

APPENDIX

Part 1

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- B. Maps
- C. Legal and Supporting Documents
- D. Promotional materials
- E. Press releases

Part 2

- F. Public Questions from the January 26, 2022 Town Hall Chat
- G. Written Comments on Maps at January 27, 2022 Loussac Library Town Hall
- H. Written comments submitted through www.ReapportionANC.org Portal
- I. Community Council and Organization Resolutions

A. List of Reapportionment Related Legislation

This is a list of legislation passed by the Anchorage Assembly in 2021 and 2022 regarding Reapportionment. The legislation can be looked up online in the Public Portal to Assembly Documents:

<https://www.muni.org/departments/assembly/pages/publicportalassemblydocuments.aspx>

1. **AM 2021-679**: Contract with Resource Data, Inc. for professional services on the Assembly Reapportionment project
2. **AM 2021-757**: Background on AR 2021-382 declaration of malapportionment
3. **AR 2021-349**: Resolution appropriating funds for the Reapportionment project
4. **AR 2021-382**: Resolution of the Anchorage Assembly declaring itself malapportioned in accordance with Charter Section 4.01
5. **AIM 2022-31**: Re: Ordinance No. AO 2022-37, an ordinance of the Anchorage Assembly providing for reapportionment of the Assembly Election Districts
6. **AIM 2022-33**: Birchwood Community Council Resolution Recommending Extension of Public Testimony for Reapportionment by 30 Days
7. **AIM 2022-39**: Public Testimony for February 15, 2022, February 24 Special, and March 1, 2022 meetings
8. **AIM 2022-50**: Re: AO 2022-37(S-1) and AO 2022-37(S-2) an ordinance of the Anchorage Assembly providing for reapportionment of the Assembly Election Districts
9. **AM 2022-123**: Re: AO 2022-37(S-2), an ordinance of the Anchorage Assembly providing for reapportionment of the Assembly Election Districts
10. **AO 2022-37**: Ordinance of the Anchorage Assembly providing for reapportionment of the Assembly Election Districts (Map 6 v2 by Anchorage Action)
11. **AO 2022-37(S)**: Ordinance of the Anchorage Assembly providing for reapportionment of the Assembly Election Districts (Map 7 v2 by Robert Hockema)

12. **AO 2022-37(S-1)**: Ordinance of the Anchorage Assembly providing for reapportionment of the Assembly Election Districts (Map 11 v2 by Weddleton/Wells)
 - a. AO 2022-37(S-1) Constant Amended Map 11 v2 (as amended)
 - b. AO 2022-37(S-1) Constant Amended Map 11 v2
 - c. AO 2022-37(S-1) Kennedy Amended Map 11 v2
 - d. AO 2022-37(S-1) Zaletel Rivera Amended Map 11 v2
 - e. AO 2022-37(S-1) Kennedy Amendment to Zaletel-Rivera Map
13. **AO 2022-37(S-2)**: Ordinance of the Anchorage Assembly providing for reapportionment of the Assembly Election Districts (Map 12 by Allard and Bronson)
14. **AR 2022-96**: Resolution of the Anchorage Municipal Assembly declaring the process to fill the new twelfth Assembly Member seat and calling for a Special Election

The committee also referred to legislation and legal decisions from previous Reapportionment processes:

1. **AO 1991-182**: An ordinance pertaining to the adoption of Assembly Apportionment
2. **AO 2012-108**, As Amended: An ordinance providing for Redistricting of Assembly Districts
3. **AO 2012-117** and **AM 2012-689**: regarding split precinct 520
4. Kentop vs. Anchorage 652 P2d 453 1982

B. Maps

1. Map 1 – Matt Greene
2. Map 2 – Resource Data
3. Map 3 – Resource Data
4. Map 4 – Resource Data
5. Map 5 – Resource Data
6. Map 6 – Anchorage Action
7. Map 6 v2 – Anchorage Action
8. Map 7 - Robert Hockema
9. Map 7 v2 – Robert Hockema
10. Map 8 - Alaskans for Fair Redistricting
11. Map 9 - Denmer Wells
12. Map 9 v2 – Denmer Wells
13. Map 10 – Denmer Wells
14. Map 11 – Weddleton and Wells
15. Map 12 – Allard and Bronson
16. Map 11 v2 - Weddleton and Wells
17. Map 11 v2 Weddleton Wells Constant amended
18. Map 11 v2 Weddleton Wells Constant as amended
19. Map 11 v2 Weddleton Wells Kennedy amended
20. Map 11 v2 Weddleton Wells Zaletel and Rivera amended
21. Map 11 v2 Weddleton Wells Kennedy amendment to Zaletel and Rivera amended

