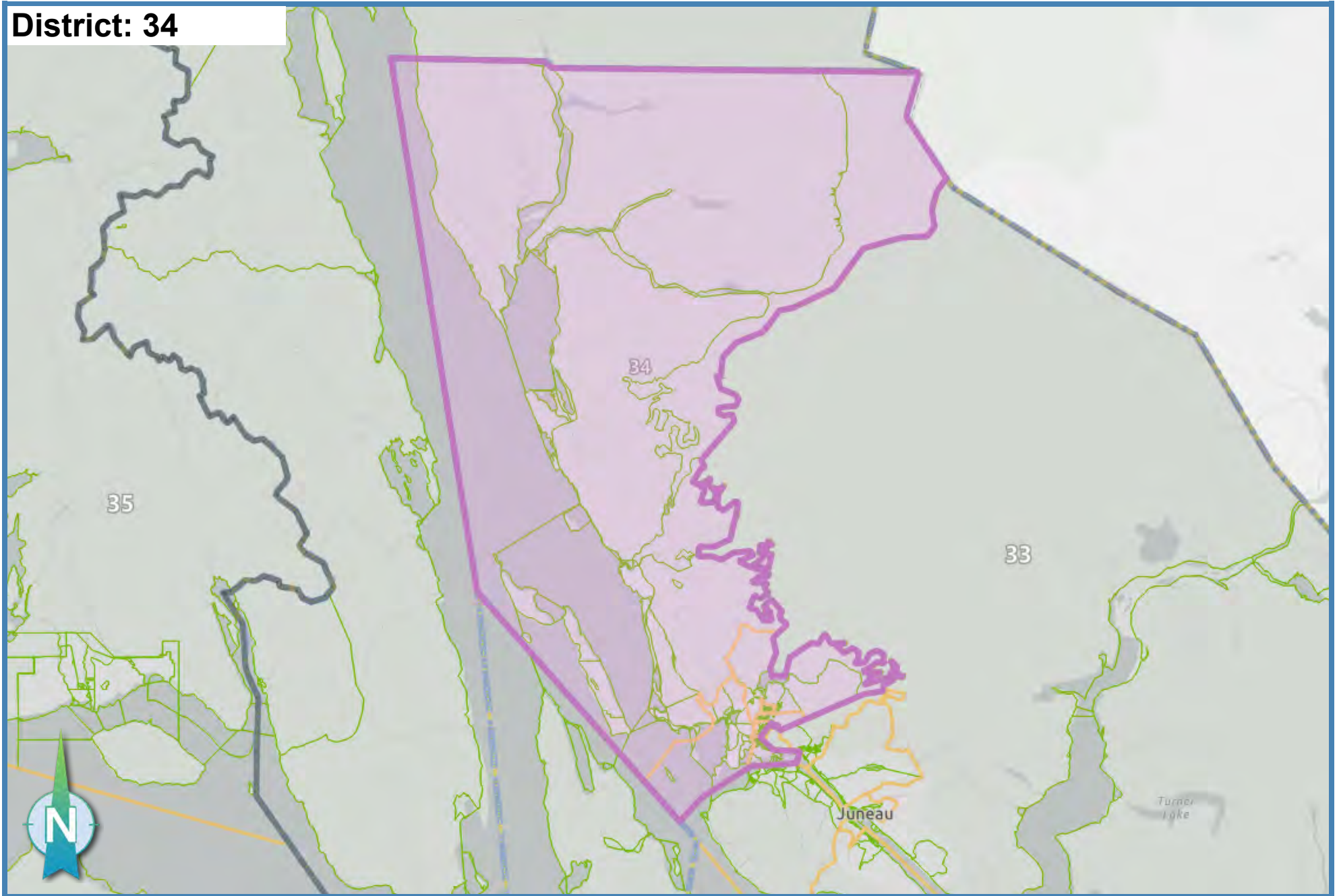


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -1.35 %

Total Population: **18,087**

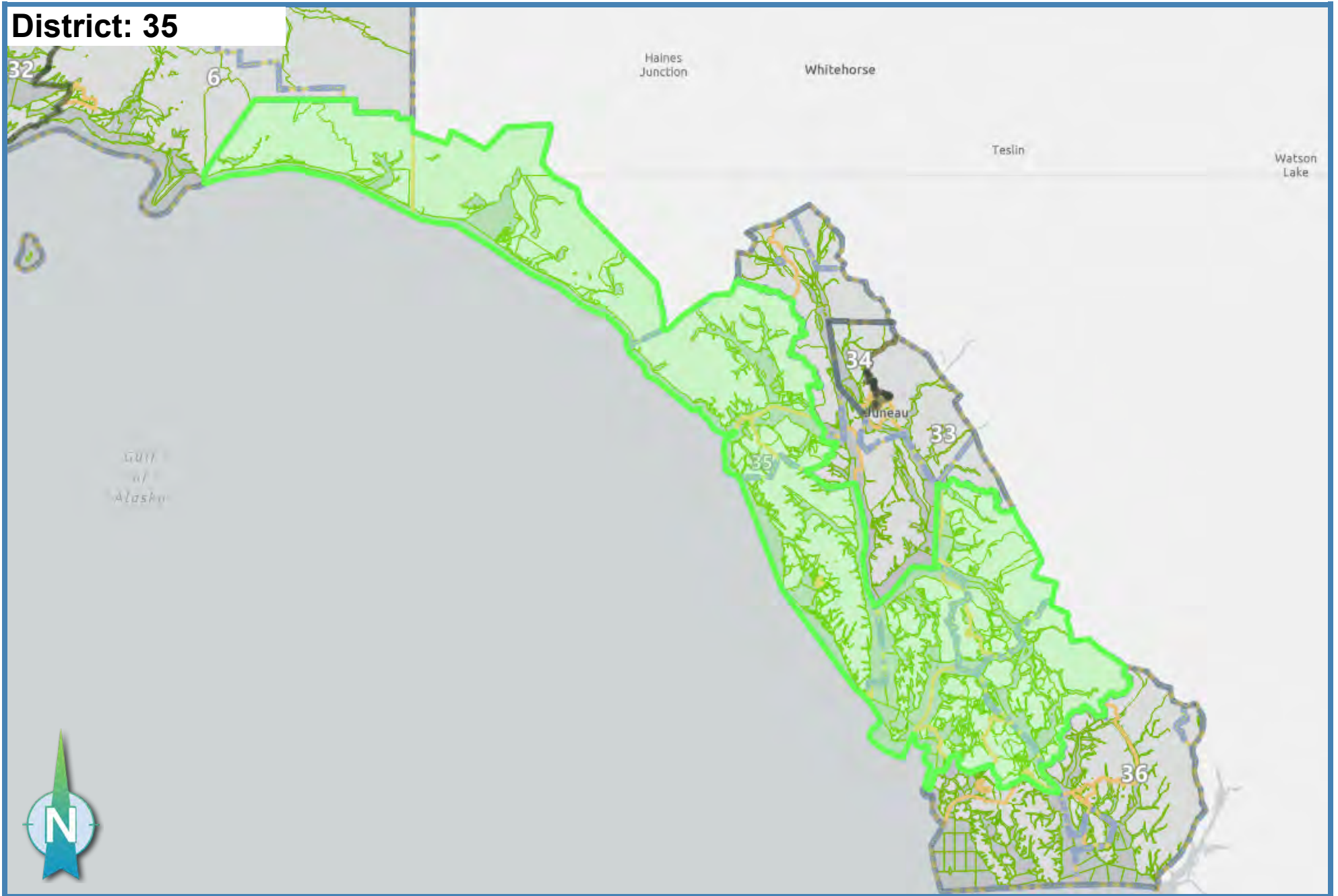
District: 34



Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -1.44 %

Total Population: **18,071**

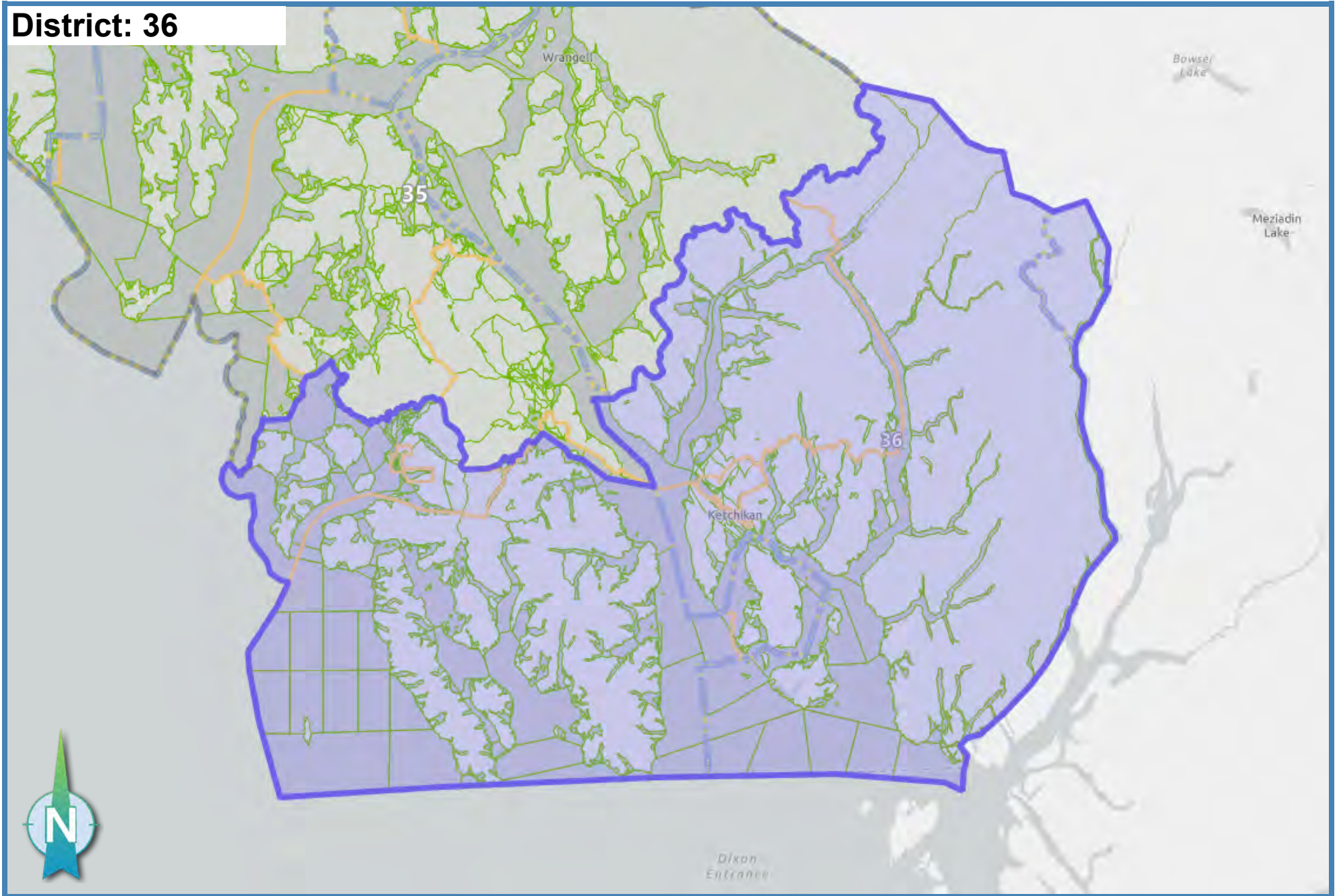


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -1.44 %

Total Population: **18,071**

District: 36



Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -1.52 %

Total Population: **18,057**

District: 37

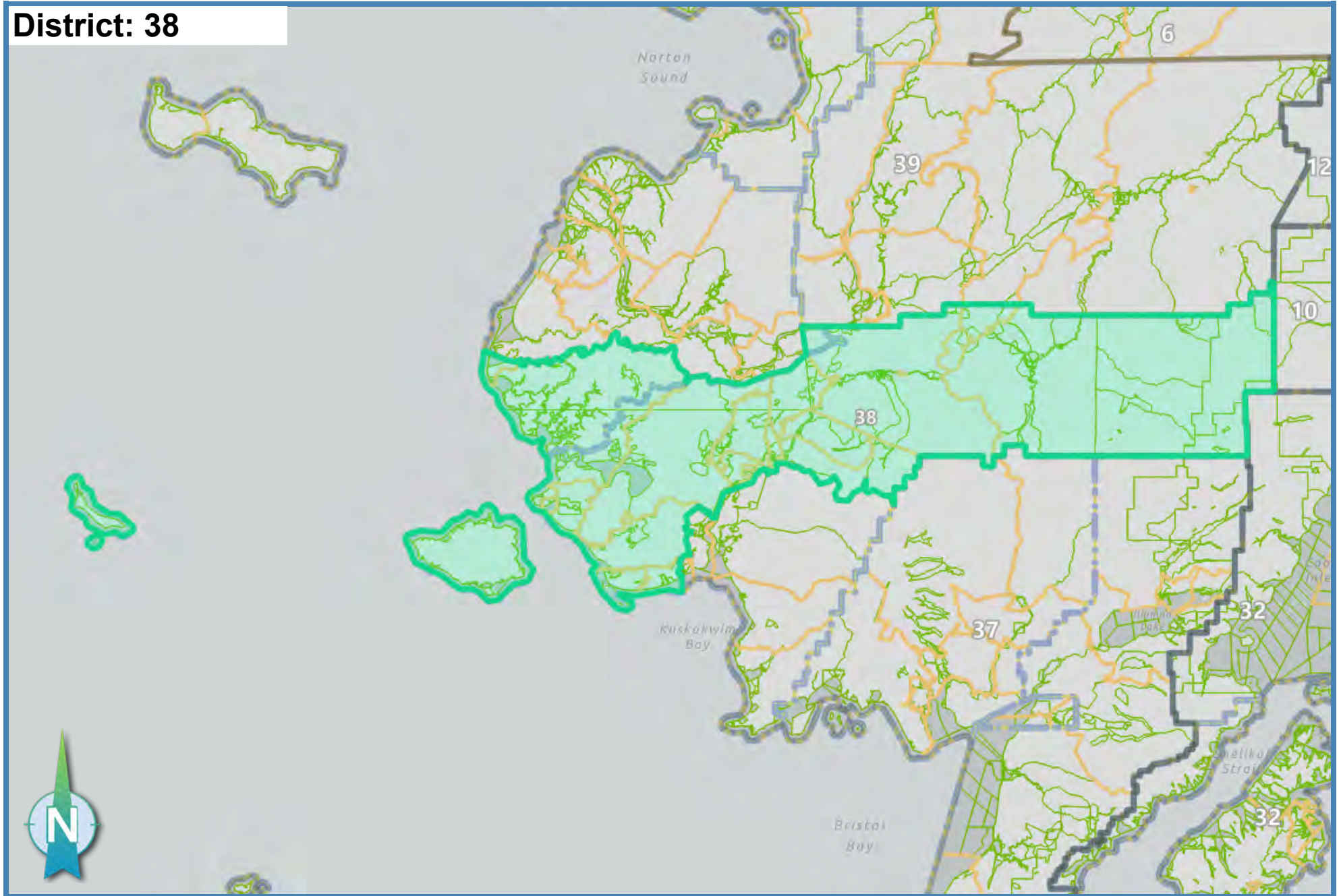


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.28 %

Total Population: **18,284**

District: 38

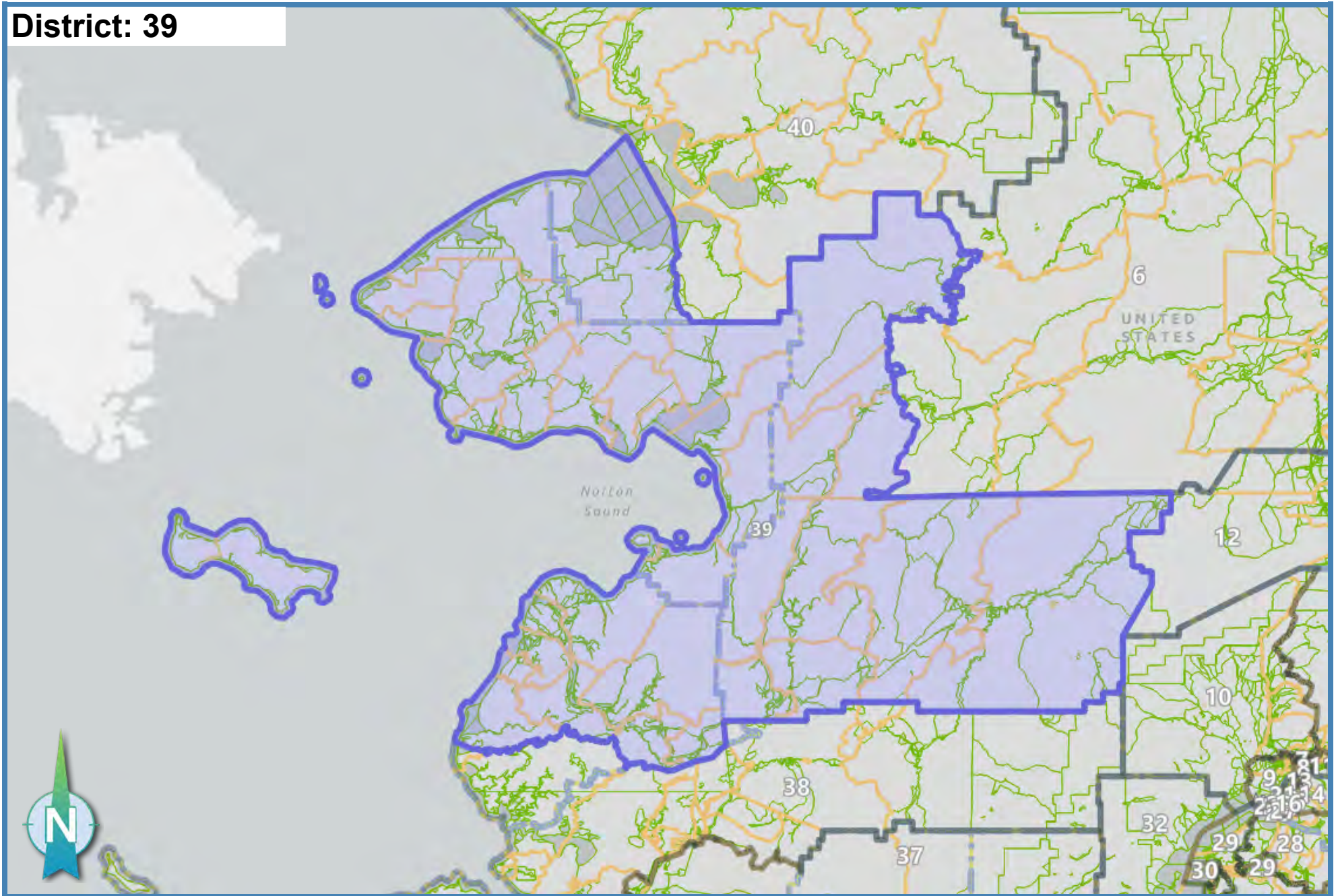


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 1.16 %

Total Population: **18,547**

District: 39

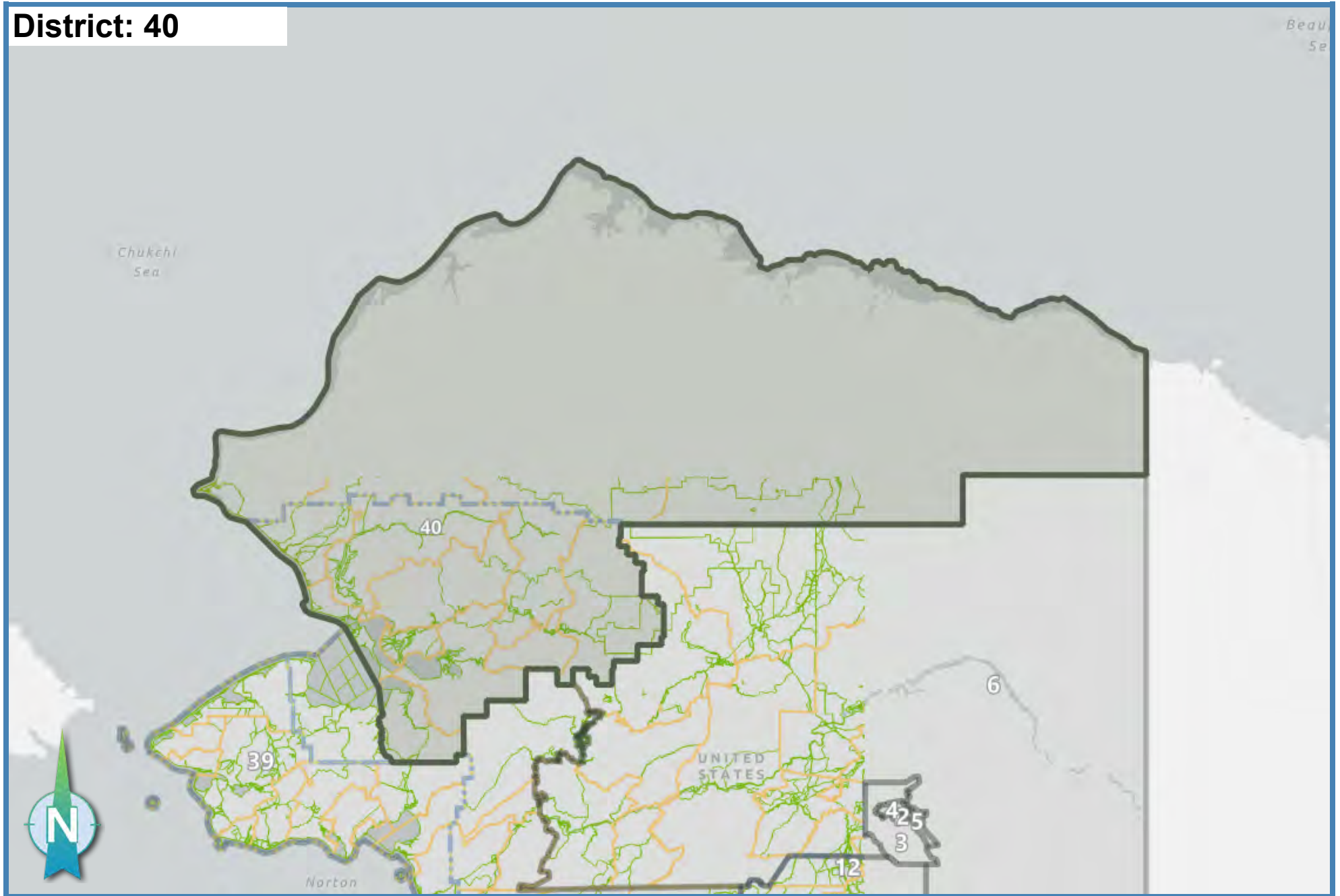


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -1.05 %

Total Population: **18,143**

District: 40



Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 1.62 %

Total Population: **18,631**

Senate Minority Caucus Map 2021: District Population and Deviation

DISTRICT	Total Population Tabulation			
	All Persons	Target	Dev.	Difference
1	18,336	18,335	0.01%	1
2	18,331	18,335	-0.02%	-4
3	18,334	18,335	0.00%	-1
4	18,351	18,335	0.09%	16
5	18,337	18,335	0.01%	2
6	18,333	18,335	-0.01%	-2
7	18,291	18,335	-0.24%	-44
8	18,336	18,335	0.01%	1
9	18,314	18,335	-0.11%	-21
10	18,301	18,335	-0.18%	-34
11	18,332	18,335	-0.02%	-3
12	18,306	18,335	-0.16%	-29
13	18,335	18,335	0.00%	0
14	18,335	18,335	0.00%	0
15	18,348	18,335	0.07%	13
16	18,355	18,335	0.11%	20
17	18,337	18,335	0.01%	2
18	18,323	18,335	-0.06%	-12
19	18,340	18,335	0.03%	5
20	18,340	18,335	0.03%	5
21	18,322	18,335	-0.07%	-13
22	18,349	18,335	0.08%	14
23	18,333	18,335	-0.01%	-2
24	18,344	18,335	0.05%	9
25	18,334	18,335	0.00%	-1
26	18,336	18,335	0.01%	1
27	18,338	18,335	0.02%	3
28	18,335	18,335	0.00%	0
29	18,601	18,335	1.45%	266
30	18,606	18,335	1.48%	271
31	18,602	18,335	1.46%	267
32	18,385	18,335	0.27%	50
33	18,087	18,335	-1.35%	-248
34	18,071	18,335	-1.44%	-264
35	18,071	18,335	-1.44%	-264
36	18,057	18,335	-1.52%	-278
37	18,284	18,335	-0.28%	-51
38	18,547	18,335	1.16%	212
39	18,143	18,335	-1.05%	-192
40	18,631	18,335	1.62%	296
Assigned	733391			
Total Pop	733391			
Unassigned	0			

