West Virginia State Senate Redistricting Task Force Date Document Received: May 21, 2011 Description: 28 pages

Disclaimer of Liability and Endorsement: The attached document was prepared by a private citizen or organization and submitted to the West Virginia State Senate Redistricting Task Force as part of the information gathering process. The views, content, and opinions expressed in this document are solely those of the third party preparers and do not reflect the views, legal opinions, or in any way represent official action of the West Virginia State Senate Redistricting Task Force, the West Virginia Senate, the West Virginia Legislature or their members (collectively the "WV Legislature"). The attached document is provided for information and convenience of the public. Reference to any specific redistricting plan, map, district or process does not constitute endorsement or recommendation by the WV Legislature. The WV Legislature makes no claims, promises, guarantees, or warranties about the contents, errors or omissions in the content of the attached item. The WV Legislature disclaims responsibility for the content of these documents.

Congressional, Senatorial and **Delegate Redistricting**

Constitutional

- U.S. House of Representatives
- Every 10 years following census
- Has always been at least 1 per state, and proportionate to population
- WV Legislature
- Proportional only since 1964 "One Person, One Vote" decision in Reynolds v. Sims

When

In special session later this year

Redistricting Reform Advocates

- Greater transparency
- Publish proposed maps in advance
- Internet
- More public participation
- Allow public to comment
- Conduct public hearings—House Should Follow Senate's Lead

Redistricting Ideals

- Community of Interest
- Geographic compactness
- Respect political boundaries
- Racial fairness
- Equal population: vary NMT 5-10%
- N.B. Continuity and political advantage are generally not factors

County Census Info

)

- Greatest growth in Eastern Panhandle
- Greatest loss in southern WV



U.S. House

- Retain 3 districts
- Each should contain c. 618,000 people
- Estimates:
- 1st (McKinley)should be increased by c. 10,000+
- 2nd (Capito)should be reduced by c. 33,000+
- 3rd (Rahall) should be increased by c. 23,000+





WV Senate Pre 1964

- 16 Districts
- 2 members each with staggered terms
- No equal representation, e.g. 1962: •
- 74,384 people 2nd District (3 counties):
- 252,925 people – 8th District (Kanawha county):

WV Senate Districts

- 17 Districts
- 2 Members each
- 34 Members Total
- Elected for staggered 4-year terms
- Each District should contain c. 106,000 people
 - Each District under new census should contain c. 109,000 people





U.S. Senator Joe Manchin

district. So, is it better service to the citizens and the taxpayers? Absolutely." (Daily Mail, better than they would in a multi-member member districts. That delegate would be more attentive and know that area much "I believe the time has come for single-January 3, 2011)

Acting Sen. President Jeff Kessler

 "It's something that I feel pretty strong about, throughout the state. You should have access to a representative who lives among you and truly represents you." (Daily Mail, January 3, that you should have equal representation 2011)

Acting Sen. President Jeff Kessler

districts so that people stay in, and that's just "It smells of backroom deals to try to line up wrong." (Daily Mail, January 3, 2011)

Newspaper Support

- The Beckley Register-Herald
- The Martinsburg Journal
- The Charleston Daily Mail

House of Delegates Pre 1964

- 100 Members
- 55 Districts Each county a District
- At least 1 delegate from each county
- Additional delegates for some counties
- Genesis of our current hodgepodge system
- No equal representation, e.g, 1962:
- 39,615 people Hancock county (1 delegate):
 - Wirt county (1 delegate):
- 4,391 people
- Kanawha county (11 delegates)
- 252,925 people

House of Delegates

- 100 Members
- All elected every 2 years
- Each delegate should represent c. 18,500 •

Current House of Delegates 100 Members from 58 Districts

1 Member

36 Districts

11 Districts

6 Districts

3 Districts

- 2 Members
- 3 Members
- 4 Members
- 5 Members

1 District

1 District

7 Members

58 Districts

TOTAL

36 Members 22 Members 18 Members 12 Members 5 Members 7 Members **100 Members**









30th Delegates (7)

INSIDE Charleston & South Charleston limits: 48,000 people.

OUTSIDE city limits: 80,000 people

ALL 7 DELEGATES LIVE WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS OF CHARLESTON & SOUTH CHARLESTON, **LEAVING THE** MAJORITY OF PERSONS IN THE DISTRICT UNREPRESENTED.

30th District is largest in U.S. as % of House

O Marmei O Belle CedanGmve · Enesapeake C East Bank 30 (7) Kanawha County, WV

Southard

eston

•

0

31 (1)

41ST Delegates (4)

INSIDE Clarksburg & Bridgeport limits: 24,300 people.

OUTSIDE city limits: 45,410 people

ALL 4 DELEGATES LIVE WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS OF CLARKSBURG & BRIDGEPORT, LEAVING ALMOST 2/3^{RDS} OF THE PERSONS IN THE DISTRICT UNREPRESENTED.

41st District is larger than any district in any other state except New Hampshire



Why Single Member Districts?

. .

- Equal treatment throughout state
- <u>Cheaper campaign costs less entry barrier</u> – \$4500 or \$31,500
- Eliminate party squabbles in general election
- Eliminate "political anachronism" Federal law has required single member CDs since 1842
 - Closer to the people
- Accountability (division as alternative/adjunct)
- Gaining support