C. Legal and Supporting Documents (attached as PDFs)

1. Resource Data Redistricting Services Proposal
2. Memorandum, February 9, 2022: Legal criteria for reapportionment of election district boundaries

D. Reapportionment Promotional Materials (attached as PDFs)

1. Reapportionment Timeline and Participation Options
2. Reapportionment Fact Sheet
3. Reapportionment Slide Show
4. Reapportionment Process Primer by Resource Data

E. Reapportionment Press Releases (attached as PDFs)

1. [Reapportionment Committee - September 9, 2021](#)
2. [Anchorage Assembly Kicks Off Reapportionment - November 30, 2021](#)
3. [First Round of Draft Reapportionment Maps Ready for Public Review - December 29, 2021](#)
4. [Anchorage Assembly Reapportionment Committee Releases Timeline - January 10, 2022](#)
5. [Anchorage Assembly Reapportionment Town Halls - January 25, 2022](#)
6. [Ten Draft Maps for Reapportionment Public Review - January 27, 2022](#)
7. [Four Draft Reapportionment Maps Move Forward for Public Hearings - February 16, 2022](#)
8. [Updated Reapportionment Timeline - February 28, 2022](#)
9. [Anchorage Assembly Adopts New District Map and Boundaries - March 24, 2022](#)

Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries

MAP ONE

SUMMARY

District 1 expands east into current District 2, picking up roughly half of IBER. District 2 grows southward into a large portion of current District 6. District 3 is reduced slightly to accommodate District 6 moving northward. District 4 expands east into current District 5. District 5 is reduced in size, with the south boundary moving up to Tudor Rd, and the north shifts slightly into current District 2. District 6 moves north into current Districts 3 and 4, and west into current District 3. The overall area of District 6 is significantly reduced by the District 2 expansion.

POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY			
District	Current Population	Proposed Population	% Deviation
District 1	48,541	48,890	1.5%
District 2	48,541	48,605	0.13%
District 3	48,541	48,312	-0.47%
District 4	48,541	48,800	0.52%
District 5	48,541	48,588	0.1%
District 6	48,541	48,552	0.02%
Total Deviation*			1.15%