Table of Contents

- District: 1 3
- District: 2 4
- District: 3 5
- District: 4 6
- District: 5 7
- District: 6 8
- District: 7 9
- District: 8 10
- District: 9 **REVISED** 11
- District: 10 12
- District: 11 13
- District: 12 14
- District: 13 15
- District: 14 16
- District: 15 17
- District: 16 18
- District: 17 19
- District: 18 20
- District: 19 21
- District: 20 22
- District: 21 23
- District: 22 24
- District: 23 25
- District: 24 26
- District: 25 27
- District: 26 28
- District: 27 29
- District: 28 30
- District: 29 31
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- District: 35 37
- District: 36 38
- District: 37 39
- District: 38 40

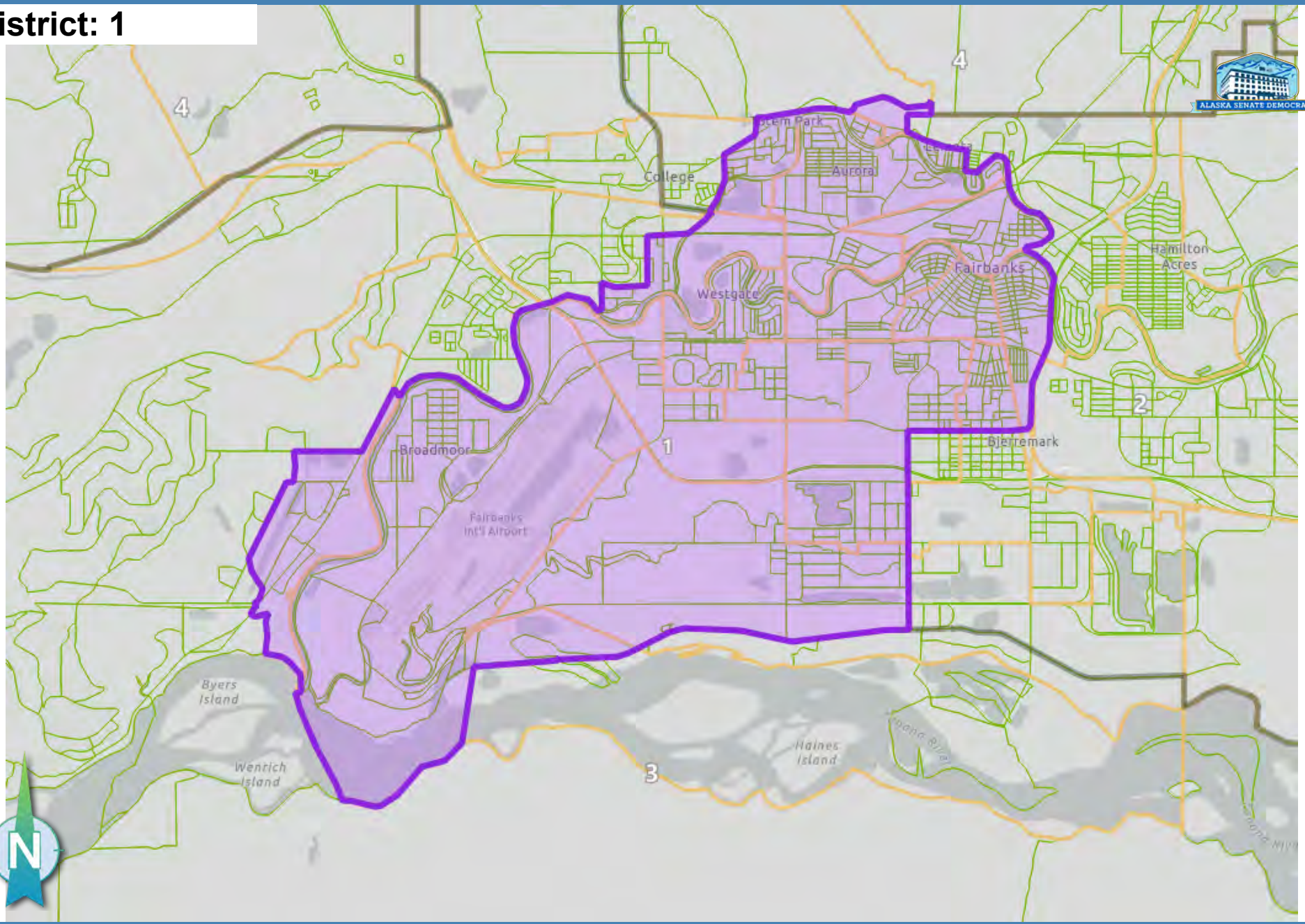


Senate Minority Caucus Map 9-19-21

District: 39 **REVISED**..... 41
District: 40 **REVISED**..... 42



District: 1

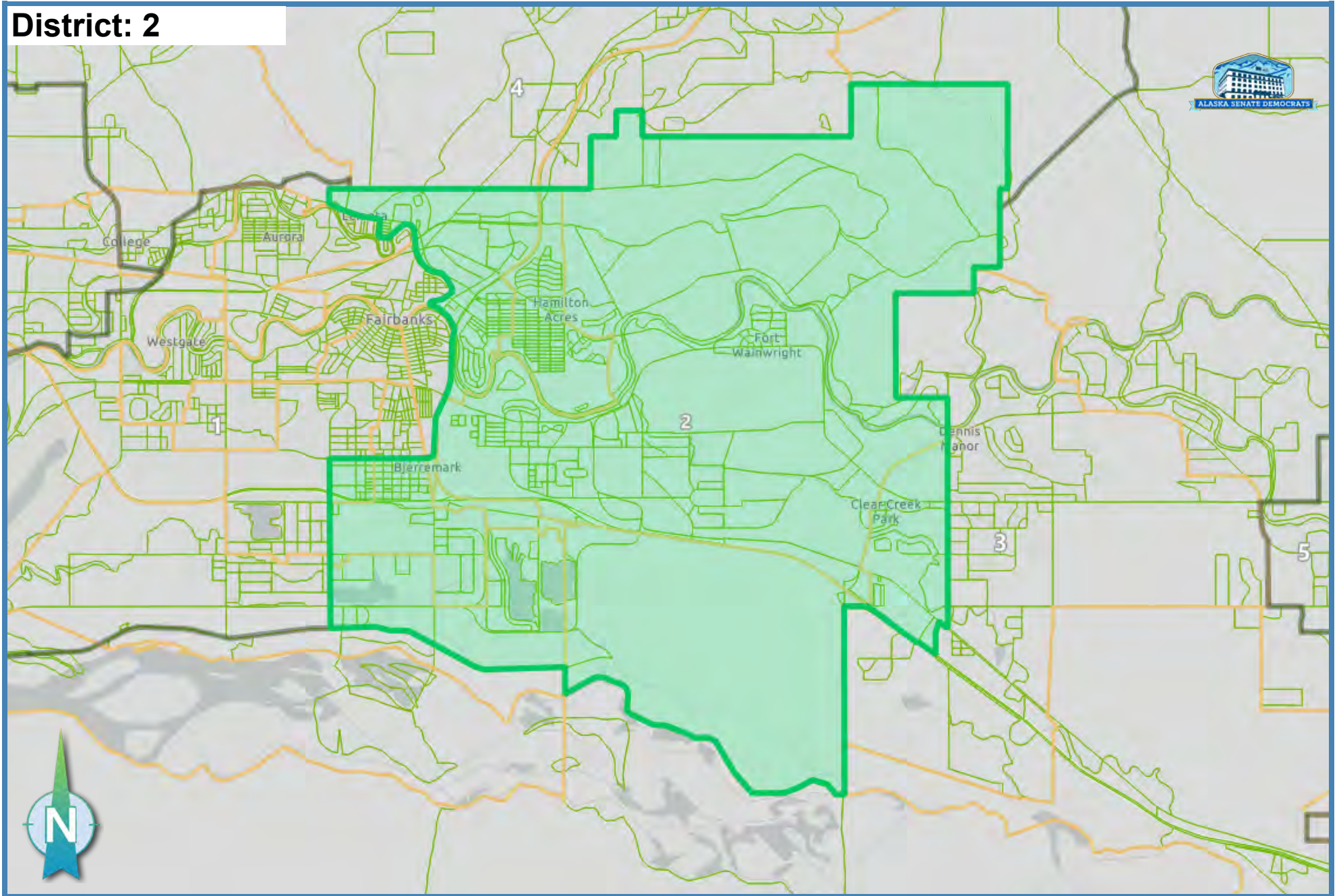


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.01 %

Total Population: 18,336

District: 2

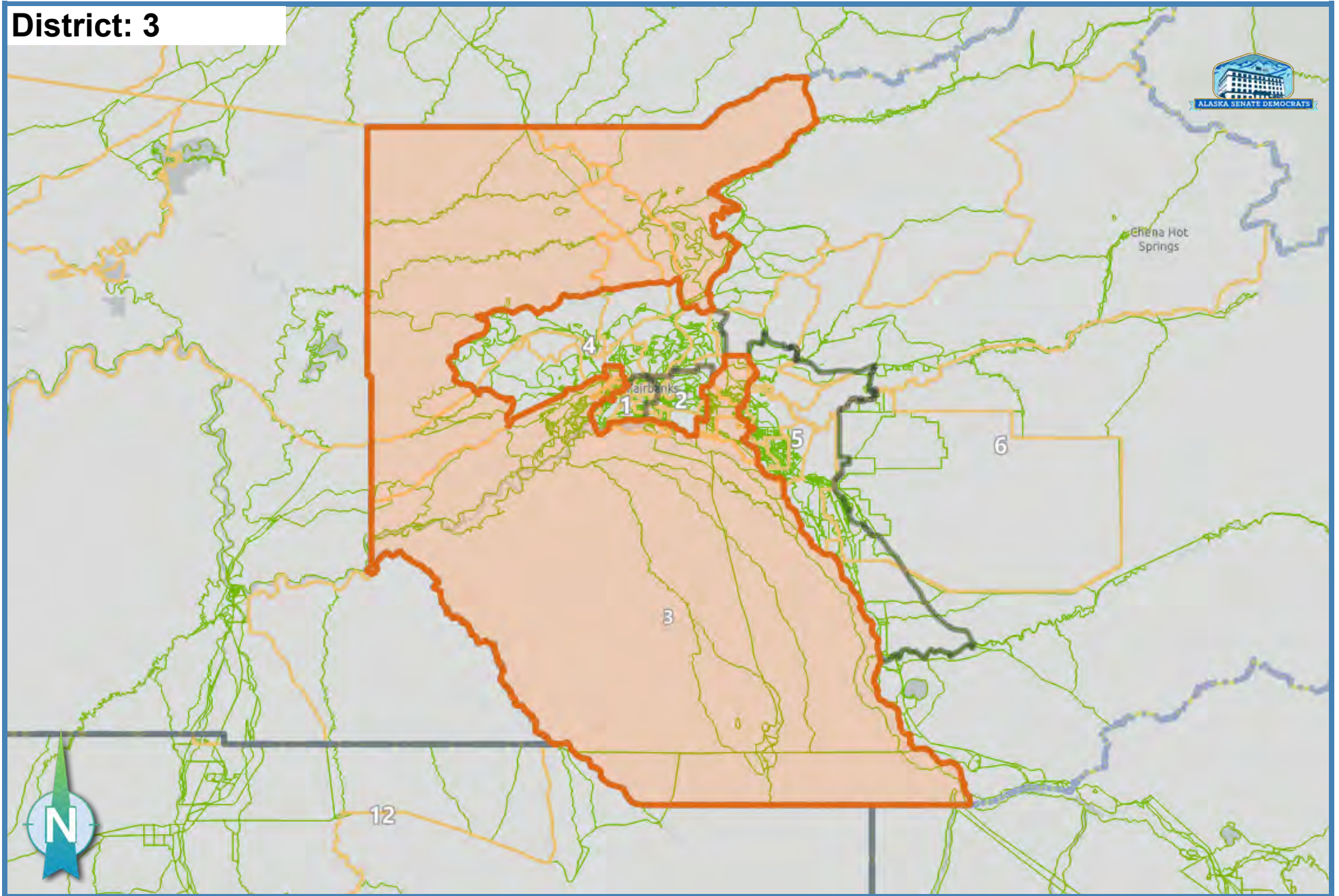


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.02 %

Total Population: 18,331

District: 3