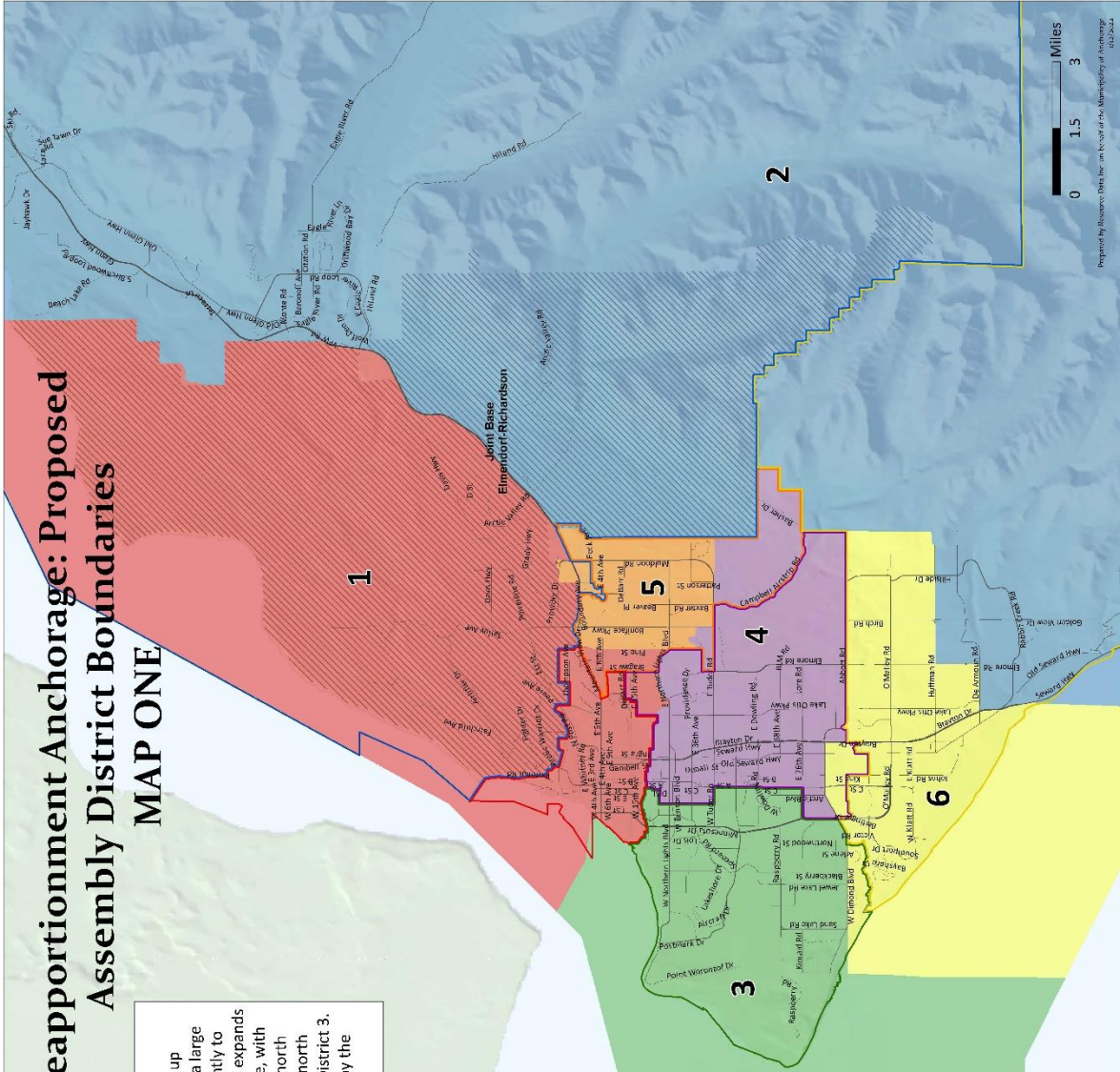
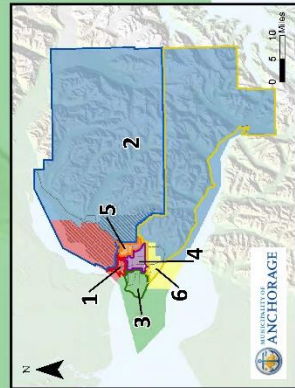
*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district

Current Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- IBER

Proposed Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6



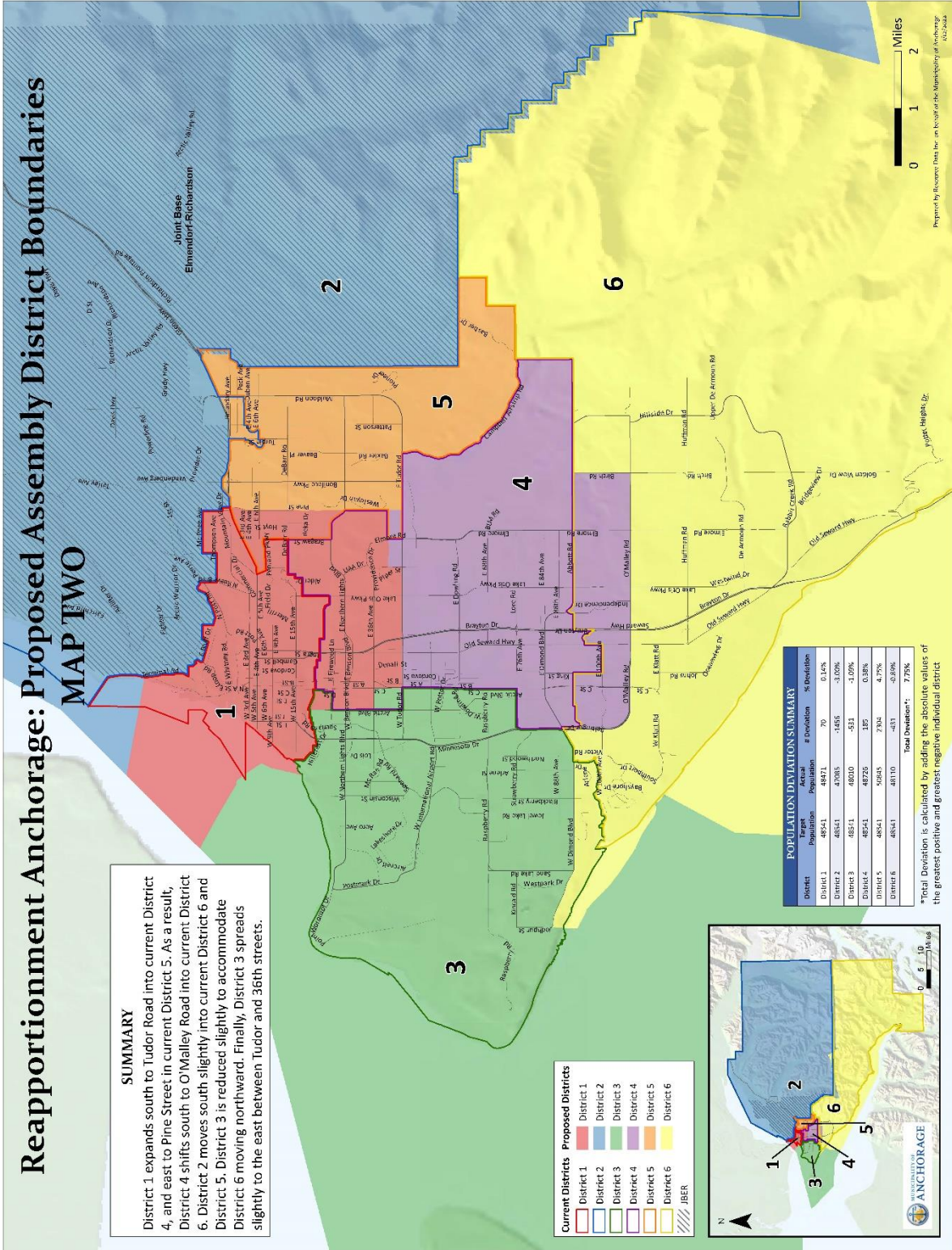
Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries

MAP TWO

SUMMARY

District 1 expands south to Tudor Road into current District 4, and east to Pine Street in current District 5. As a result, District 4 shifts south to O'Malley Road into current District 6. District 2 moves south slightly into current District 6 and District 5. District 3 is reduced slightly to accommodate District 6 moving northward. Finally, District 3 spreads slightly to the east between Tudor and 36th streets.

- Current Districts**
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5
 - District 6
 - IBER
- Proposed Districts**
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5
 - District 6
 - IBER



POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY

District	Population	# Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	48,541	4,847	0.14%
District 2	45,541	4,705	-3.00%
District 3	48,211	4,820	-1.00%
District 4	48,241	4,825	0.83%
District 5	48,541	5,045	4.75%
District 6	48,541	4,810	-0.89%
Total Deviation**:			7.75%

**Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute value of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district

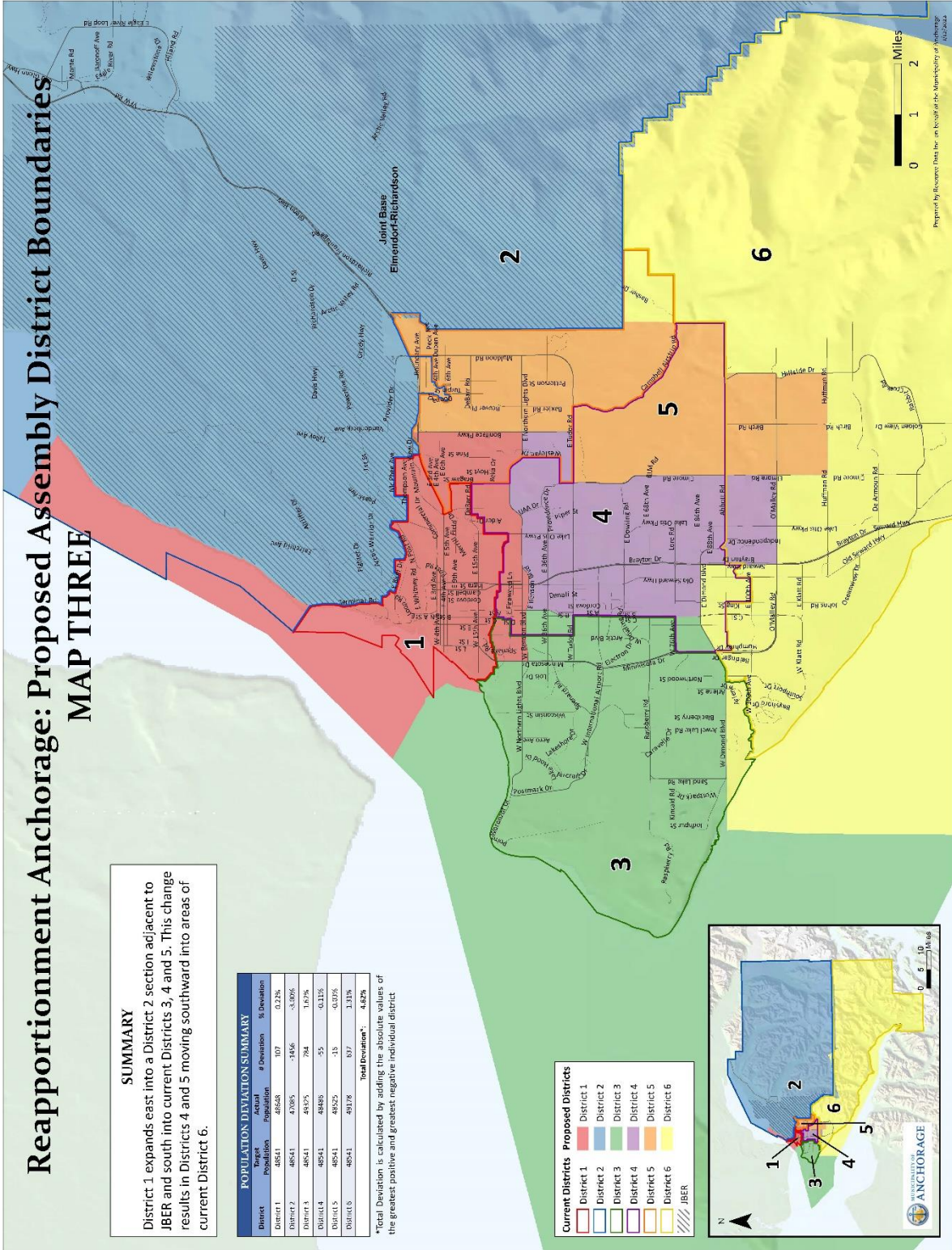
Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries