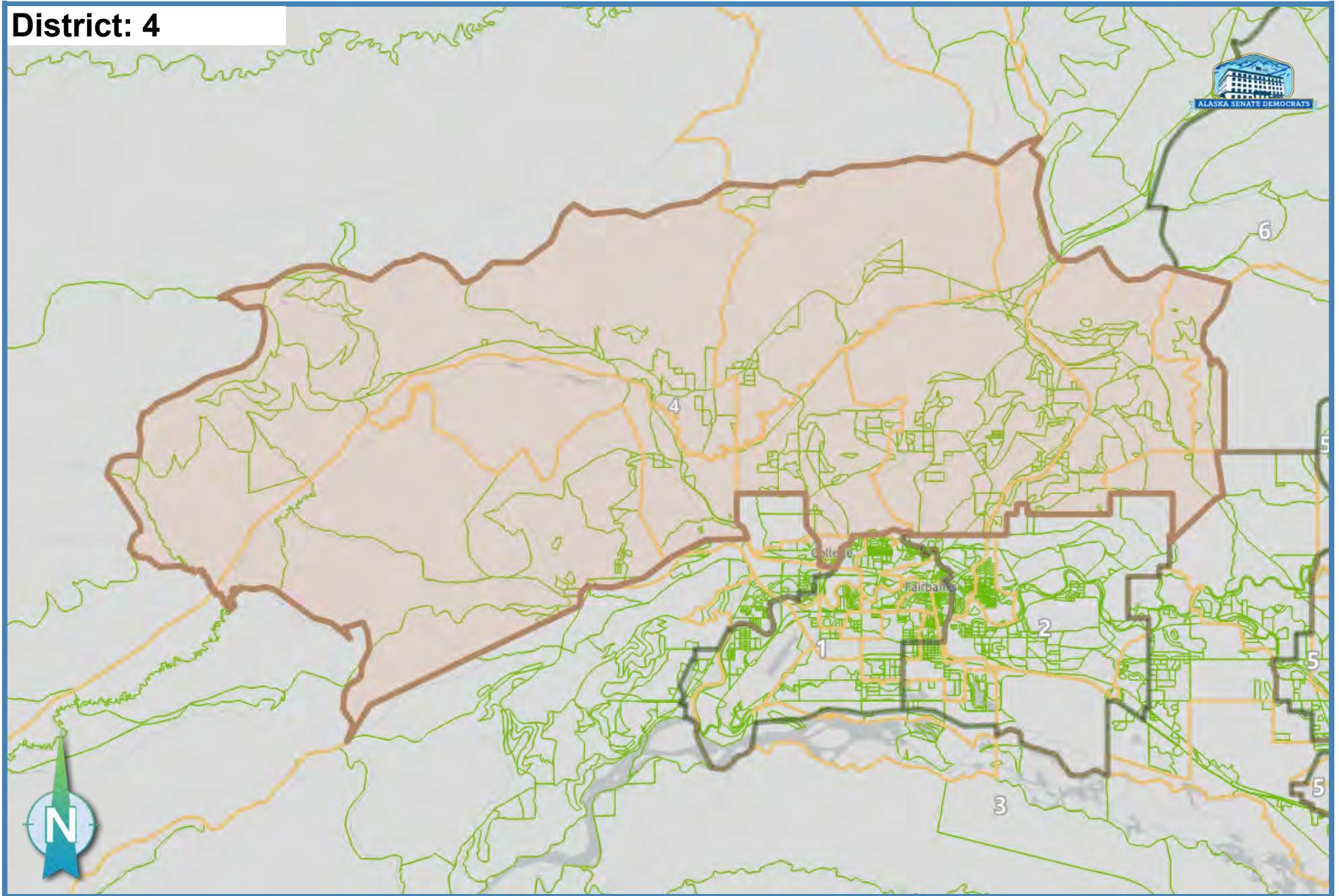


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.00 %

Total Population: **18,334**

District: 4

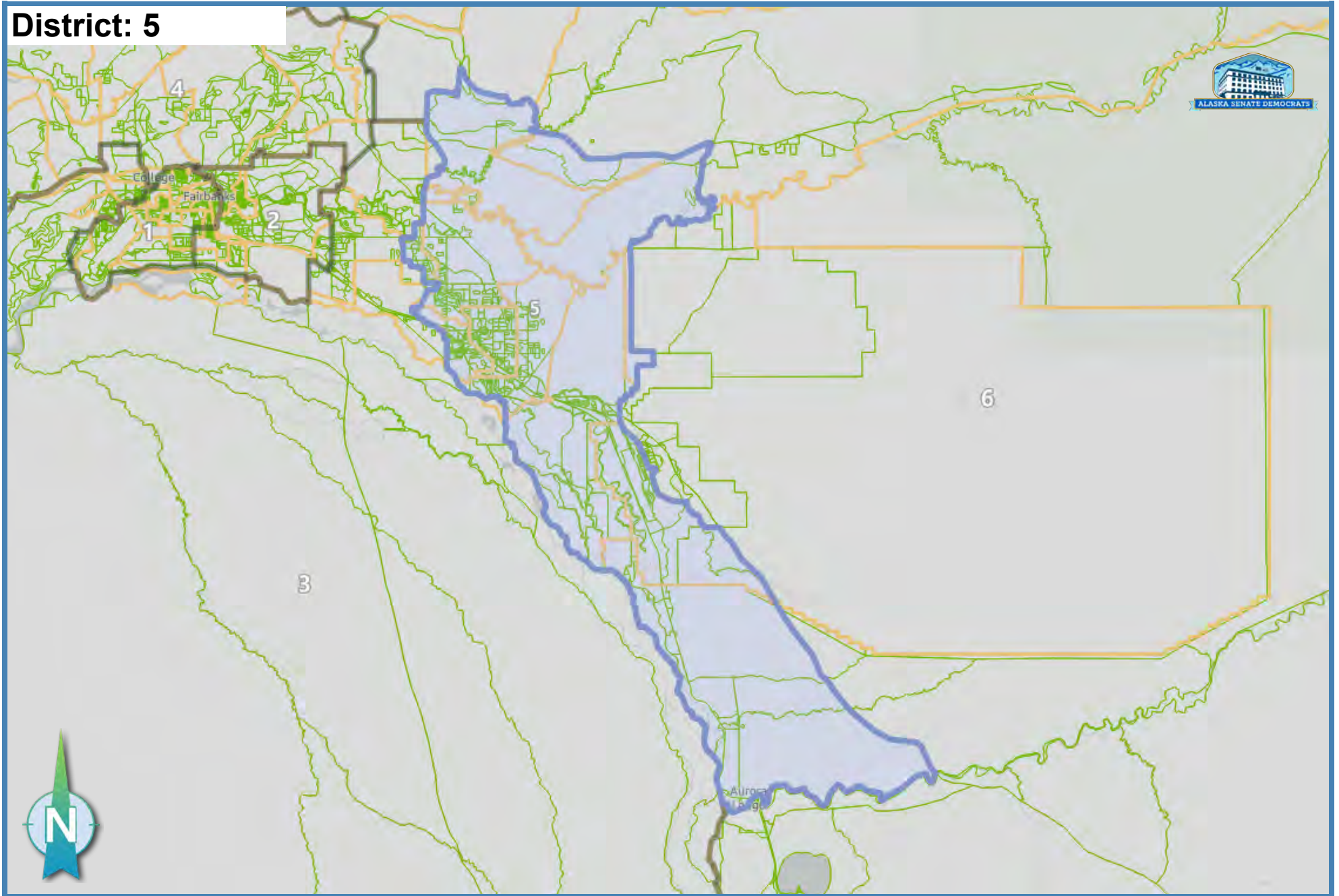


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.09 %

Total Population: **18,351**

District: 5

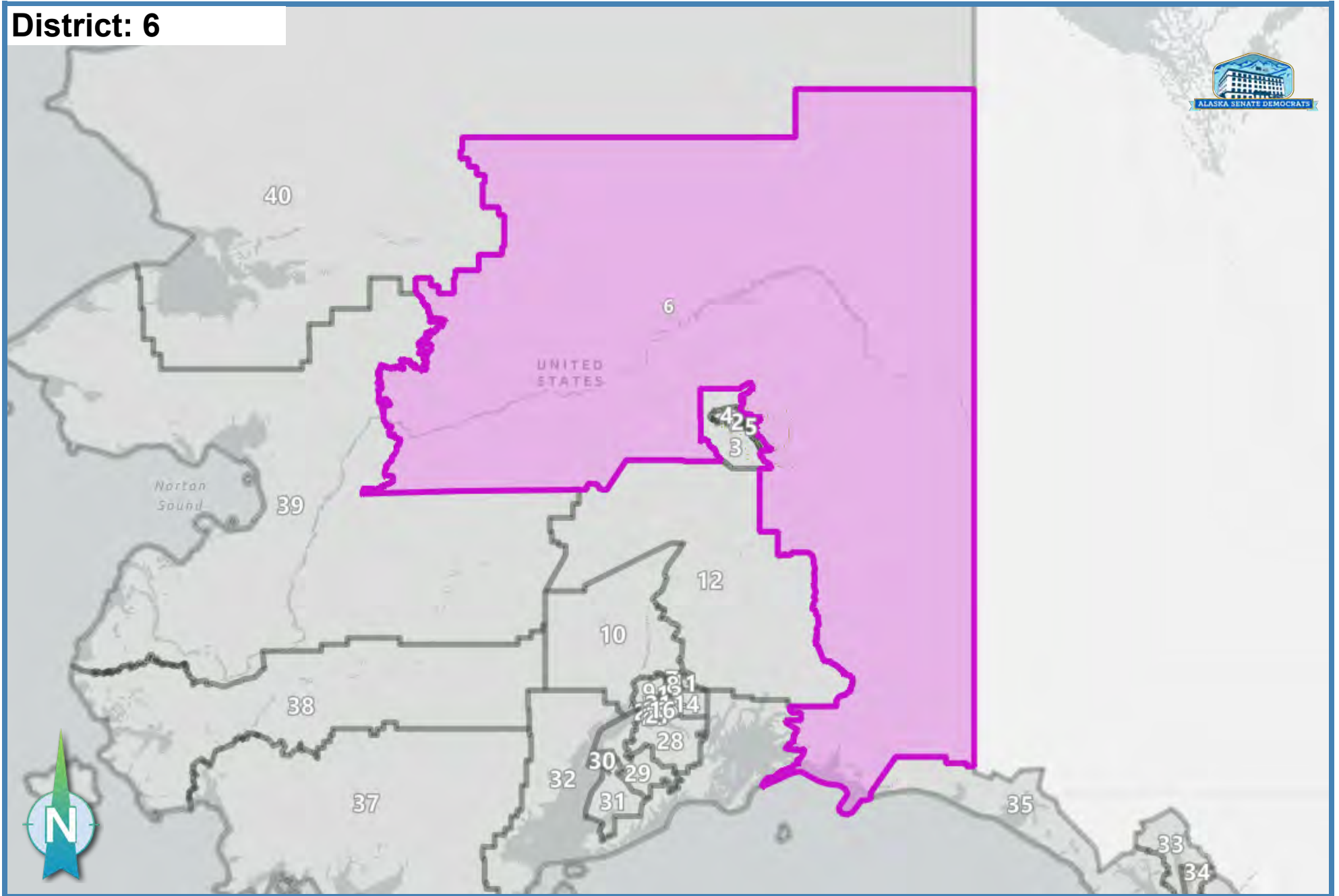


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.01 %

Total Population: **18,337**

District: 6

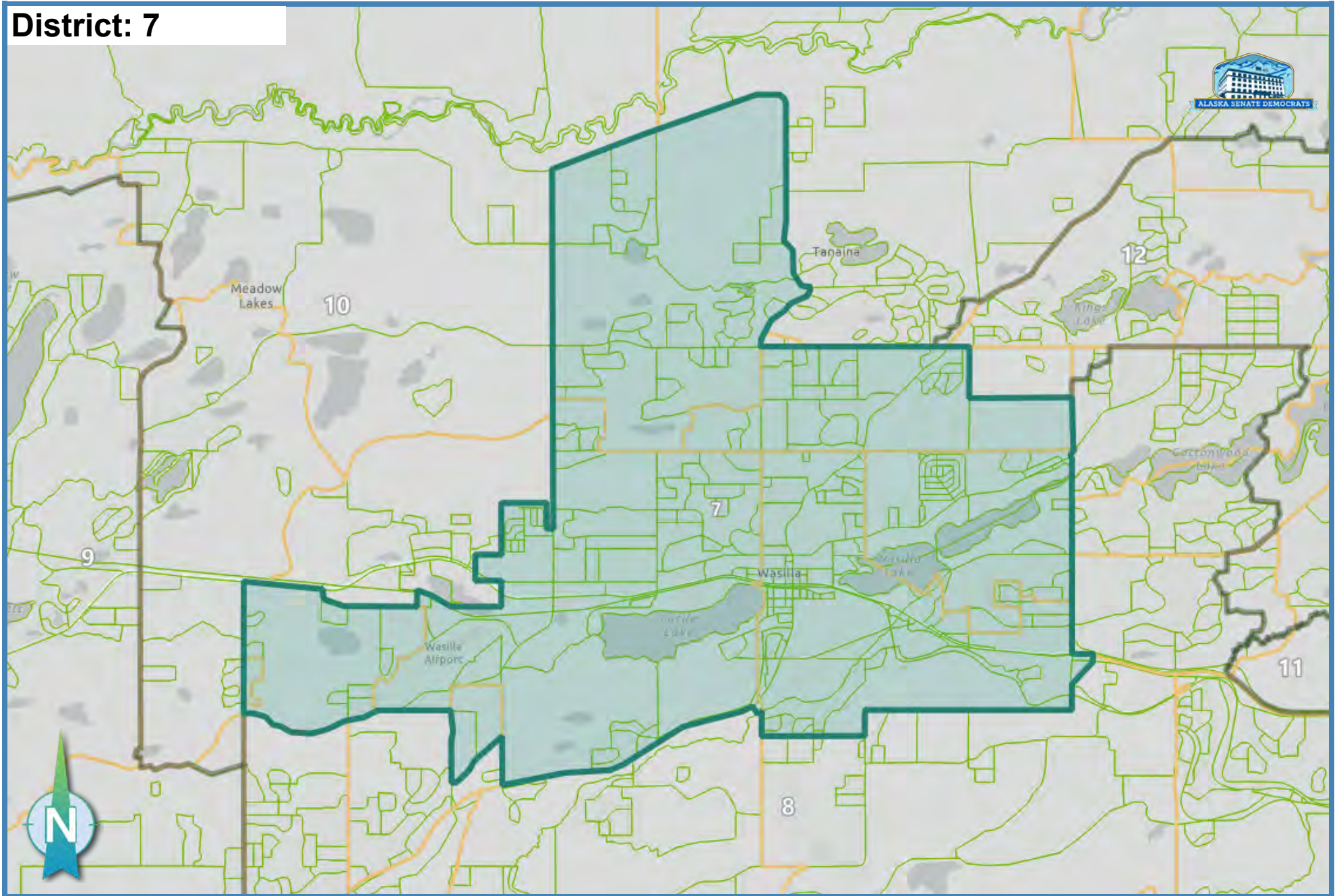


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.01 %

Total Population: 18,333

District: 7

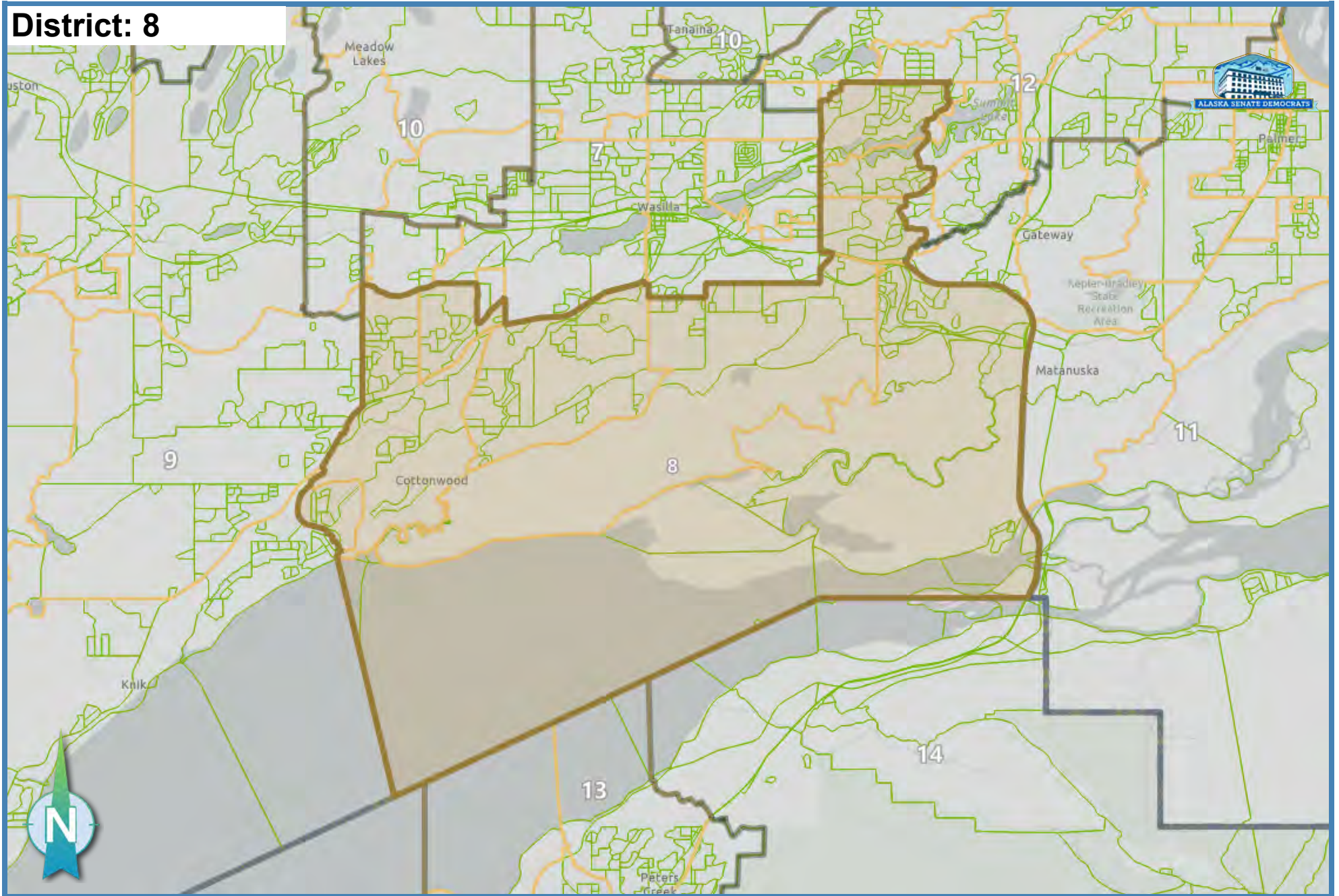


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.24 %

Total Population: 18,291

District: 8

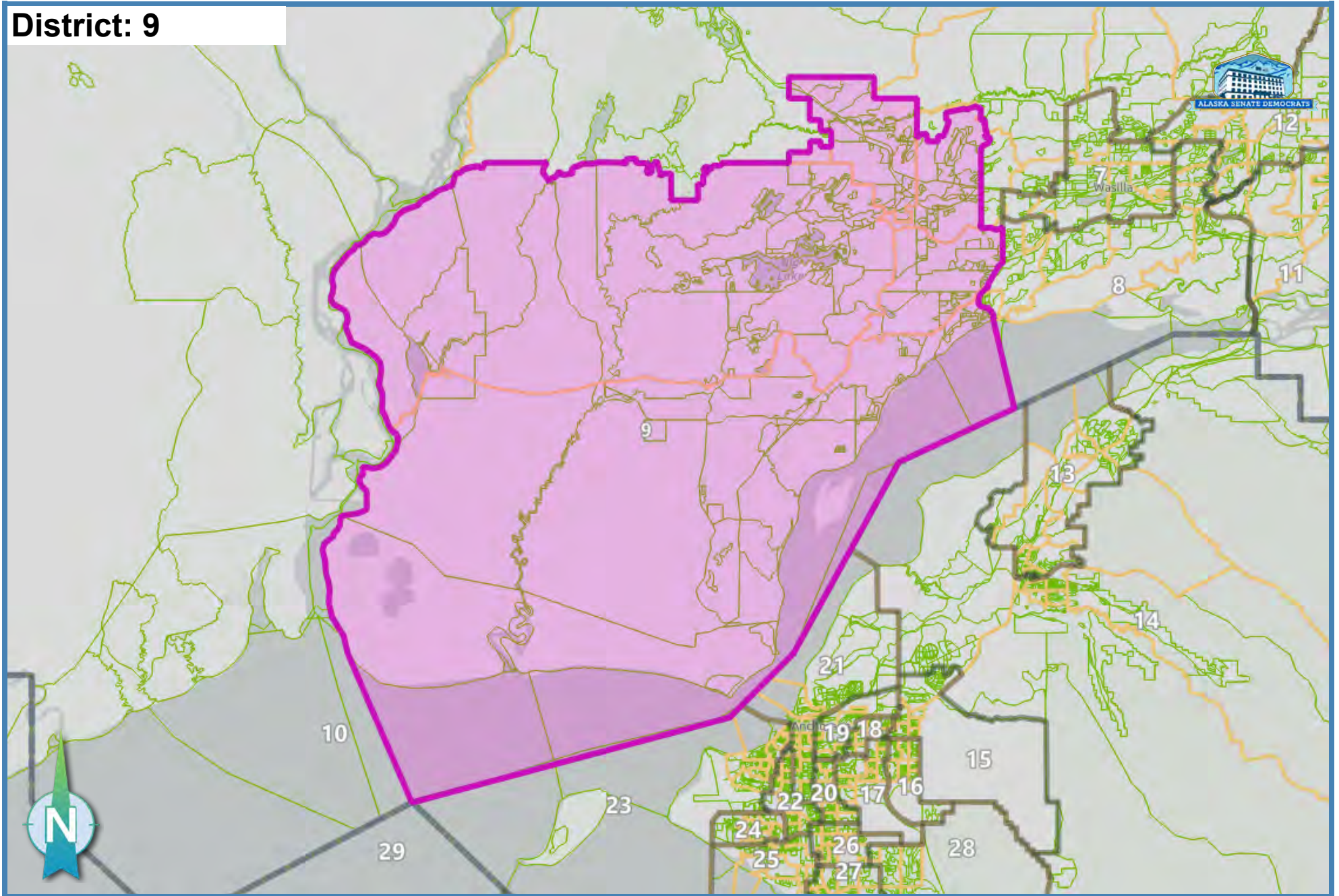


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.01 %

Total Population: 18,336

District: 9

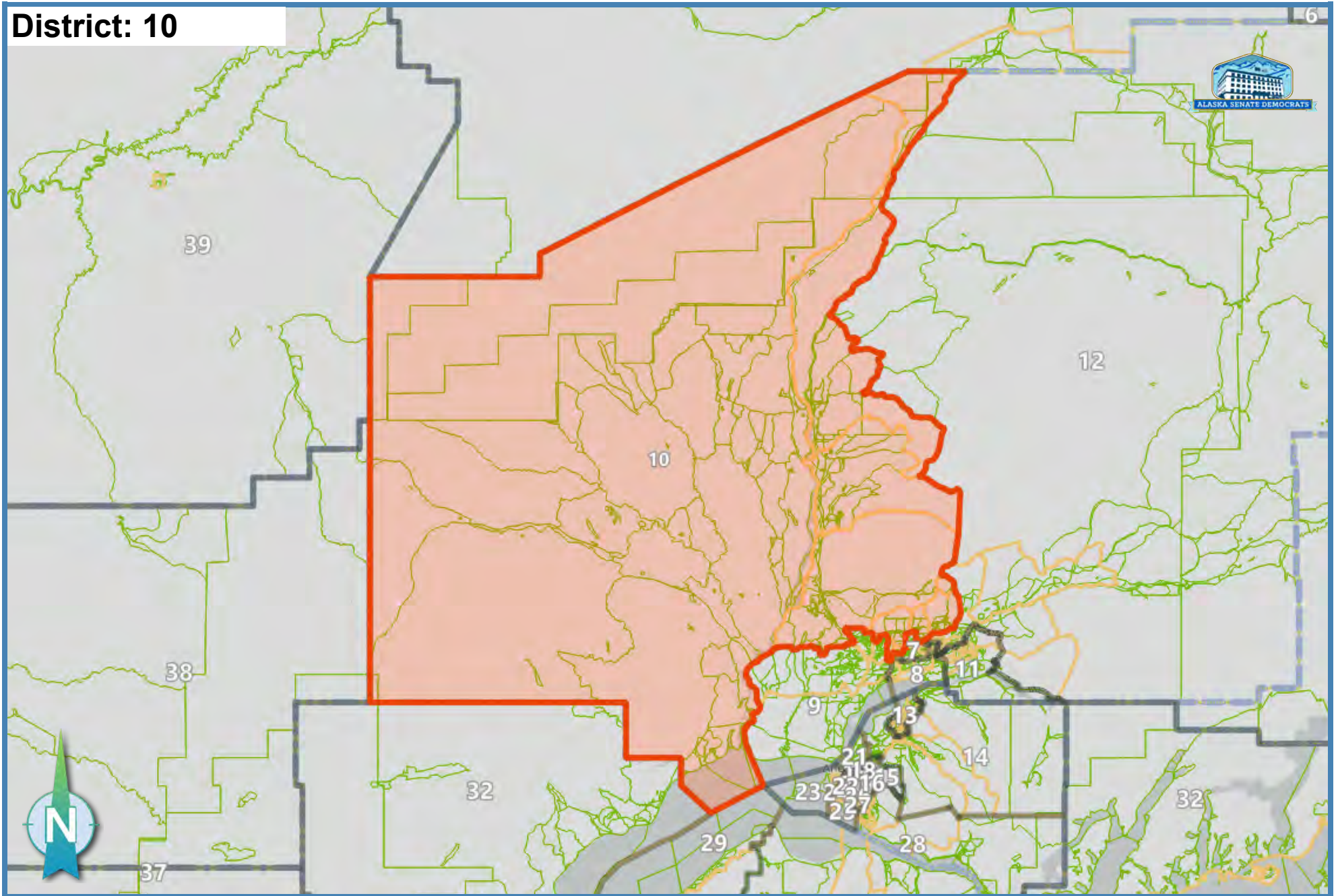


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.11 %

Total Population: **18,314**

District: 10

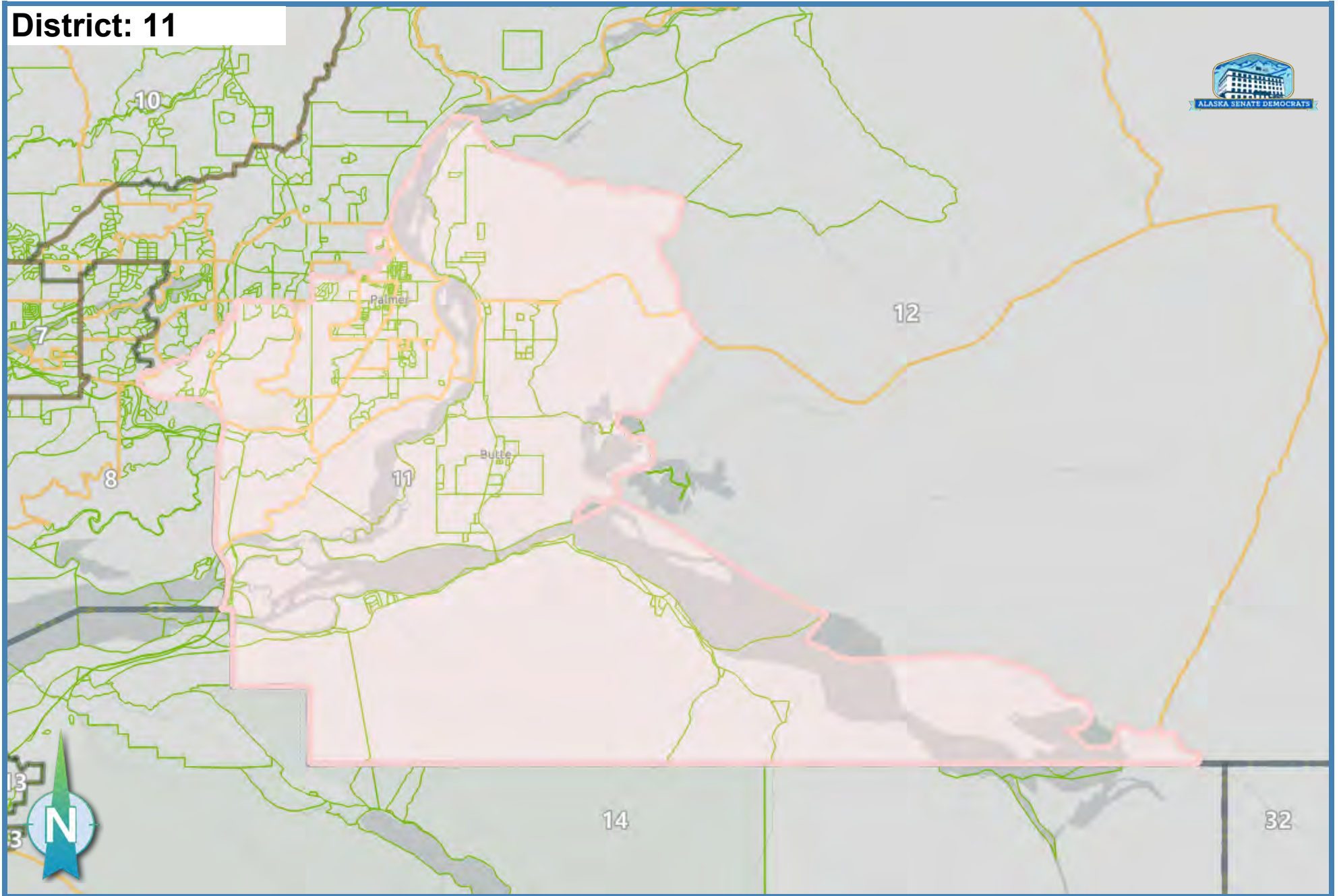


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.18 %

Total Population: 18,301