MAP THREE

SUMMARY
 District 1 expands east into a District 2 section adjacent to JBER and south into current Districts 3, 4 and 5. This change results in Districts 4 and 5 moving southward into areas of current District 6.

POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY				
District	Target Population	# Deviation	% Deviation	
District 1	48541	48548	107	0.22%
District 2	48541	47065	-1476	-3.05%
District 3	48541	49375	784	1.62%
District 4	48541	44488	-4053	-8.35%
District 5	48541	49525	1084	2.23%
District 6	48541	49378	837	1.73%
Total Deviation*			4,82%	

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district



Prepared by Recovery Data Inc. on behalf of the Municipality of Anchorage
 10/2024

Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries MAP FOUR

SUMMARY

District 1 expands northwest to encompass roughly a third of IBER previously in current District 2. District 1 also moves east to Boniface Parkway in current District 5, and south to Northern Lights Boulevard into current District 4. District 5 moves east along 36th Ave, expanding into current District 4. District 4 moves west into current District 3 south of International Airport Road, while District 3 moves east into current District 4 to the north. Districts 2 and 4 move south slightly into current District 6.

POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY				
District	Target Population	Actual Population	# Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	48841	49273	732	1.51%
District 2	48543	48273	-270	-0.56%
District 3	49543	48275	-266	-0.54%
District 4	49543	48841	-702	-1.42%
District 5	49543	48841	-702	-1.42%
District 6	48841	48840	-1	-0.00%
Total Deviation:			-1	2.54%

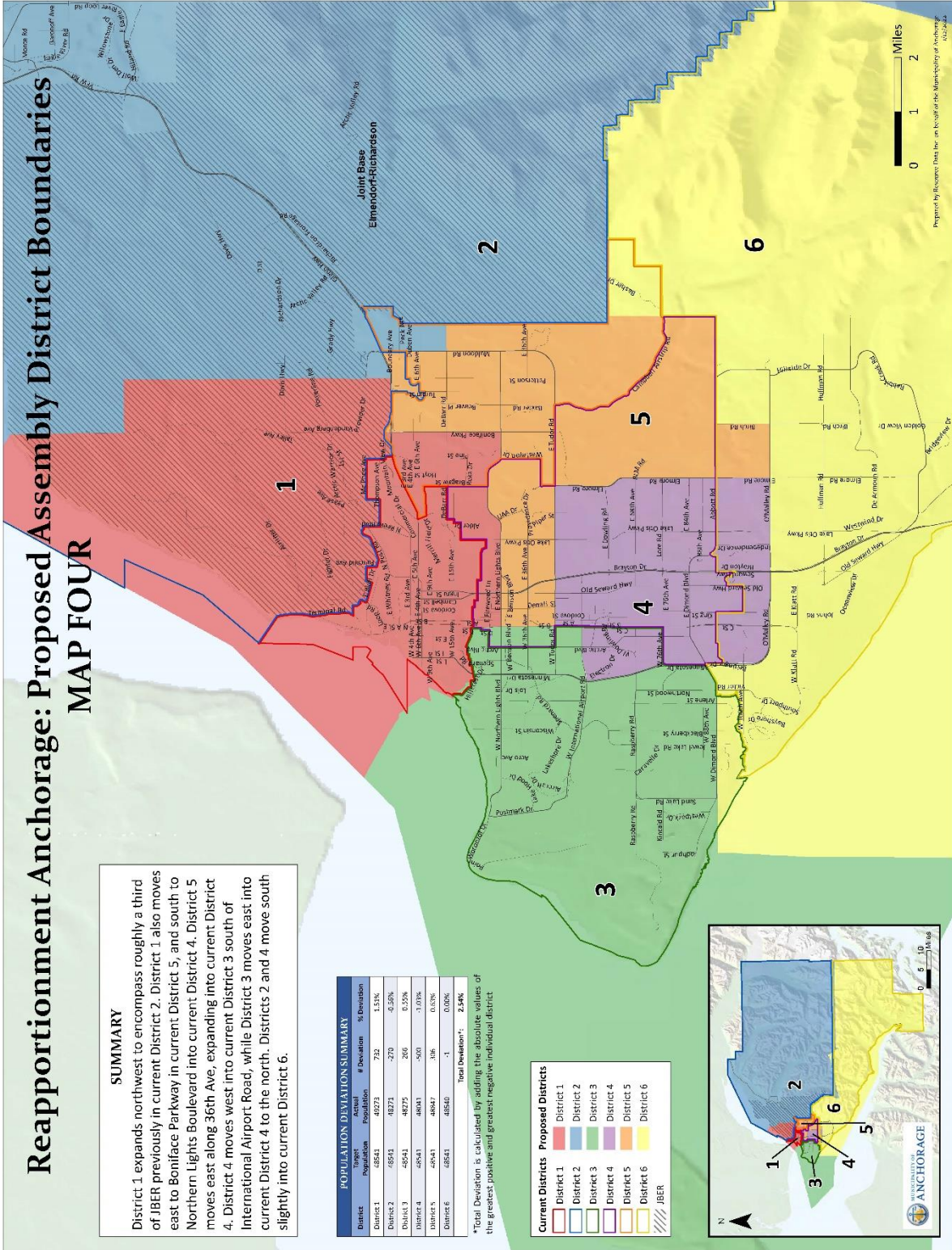
*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district.

Current Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- IBER

Proposed Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6



Prepared by Recovery Data Inc. on behalf of the Municipality of Anchorage. 10/20/24

Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries

MAP FIVE

SUMMARY

District 5 moves substantially north to encompass both Elmendorf and Fort Richardson on JBER. District 5 also moves substantially south and west into current District 4. District 2 then shifts west to Muldoon Road south to Tudor Road. District 1 moves south to Northern Lights Boulevard into current Districts 3, 4 and 5, and east to Boniface Parkway in current District 5. District 2 then expands south to Dimond Boulevard into current District 4. In turn, District 4 expands south to O'Malley Road in District 6. District 6 expands slightly north into the southeastern tip of District 5.

POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY				
District	Population	# Deviation	% Deviation	
District 1	48541	48553	12	0.02%
District 2	48541	40899	688	1.77%
District 3	48541	47266	-1045	-2.15%
District 4	48541	47674	1067	2.20%
District 5	48541	49746	956	1.96%
District 6	48541	48879	338	0.70%
Total Deviation*			4,066	