District: 11

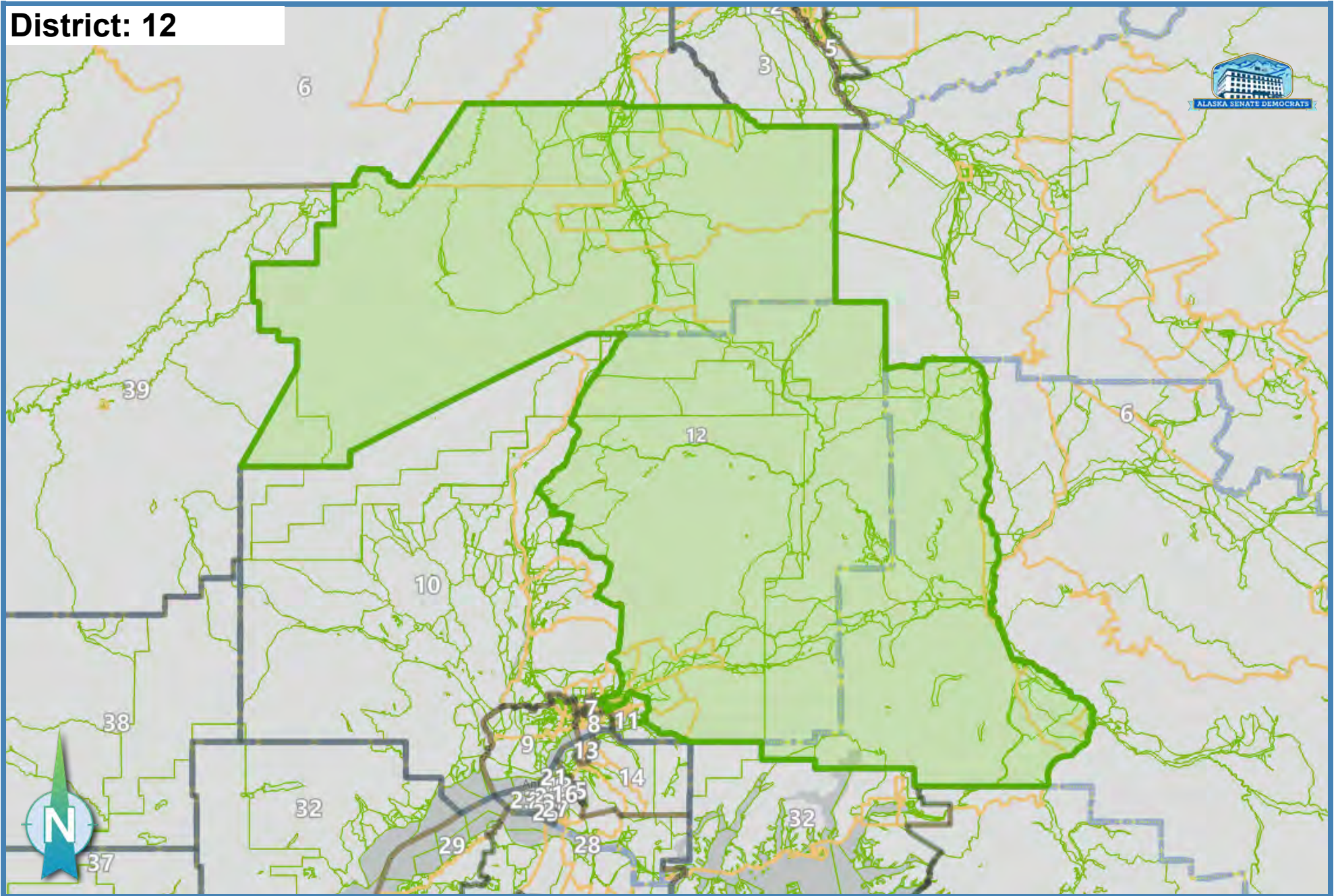


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.02 %

Total Population: **18,332**

District: 12

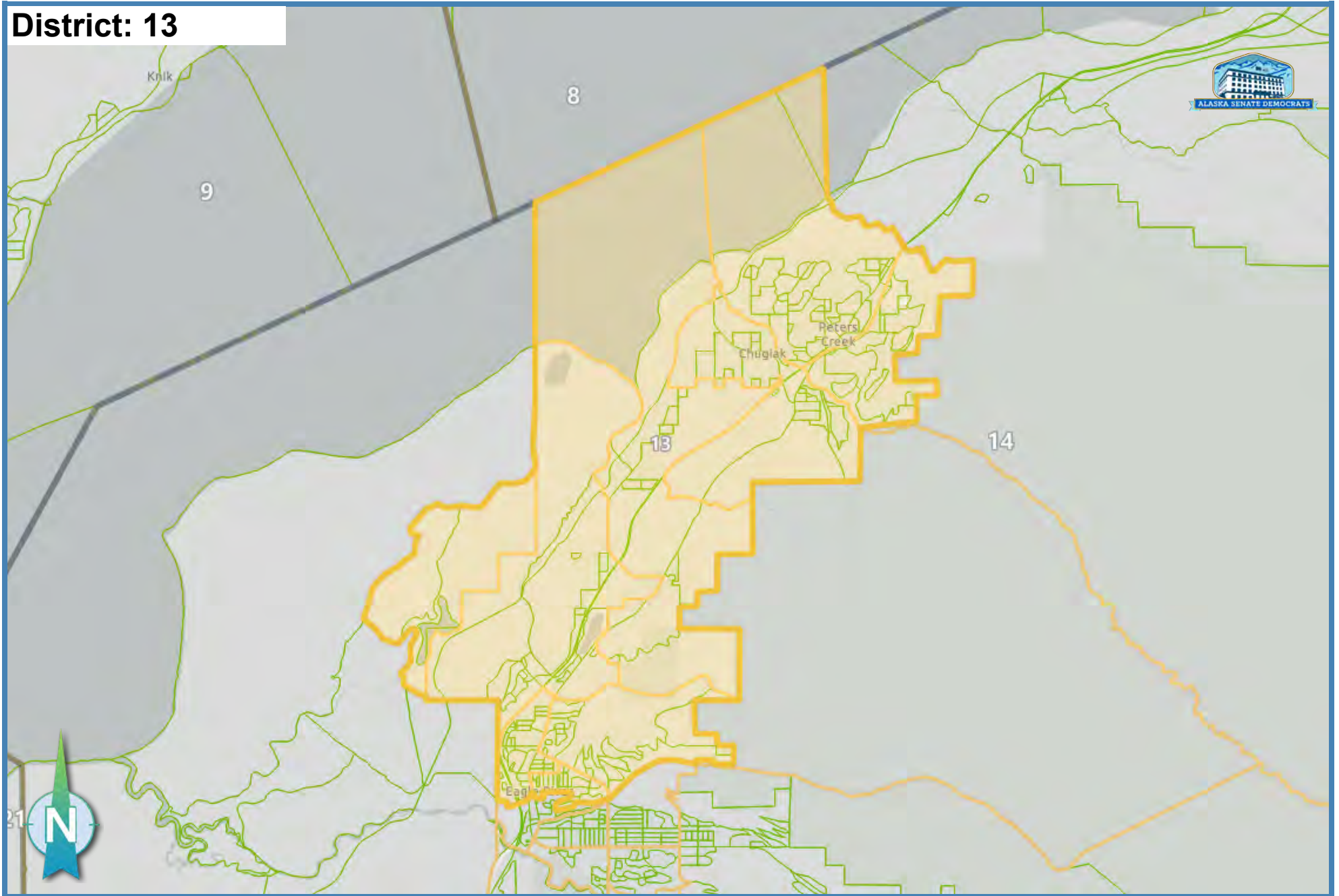


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.16 %

Total Population: 18,306

District: 13

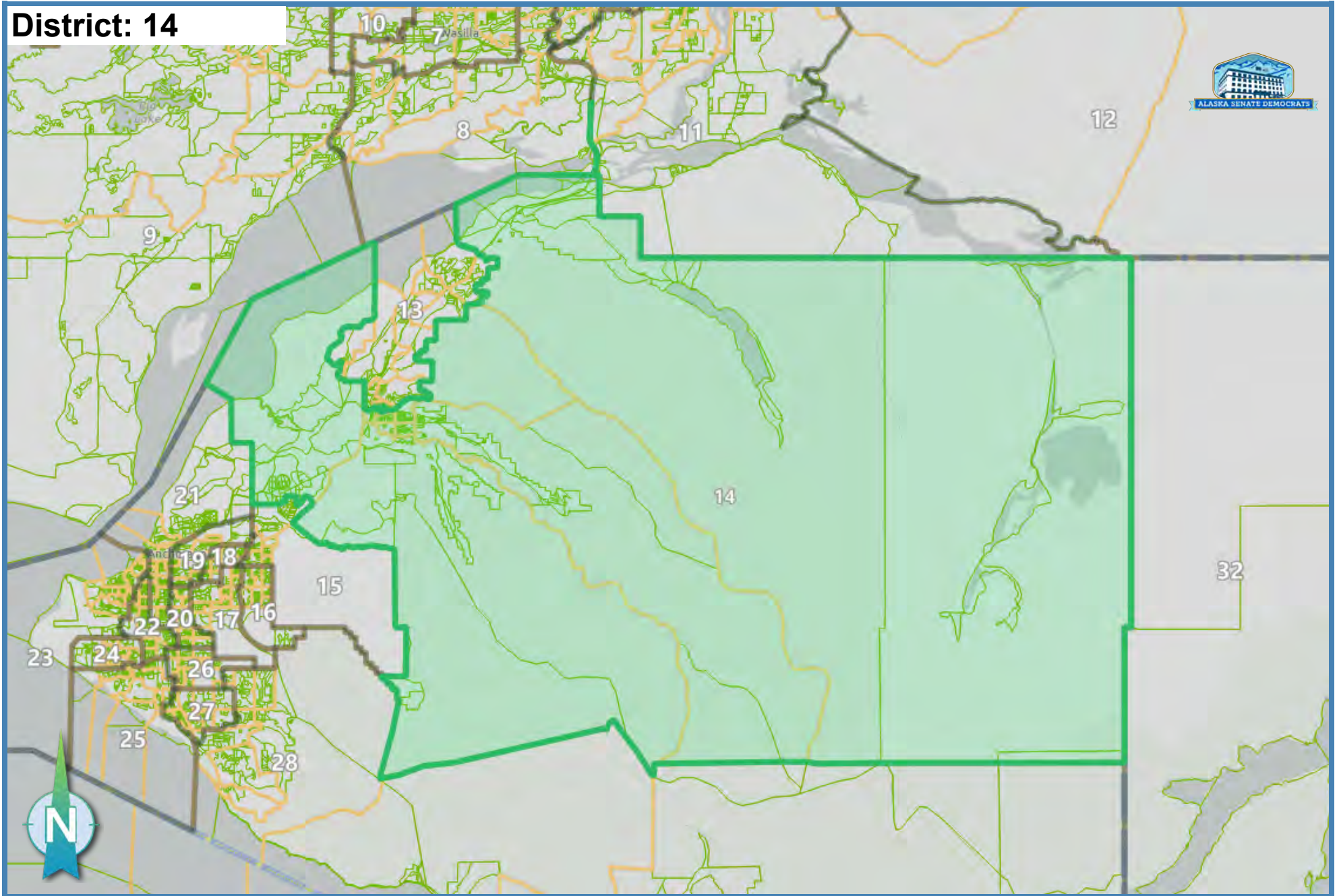


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.00 %

Total Population: **18,335**

District: 14

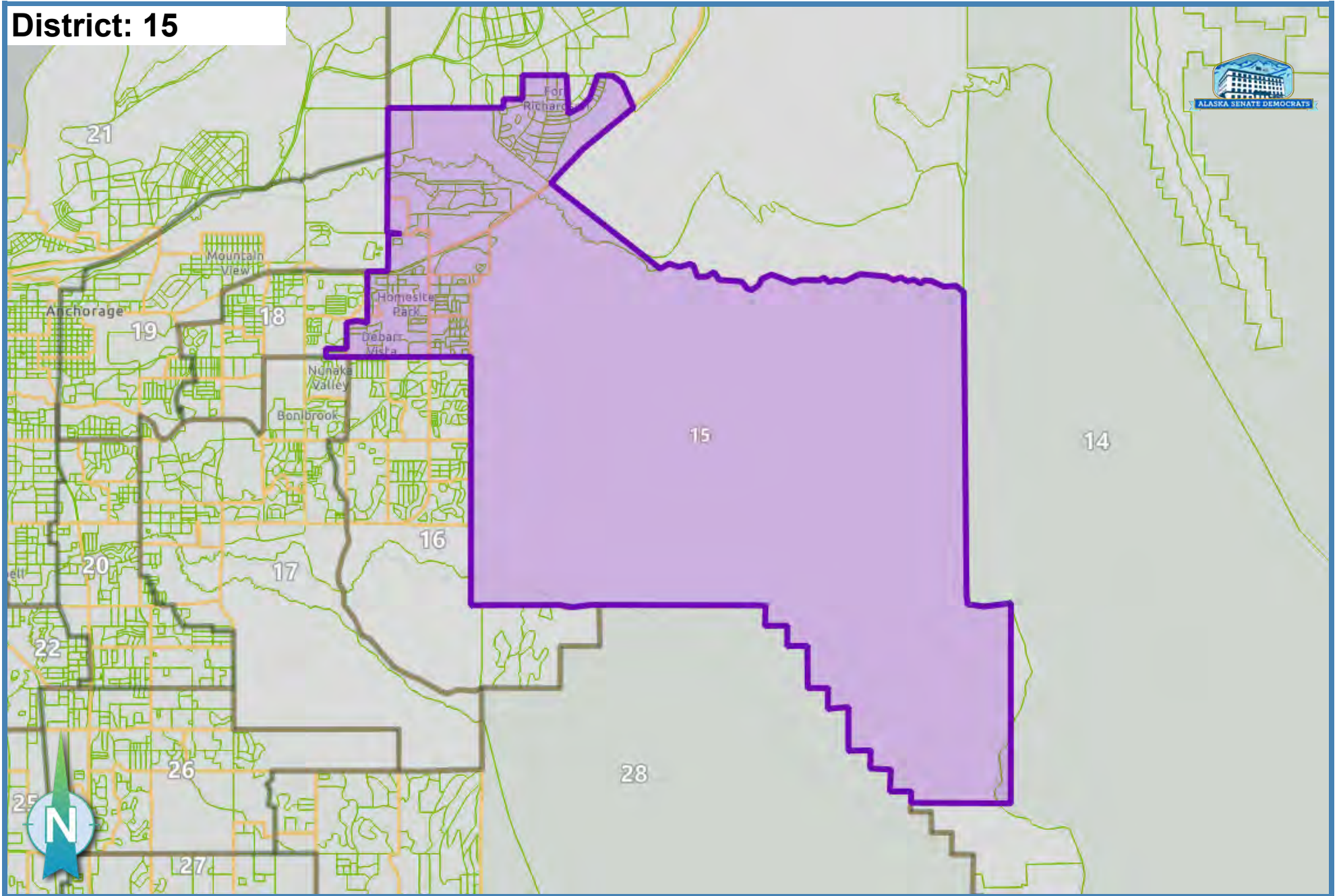


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.00 %

Total Population: 18,335

District: 15

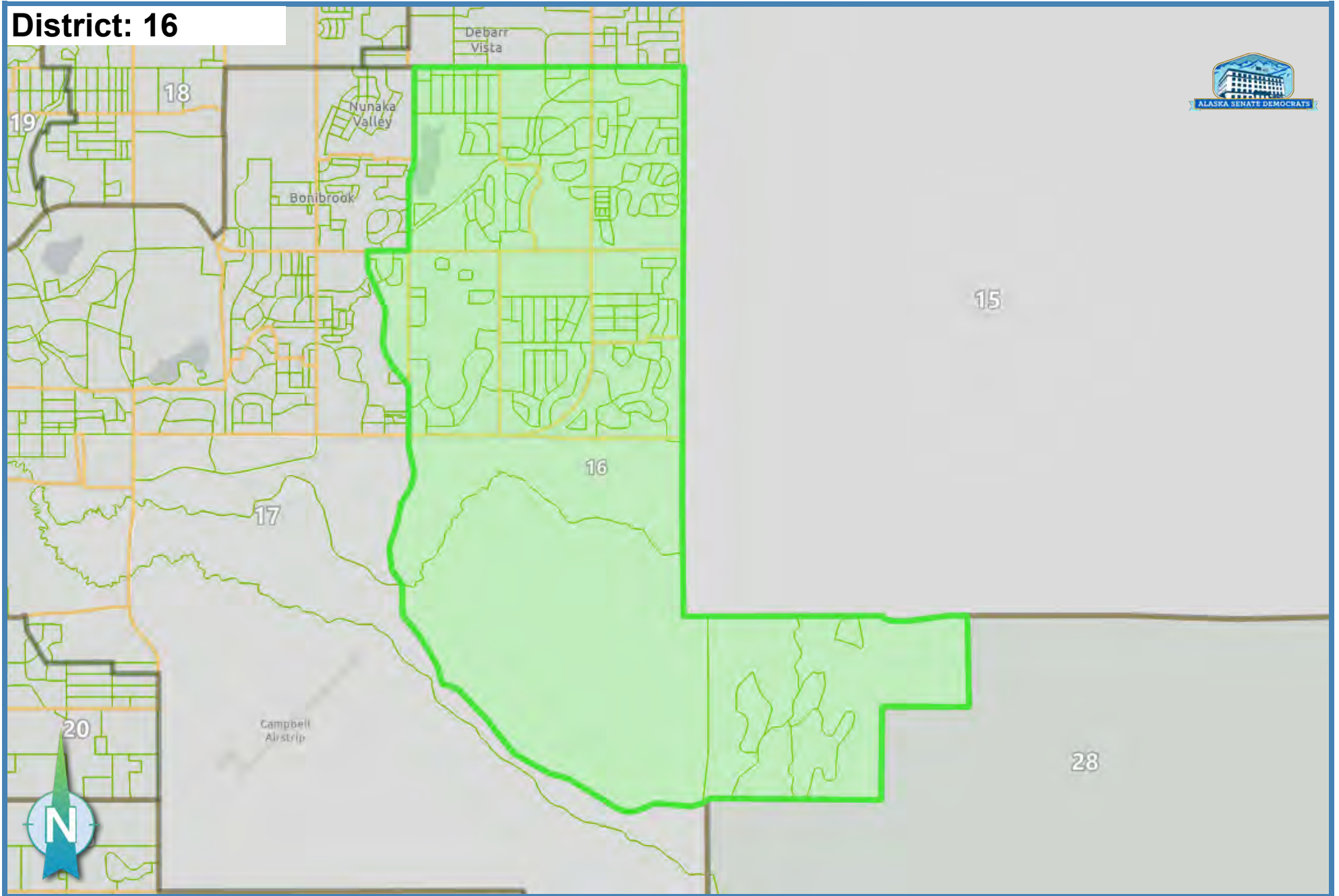


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.07 %

Total Population: 18,348

District: 16

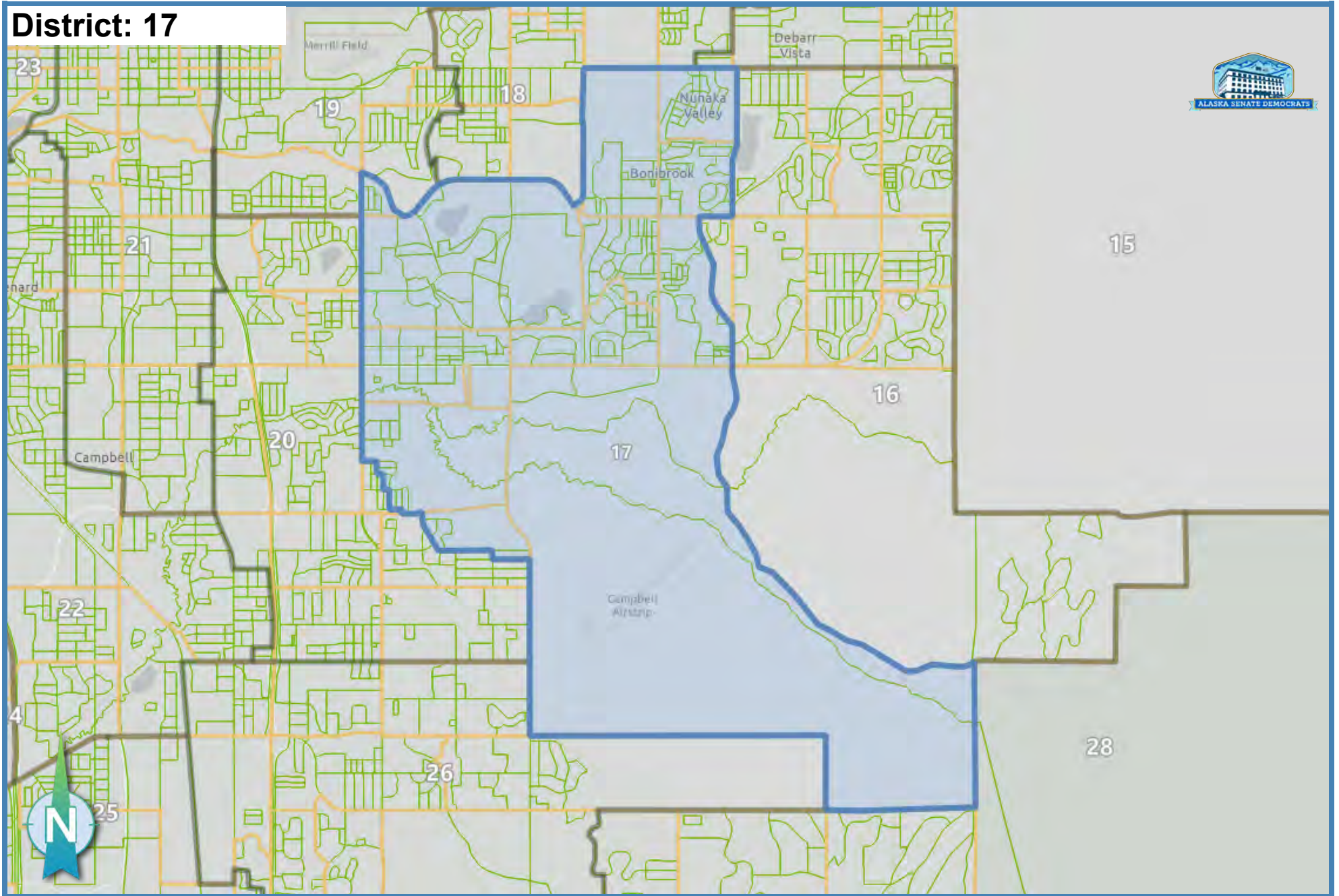


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.11 %

Total Population: 18,355

District: 17

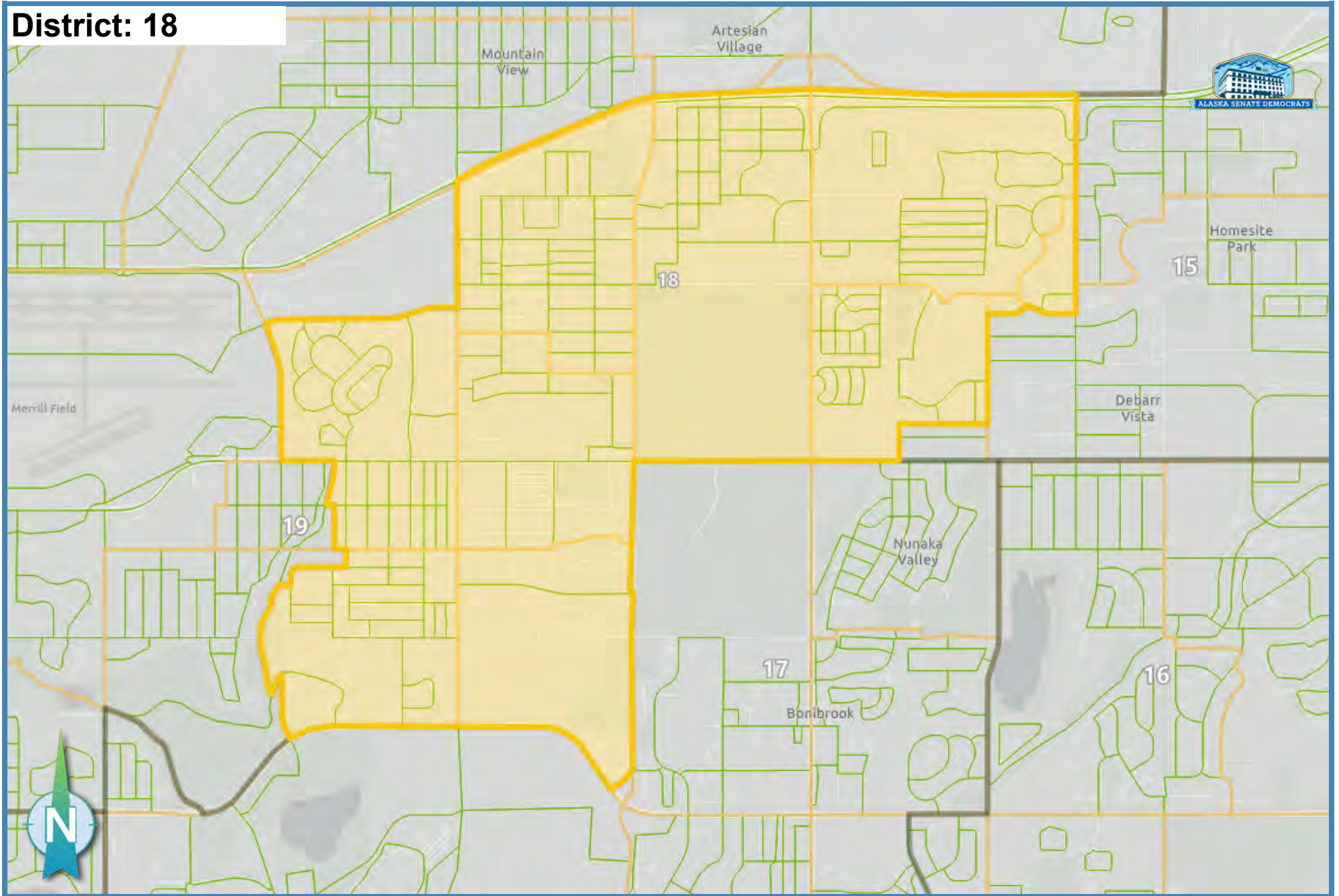


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.01 %

Total Population: 18,337

District: 18

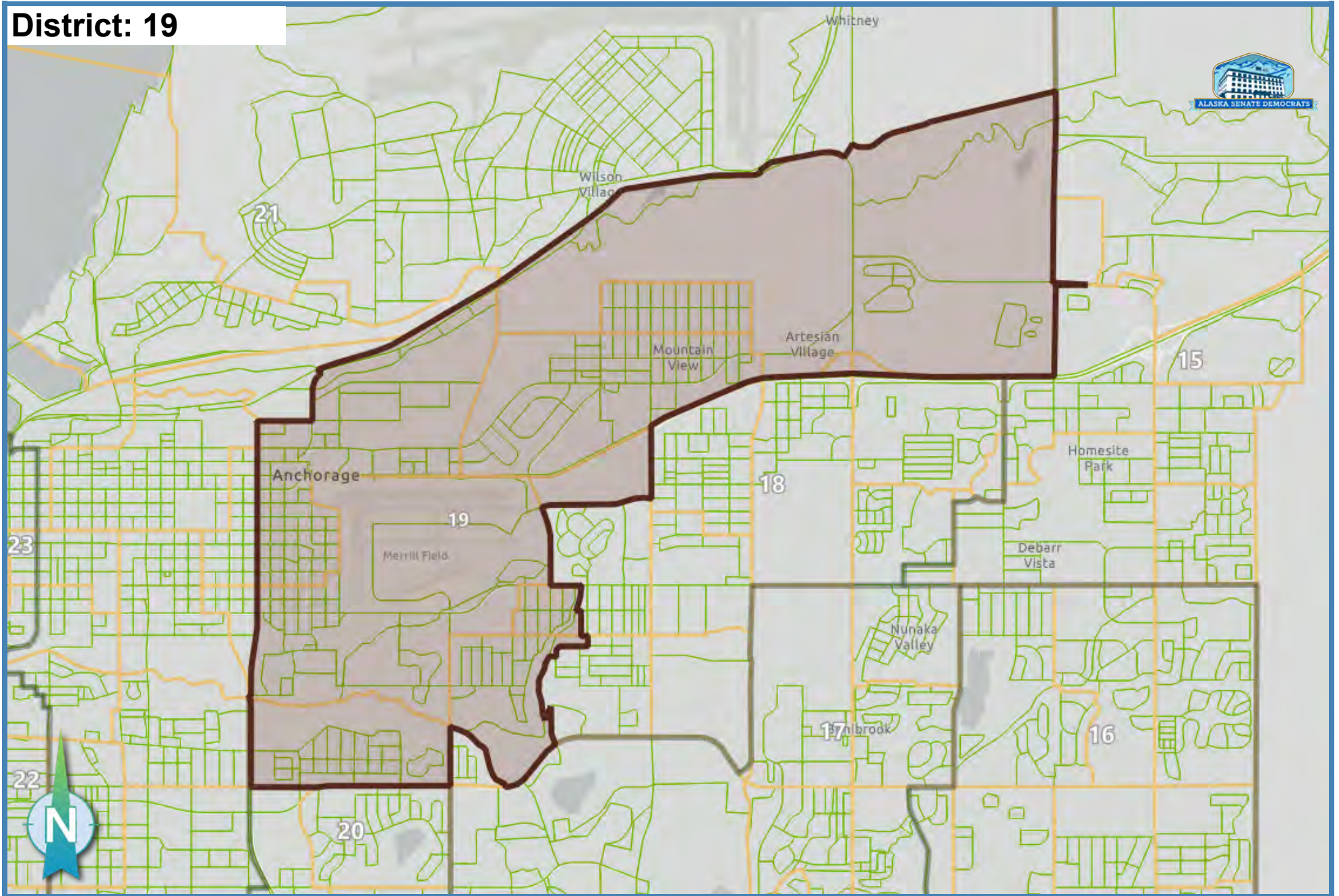


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.06 %