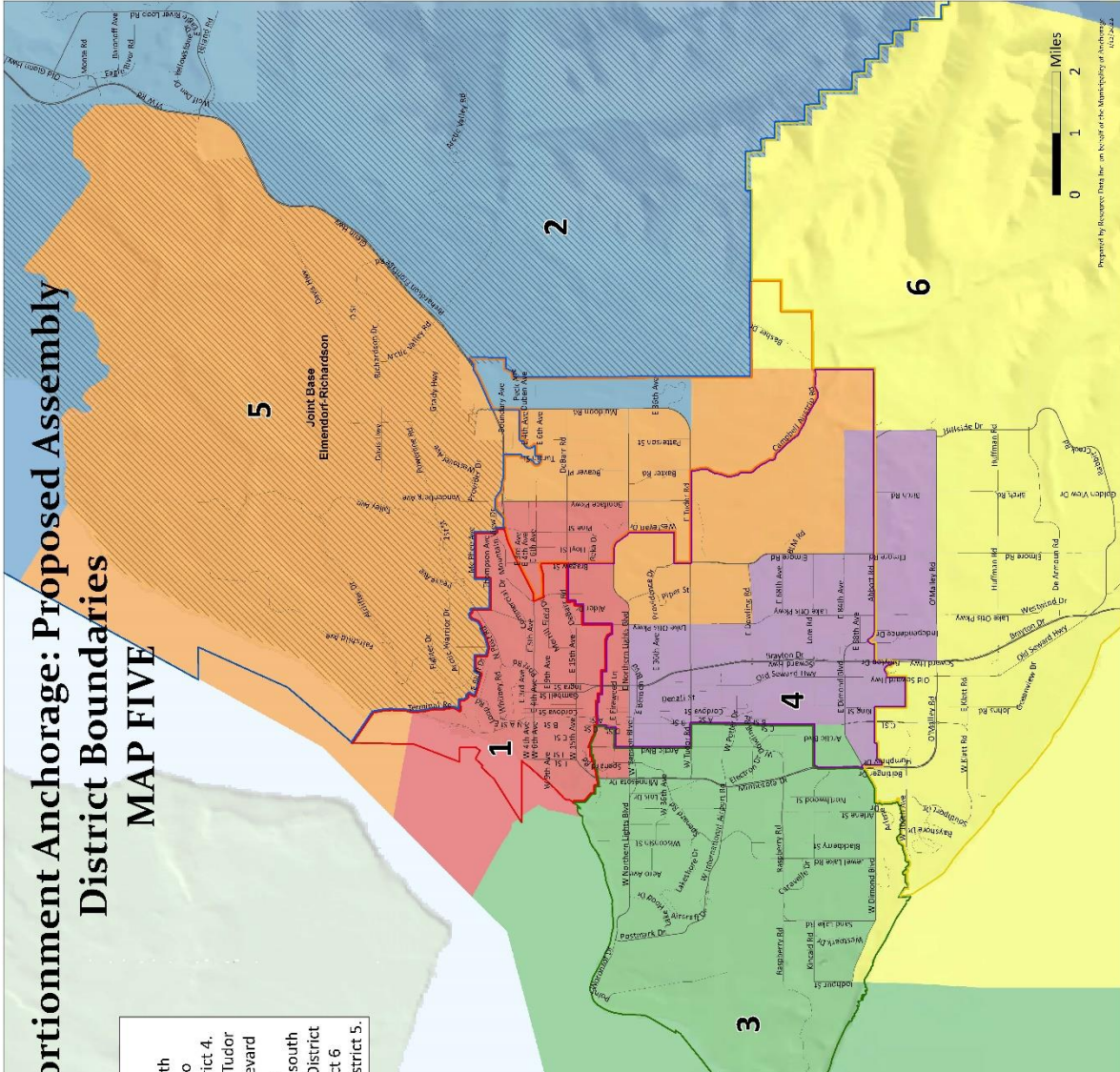
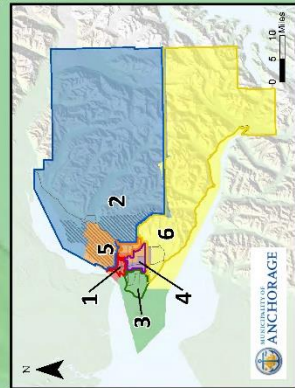
*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district