Total Population: 18,323

District: 19

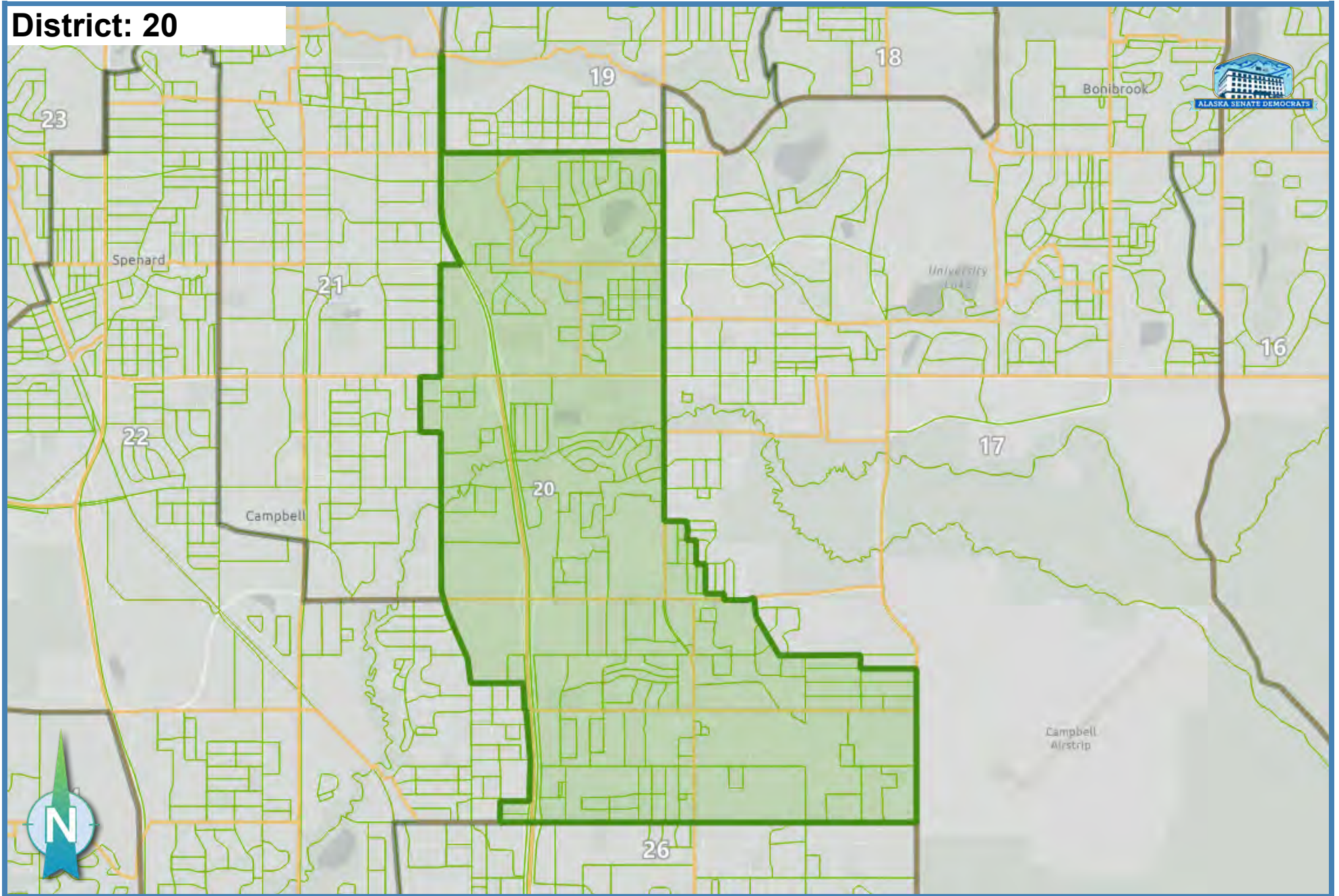


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.03 %

Total Population: 18,340

District: 20

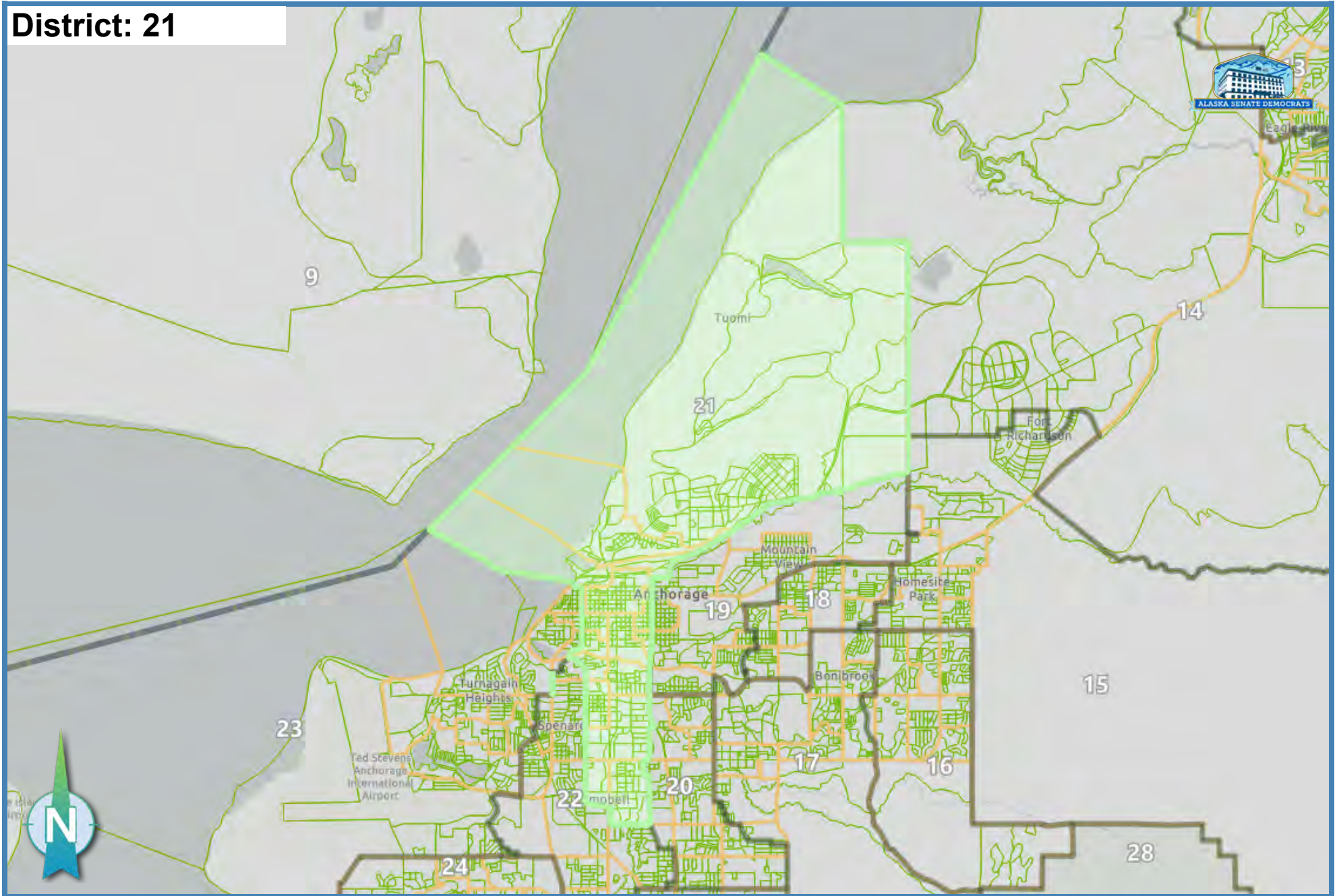


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.03 %

Total Population: 18,340

District: 21

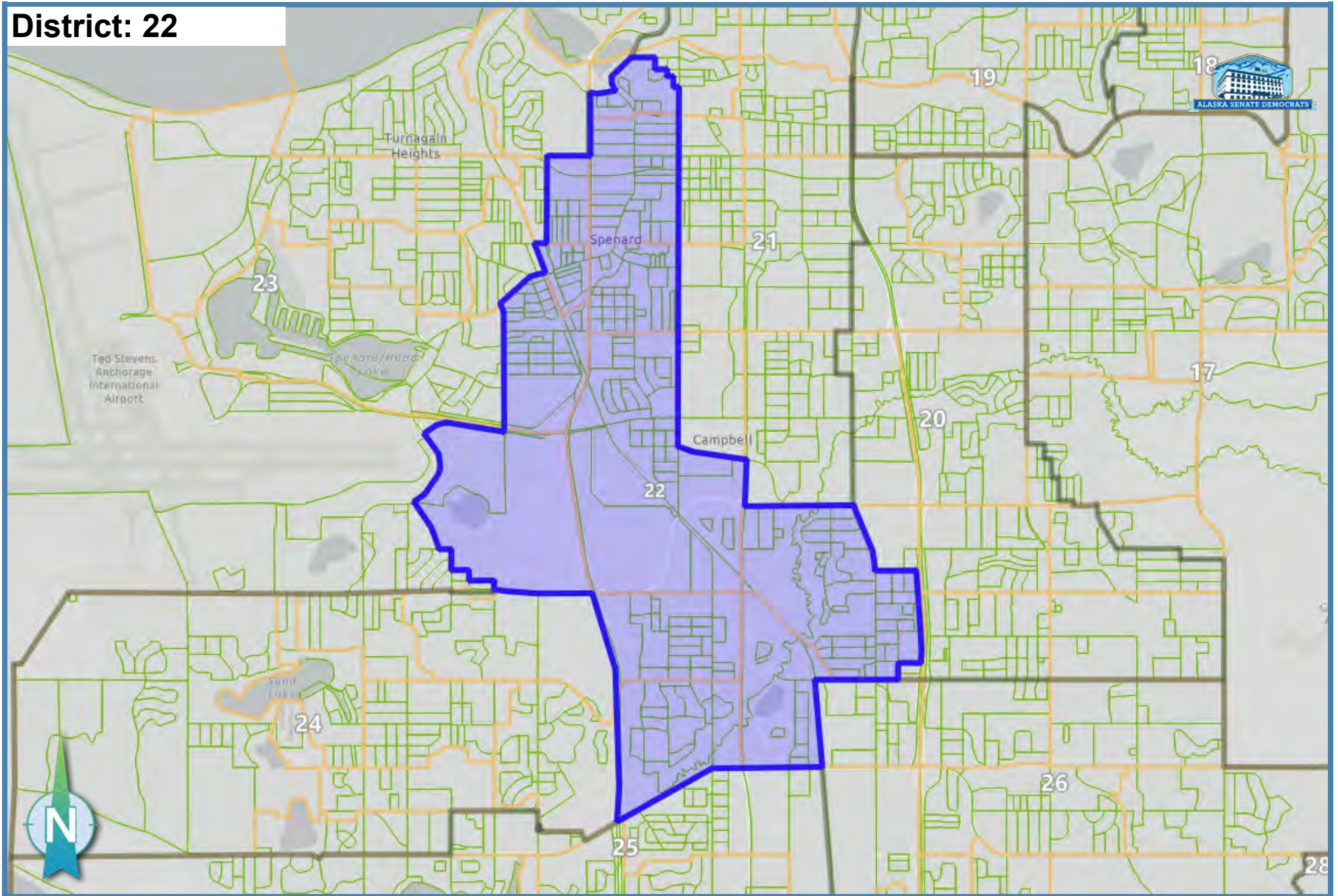


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.07 %

Total Population: 18,322

District: 22

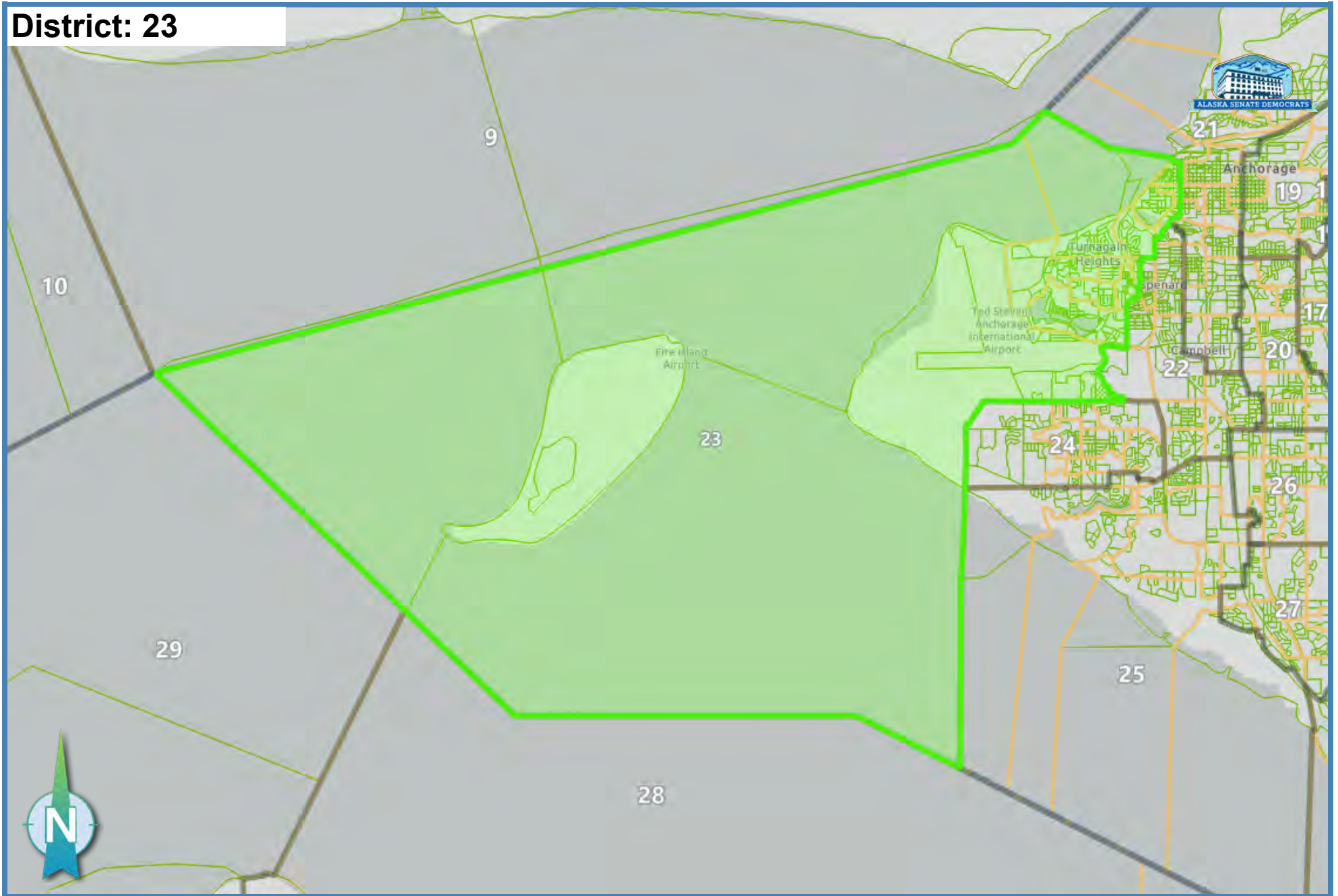


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.08 %

Total Population: 18,349

District: 23

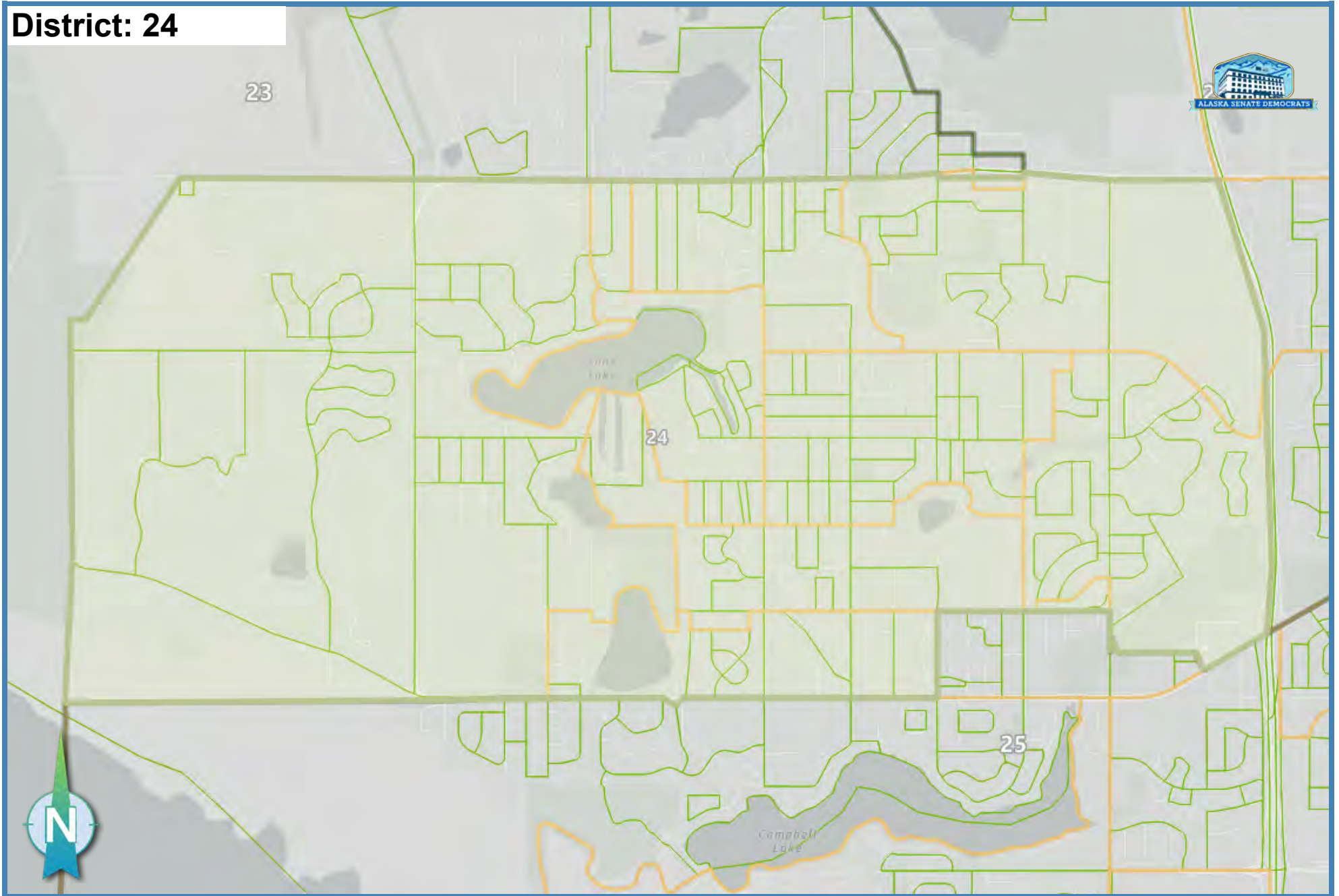


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.01 %

Total Population: 18,333

District: 24

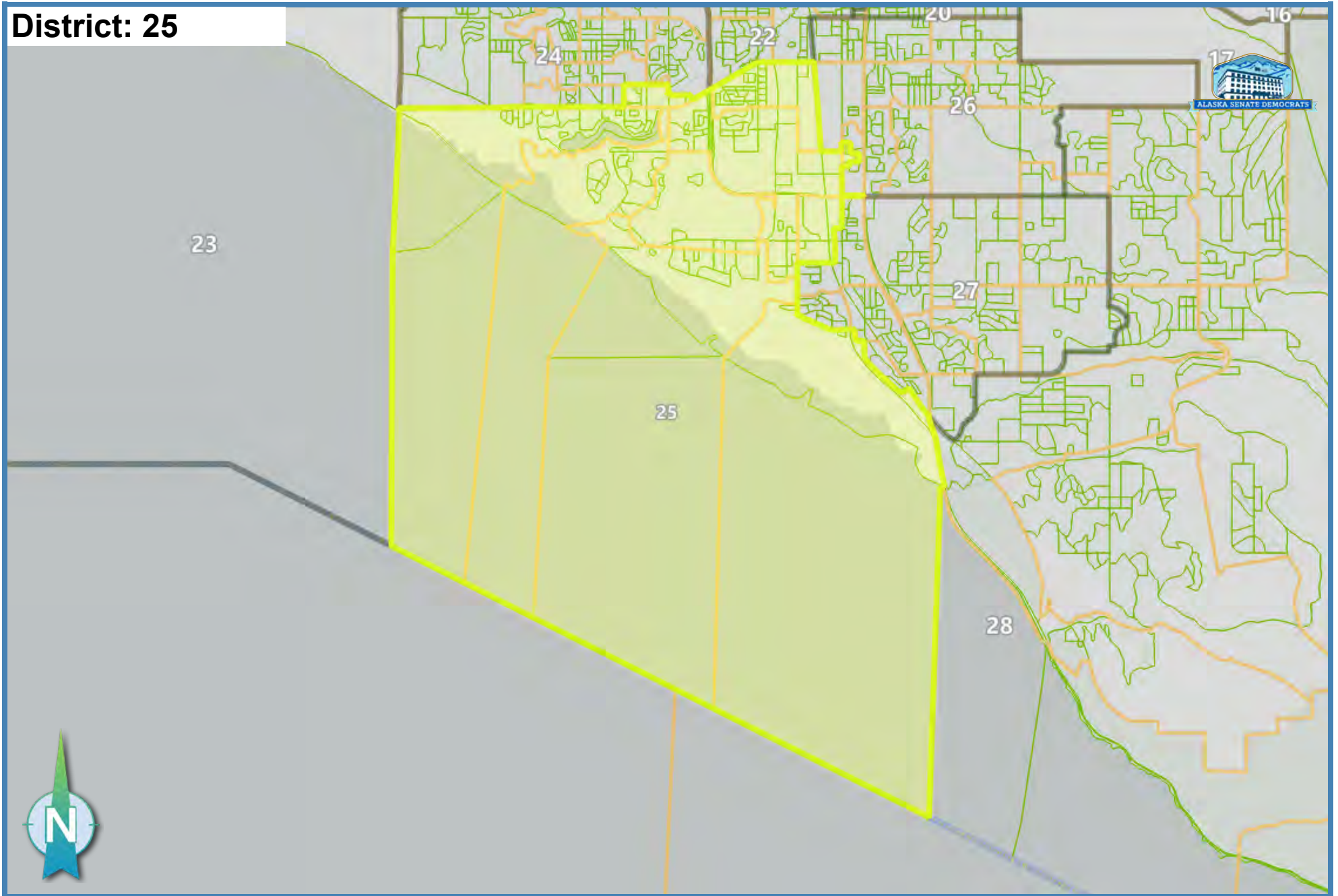


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.05 %

Total Population: **18,344**

District: 25

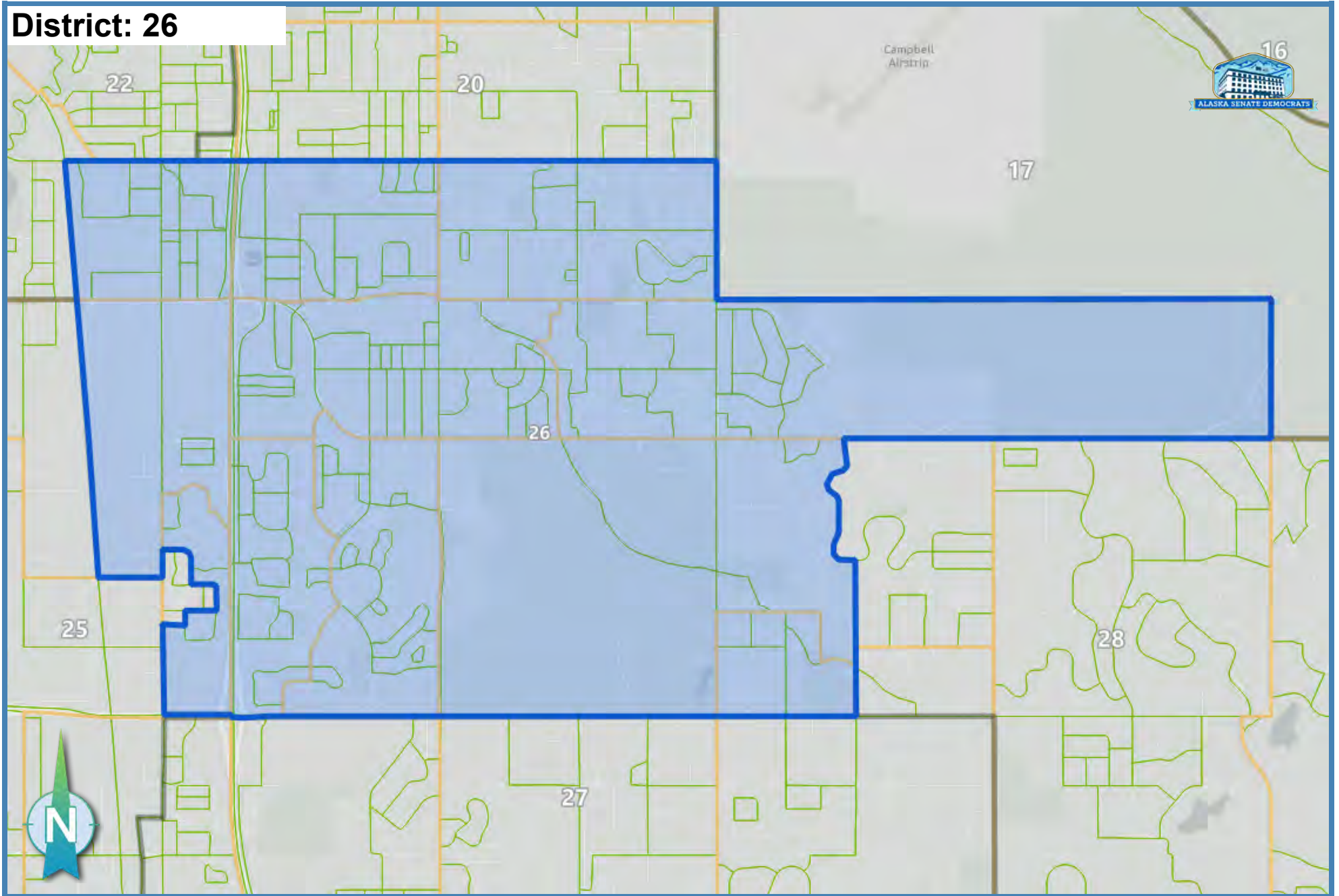


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.00 %

Total Population: **18,334**

District: 26

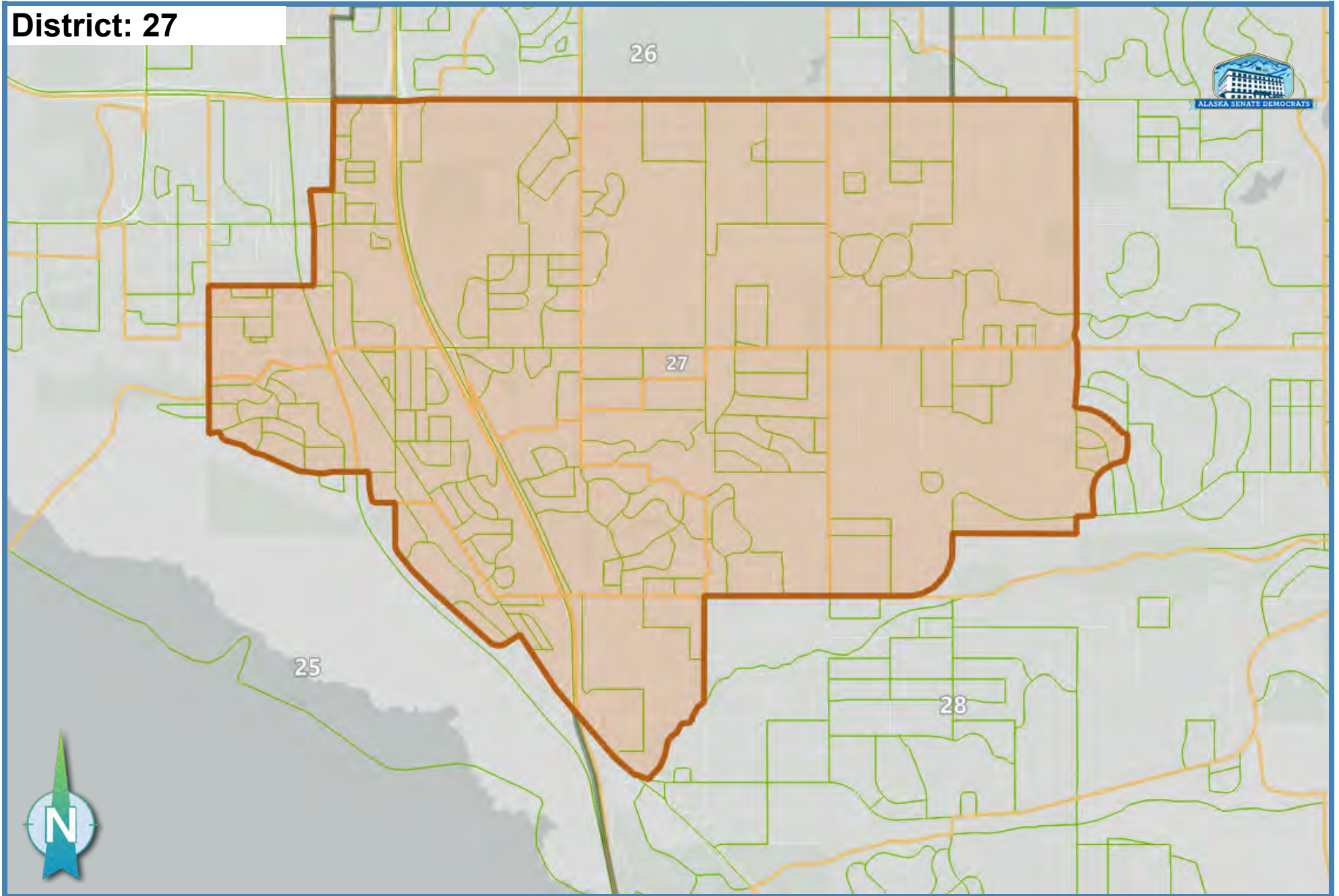


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.01 %

Total Population: 18,336

District: 27

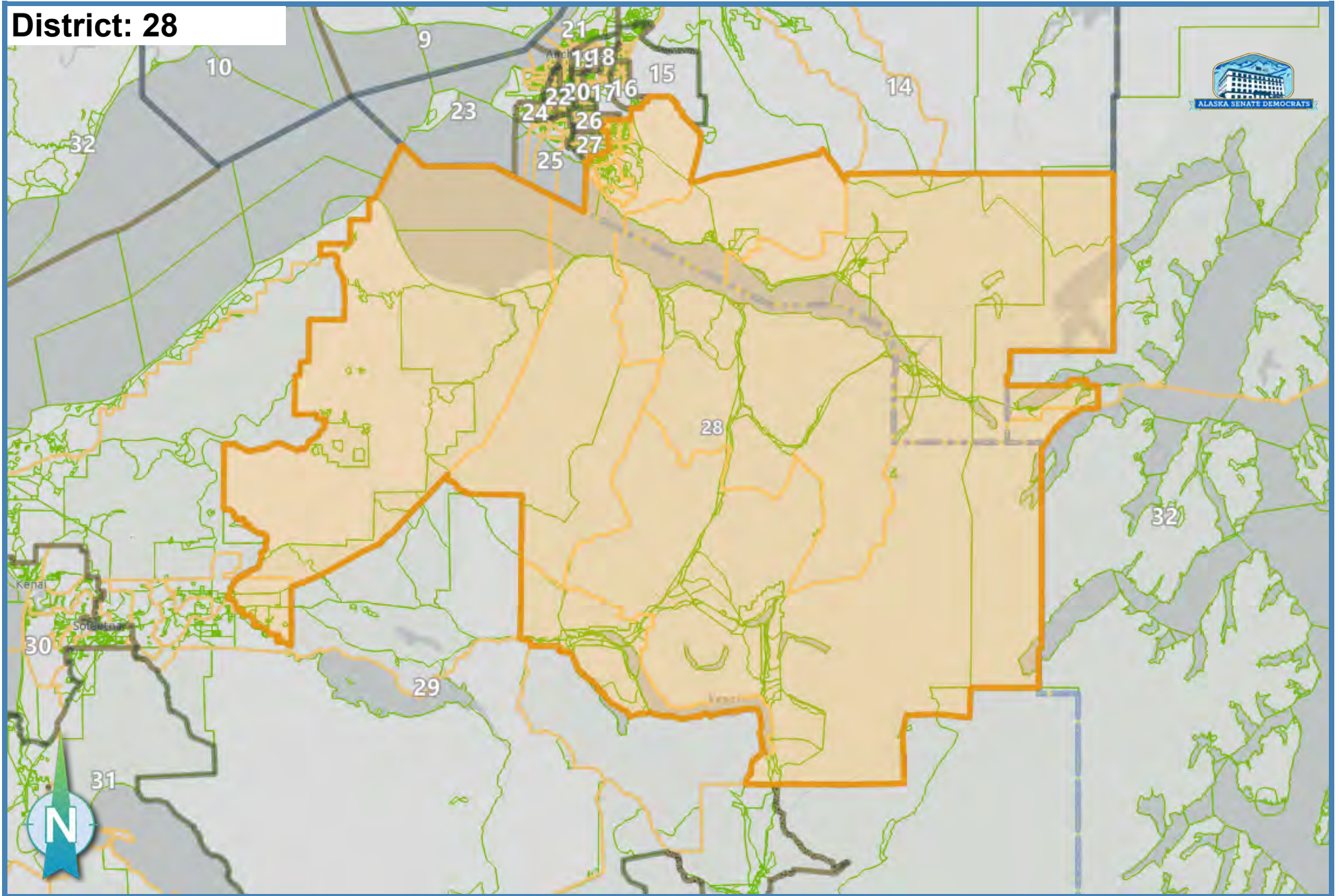


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.02 %

Total Population: **18,338**

District: 28

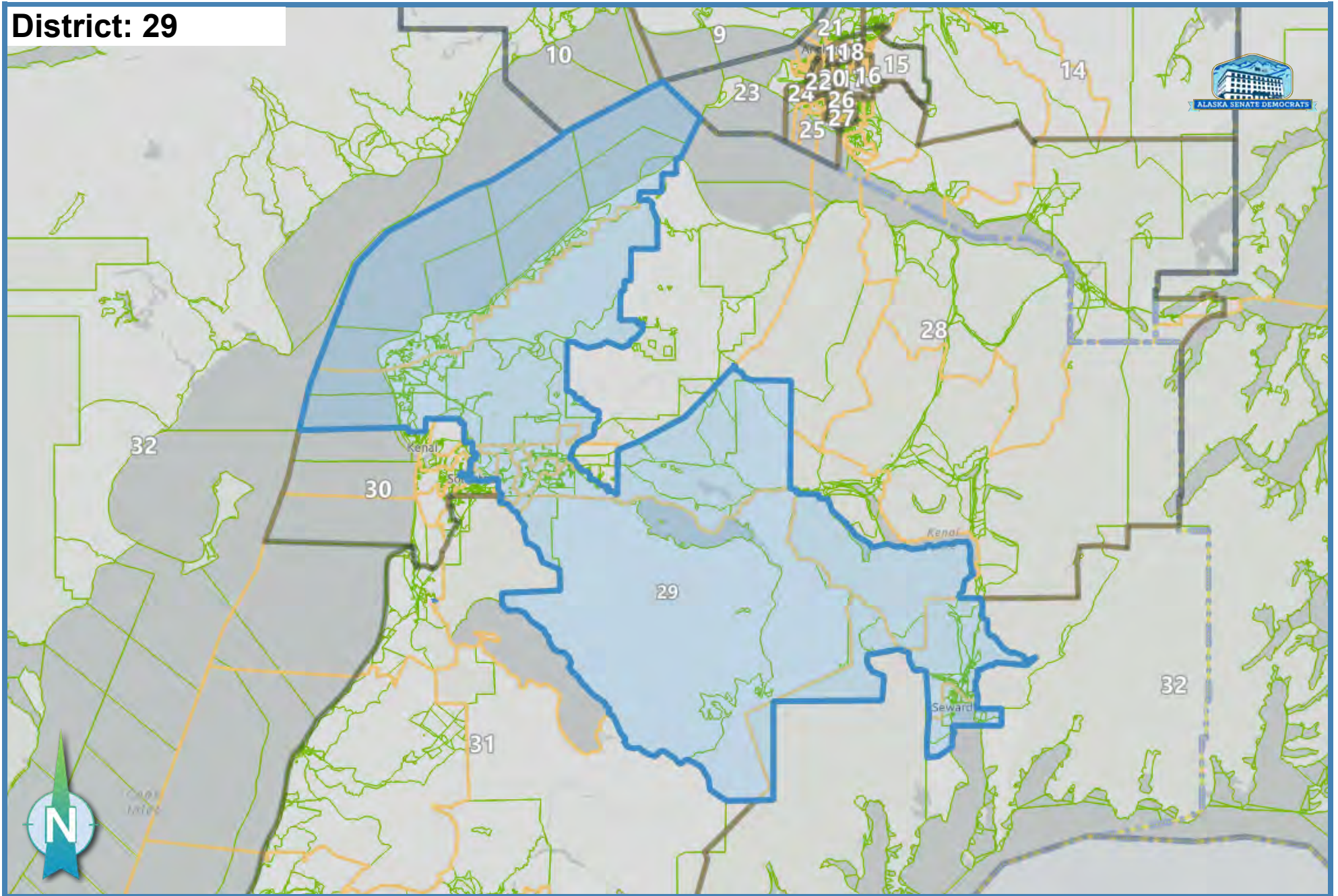


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.00 %

Total Population: 18,335

District: 29

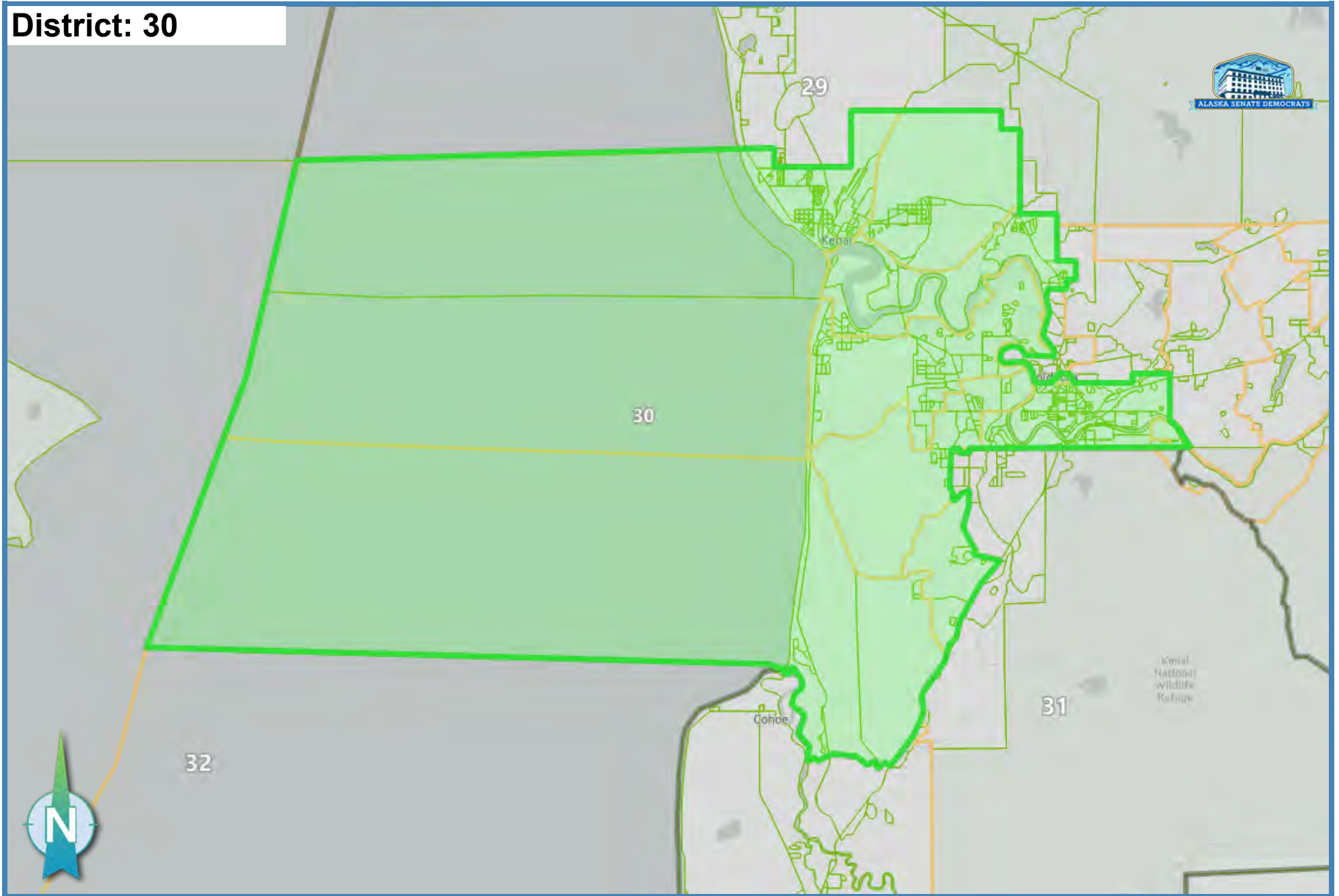


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 1.45 %

Total Population: 18,601

District: 30

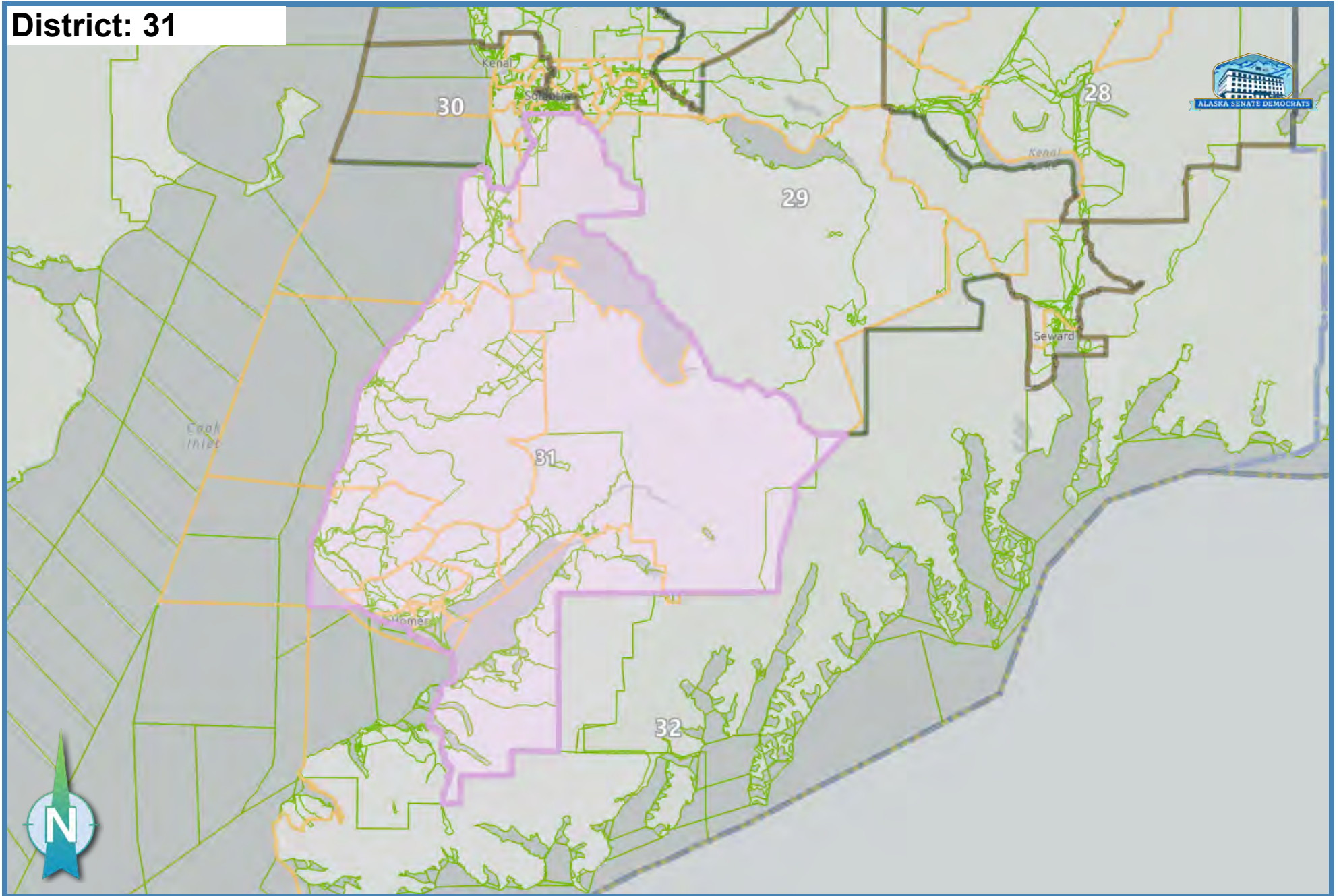


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 1.48 %

Total Population: **18,606**

District: 31

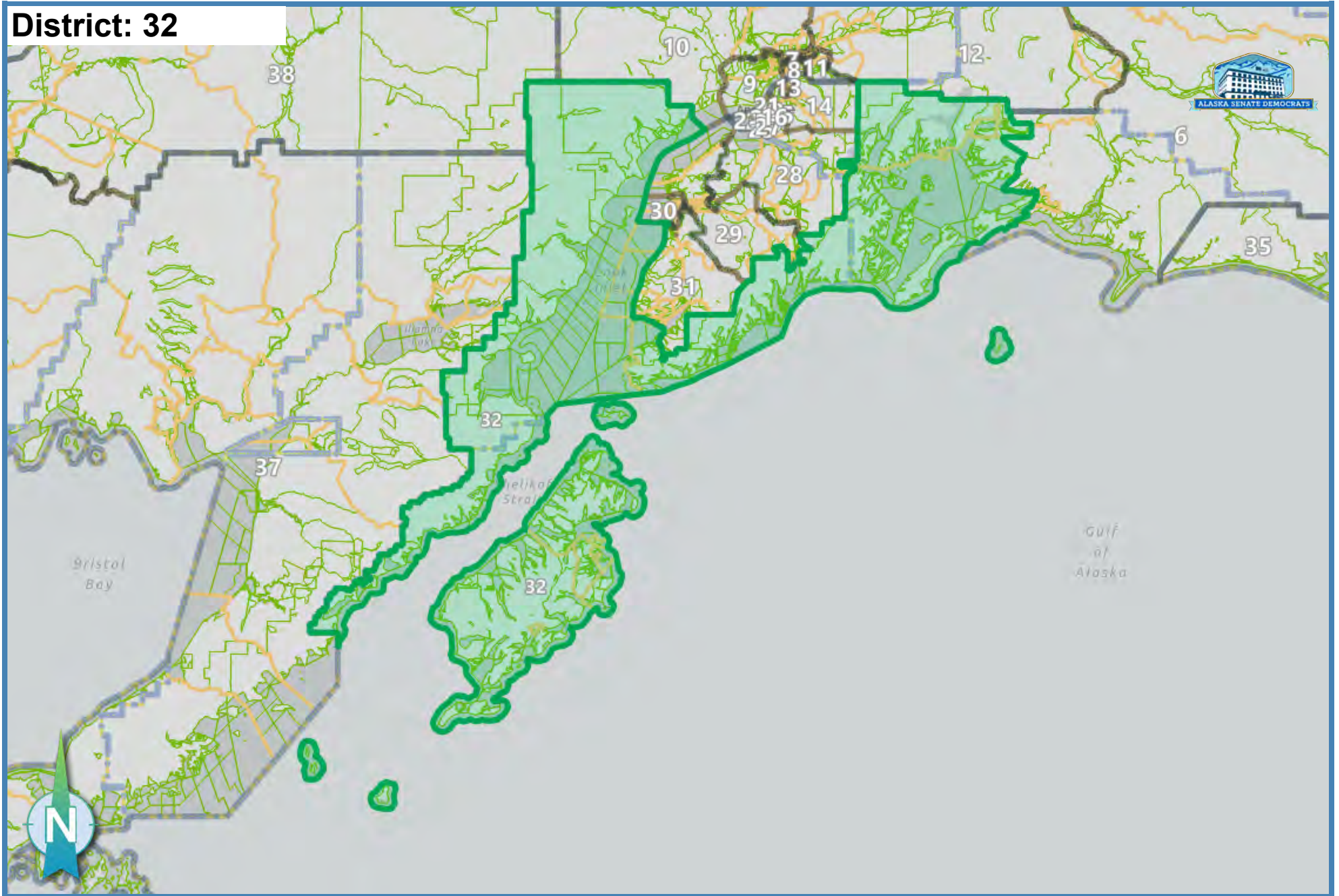


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 1.46 %

Total Population: **18,602**

District: 32

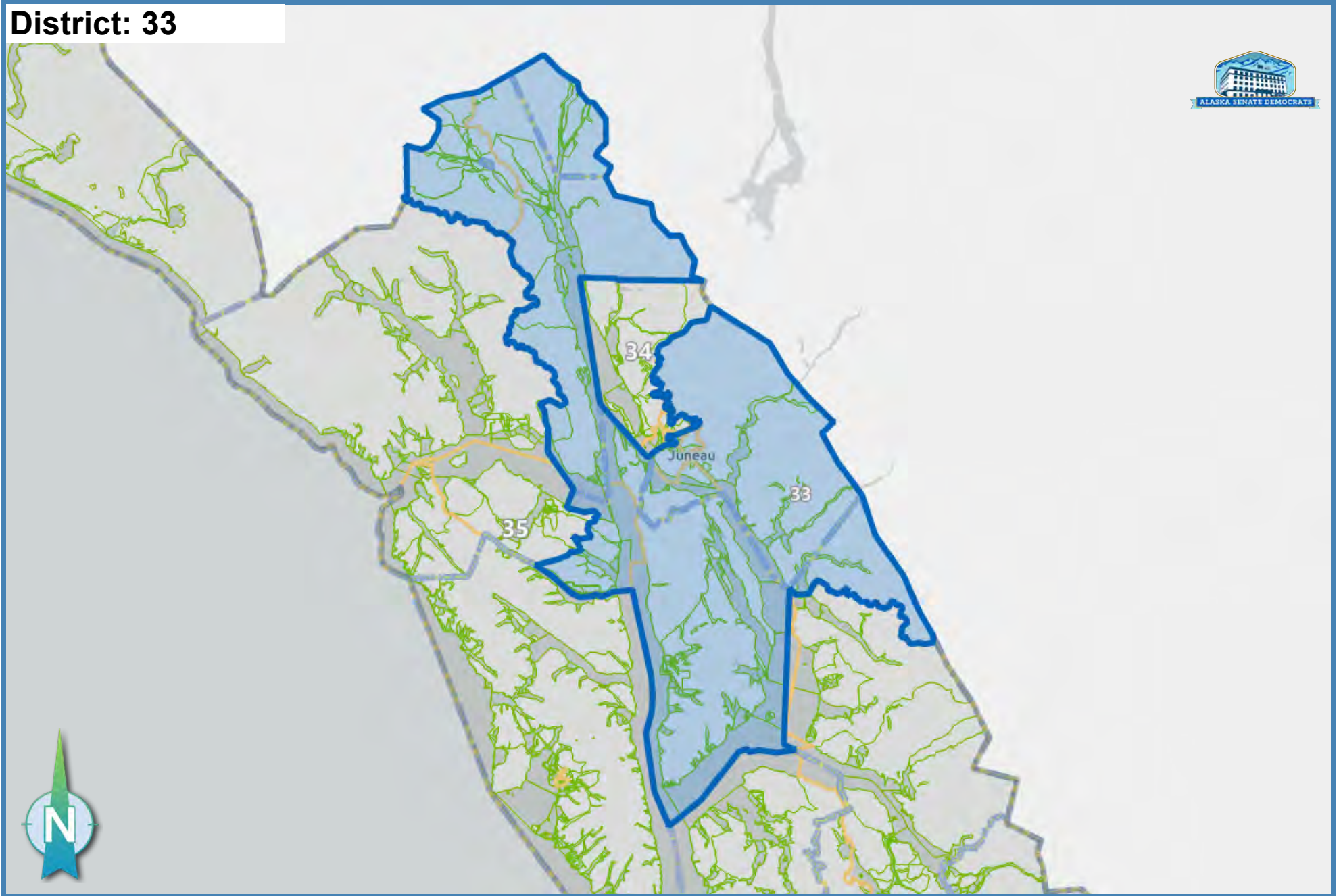


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 0.27 %

Total Population: 18,385

District: 33

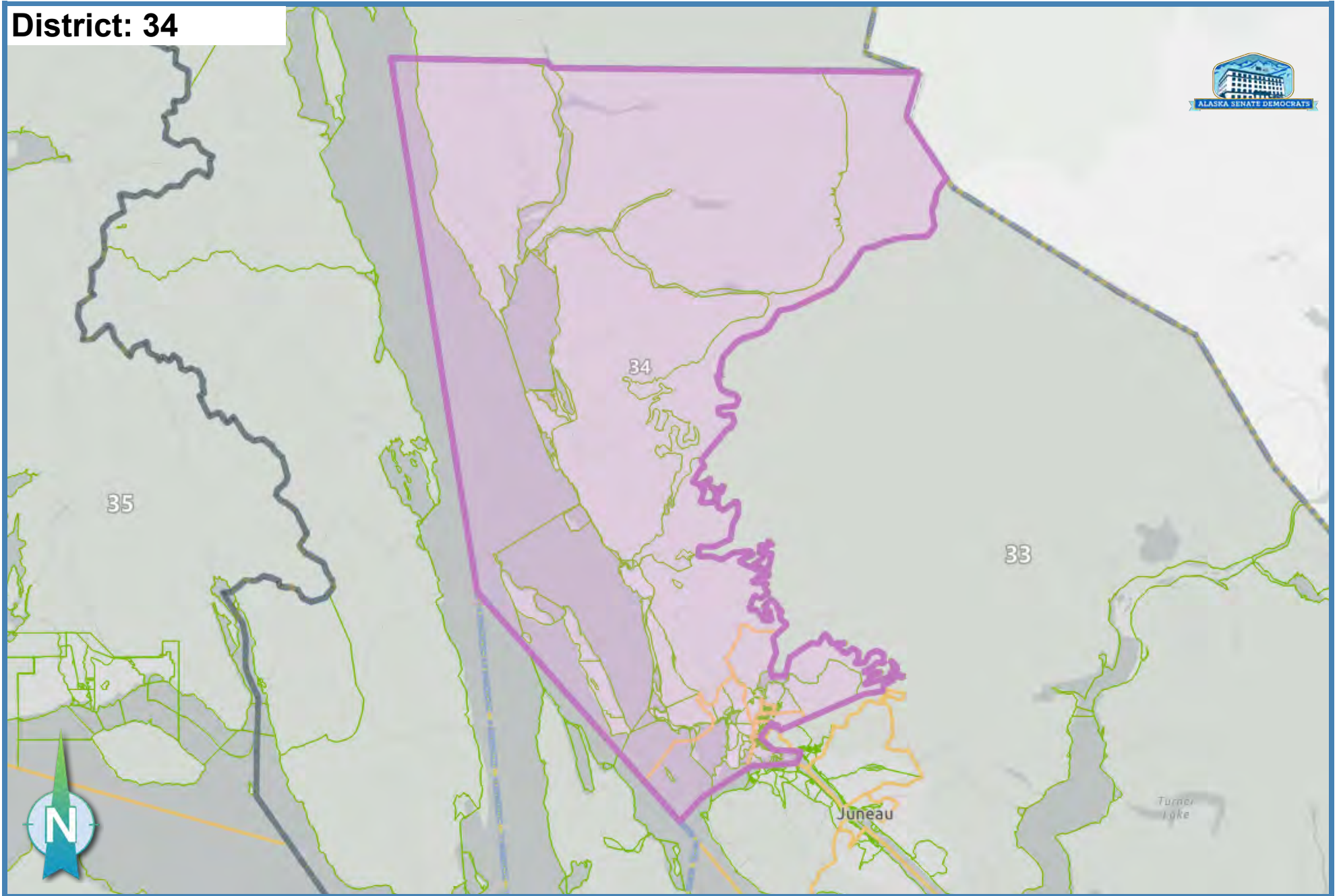


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -1.35 %

Total Population: **18,087**

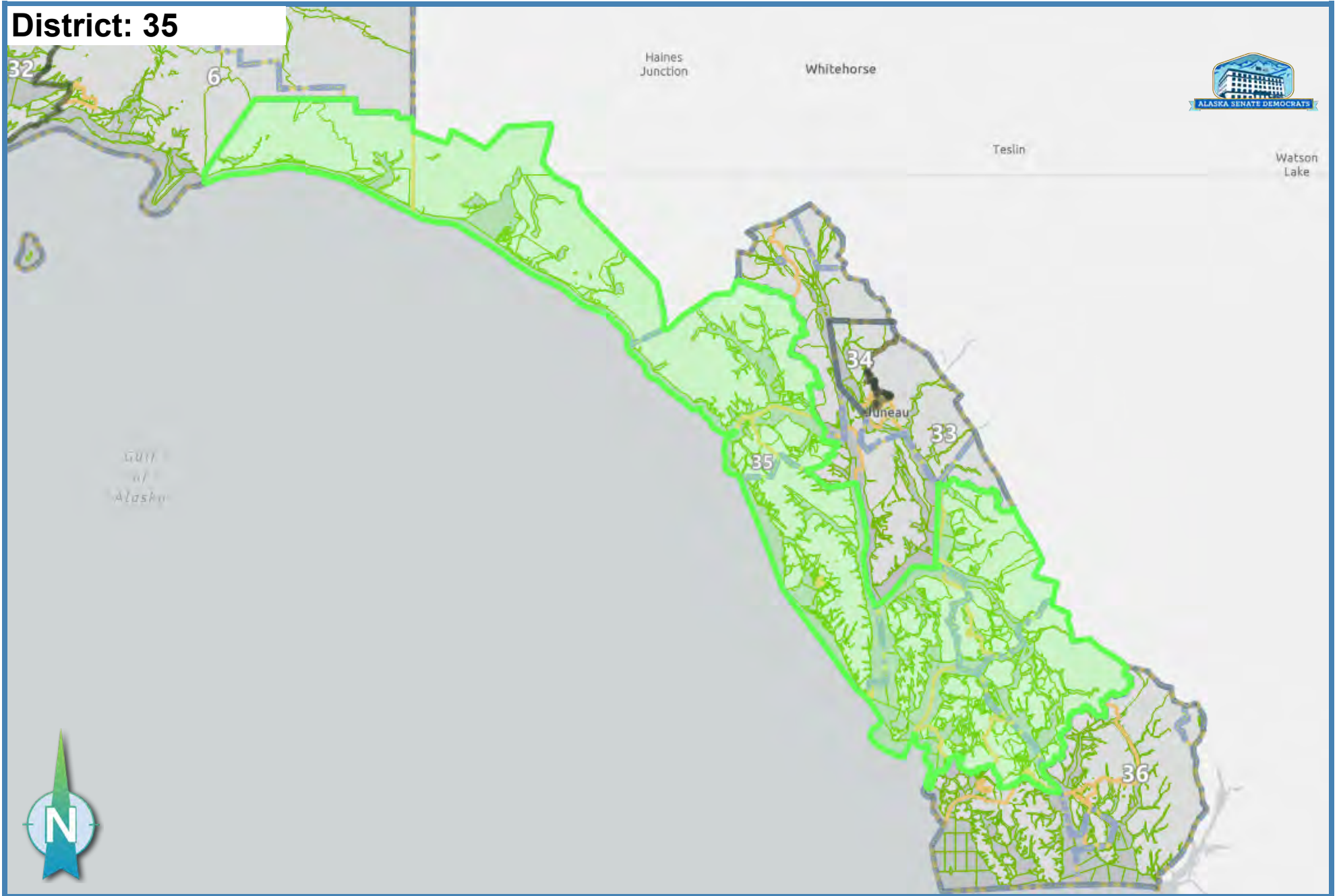
District: 34



Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -1.44 %

Total Population: **18,071**

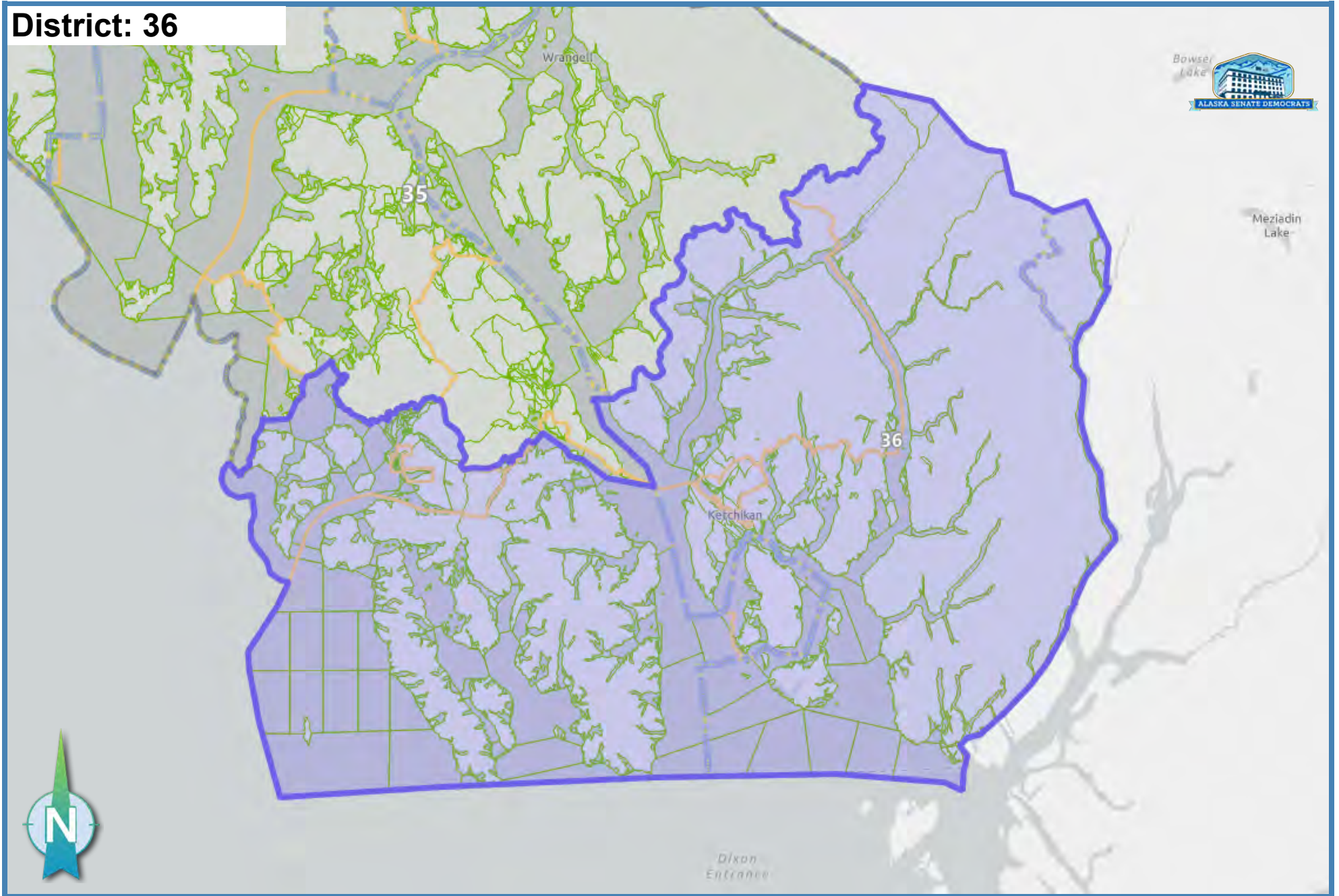


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -1.44 %

Total Population: **18,071**

District: 36



Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -1.52 %

Total Population: **18,057**

District: 37

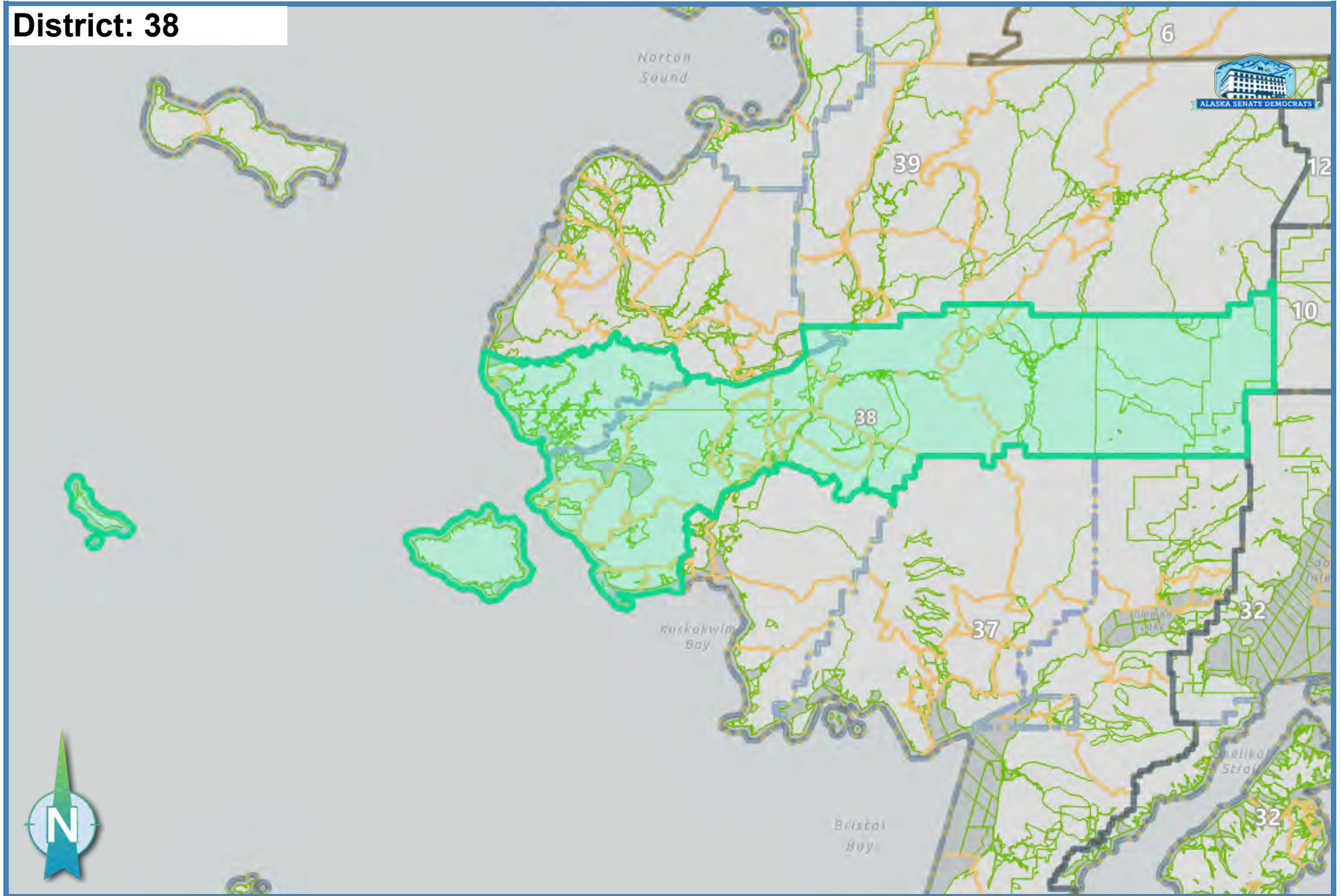


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -0.28 %

Total Population: **18,284**

District: 38

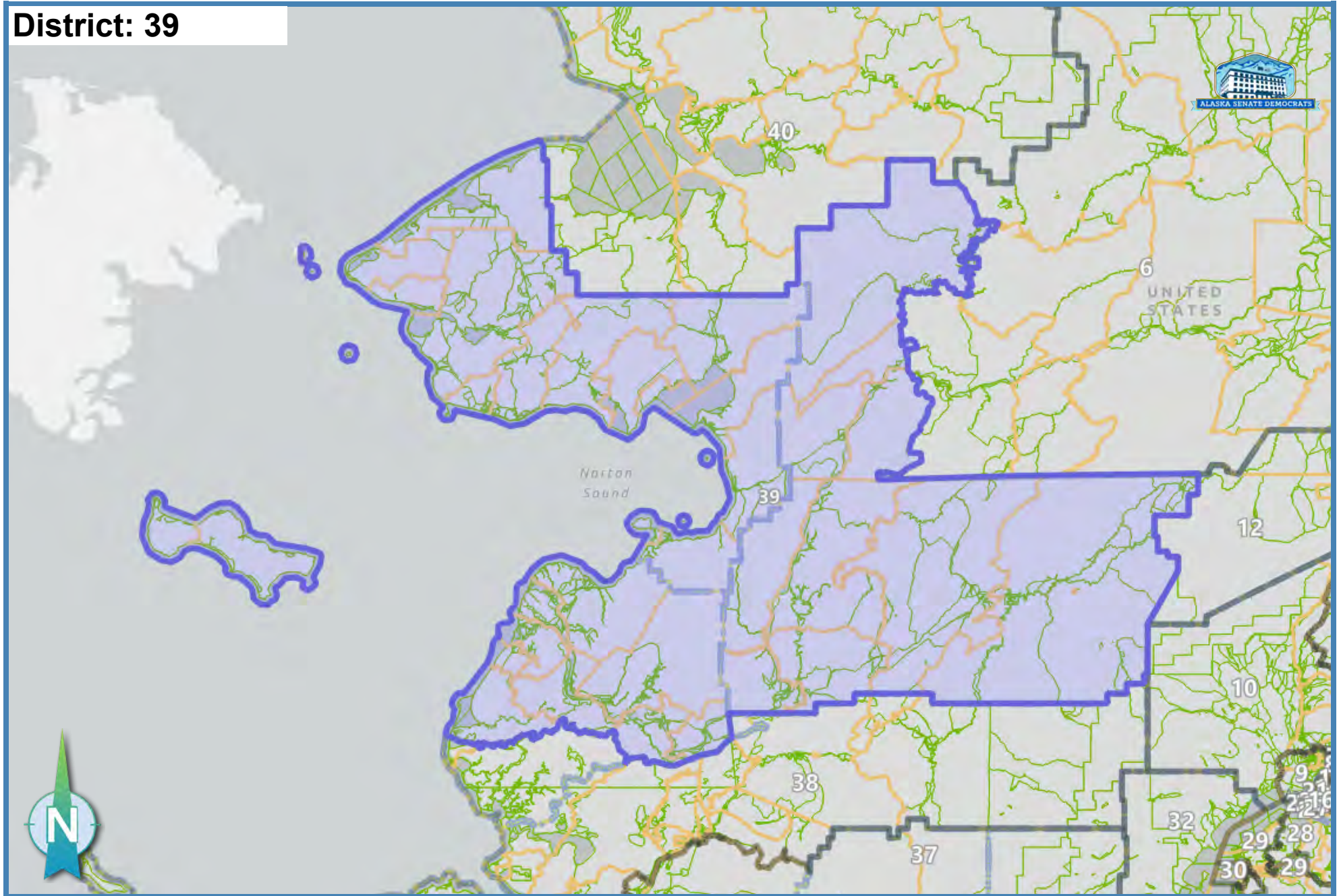


Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 1.16 %

Total Population: 18,547

District: 39



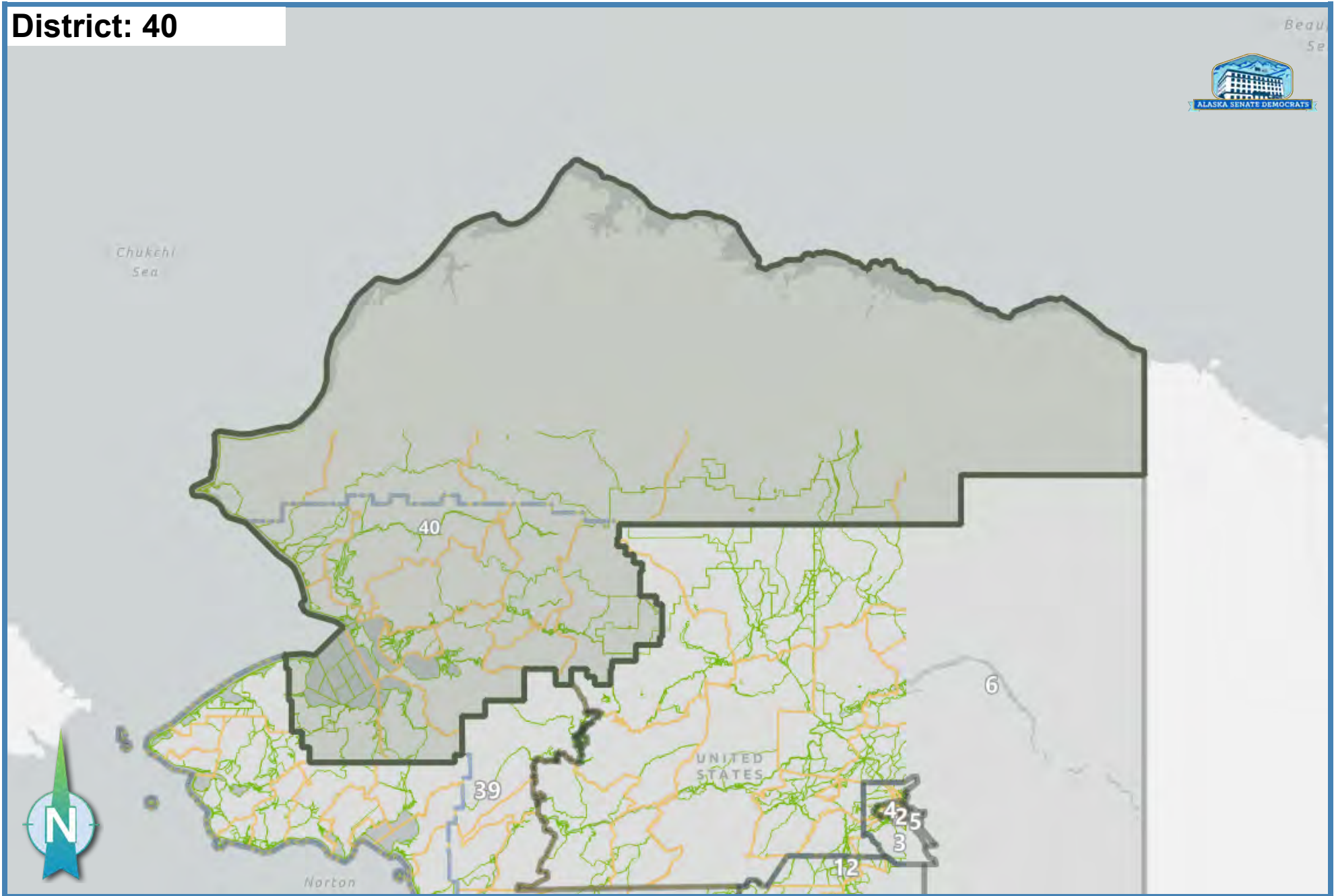
Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: -2.10 %

Total Population: **17,950**

District: 40

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Se



Ideal Population: 18,335

Deviation: 2.67 %

Total Population: **18,824**

Alaska Senate Minority REVISED 9/19/2021
District Populations and Deviations

	Total Population Tabulation			
DISTRICT	<i>All Persons</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Dev.</i>	<i>Difference</i>
1	18,336	18,335	0.01%	1
2	18,331	18,335	-0.02%	-4
3	18,334	18,335	0.00%	-1
4	18,351	18,335	0.09%	16
5	18,337	18,335	0.01%	2
6	18,333	18,335	-0.01%	-2
7	18,291	18,335	-0.24%	-44
8	18,336	18,335	0.01%	1
9	18,314	18,335	-0.11%	-21
10	18,301	18,335	-0.18%	-34
11	18,332	18,335	-0.02%	-3
12	18,306	18,335	-0.16%	-29
13	18,335	18,335	0.00%	0
14	18,335	18,335	0.00%	0
15	18,348	18,335	0.07%	13
16	18,355	18,335	0.11%	20
17	18,337	18,335	0.01%	2
18	18,323	18,335	-0.06%	-12
19	18,340	18,335	0.03%	5
20	18,340	18,335	0.03%	5
21	18,322	18,335	-0.07%	-13
22	18,349	18,335	0.08%	14
23	18,333	18,335	-0.01%	-2
24	18,344	18,335	0.05%	9
25	18,334	18,335	0.00%	-1
26	18,336	18,335	0.01%	1
27	18,338	18,335	0.02%	3
28	18,335	18,335	0.00%	0
29	18,601	18,335	1.45%	266
30	18,606	18,335	1.48%	271
31	18,602	18,335	1.46%	267
32	18,385	18,335	0.27%	50
33	18,087	18,335	-1.35%	-248
34	18,071	18,335	-1.44%	-264
35	18,071	18,335	-1.44%	-264
36	18,057	18,335	-1.52%	-278
37	18,284	18,335	-0.28%	-51
38	18,547	18,335	1.16%	212
39	17,950	18,335	-2.10%	-385
40	18,824	18,335	2.67%	489
Assigned	733391			
Total Pop	733391			
Unassigned	0			