Current Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- JBER

Proposed Districts

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6



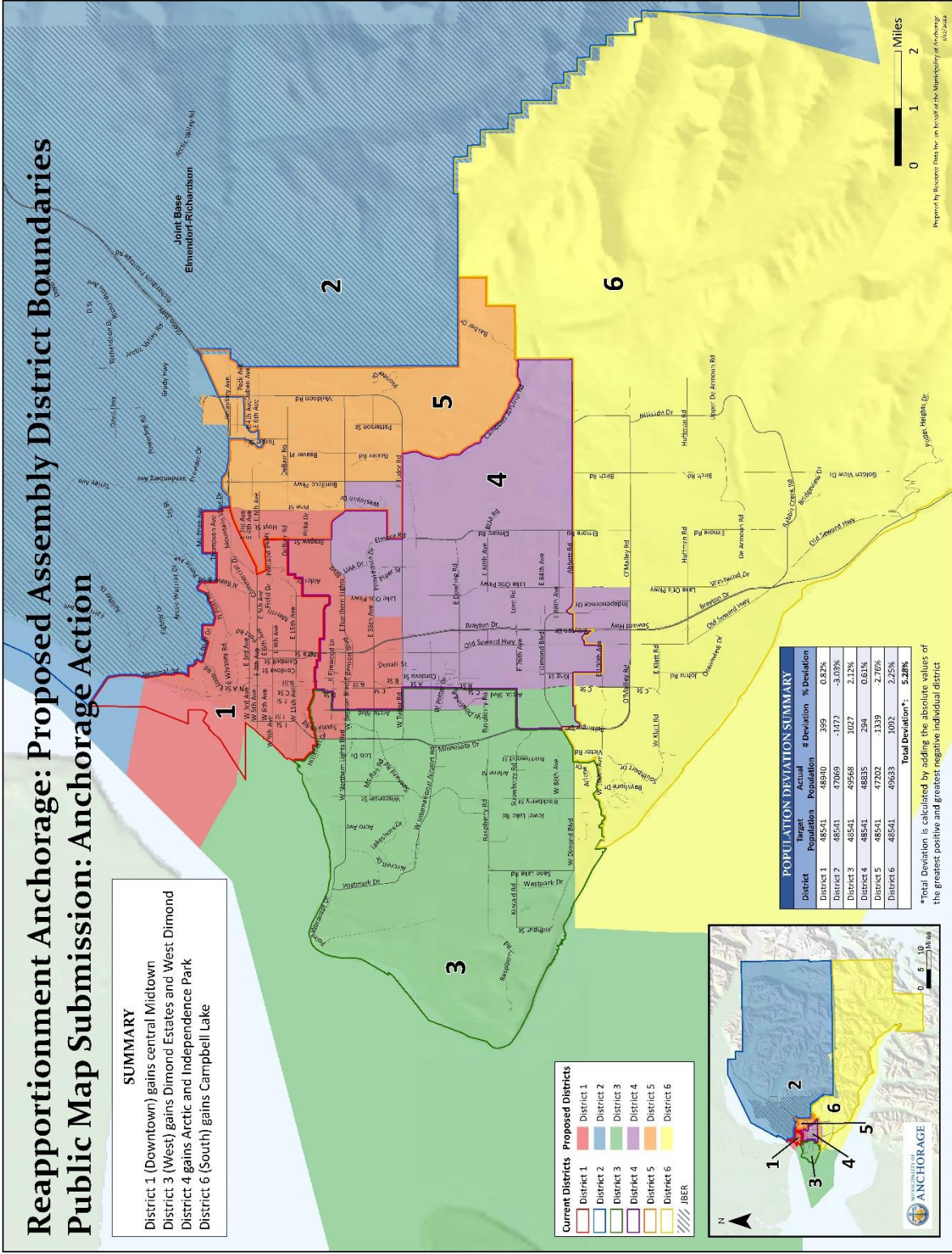
Prepared by Recovery Data Inc. on behalf of the Municipality of Anchorage. 10/20/24

Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries Public Map Submission: Anchorage Action

SUMMARY

- District 1 (Downtown) gains central Mictown
- District 3 (West) gains Dimond Estates and West Dimond
- District 4 gains Arctic and Independence Park
- District 6 (South) gains Campbell Lake

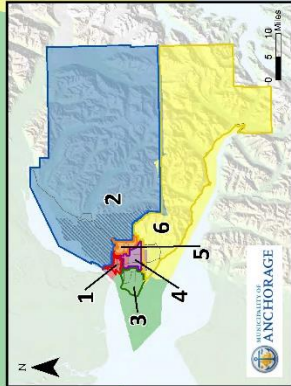
- Current Districts**
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5
 - District 6
 - IBER
- Proposed Districts**
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5
 - District 6
 - IBER



POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY

District	Target Population	Actual Population	# Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	48541	48940	399	0.82%
District 2	48541	47069	-1472	-3.03%
District 3	48541	49568	1027	2.12%
District 4	48541	48835	294	0.61%
District 5	48541	47202	-1339	-2.76%
District 6	48541	49633	1092	2.25%
Total Deviation*				5.28%

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute value of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district



Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries Public Map Resubmission: Anchorage Action Map 6 V2

SUMMARY

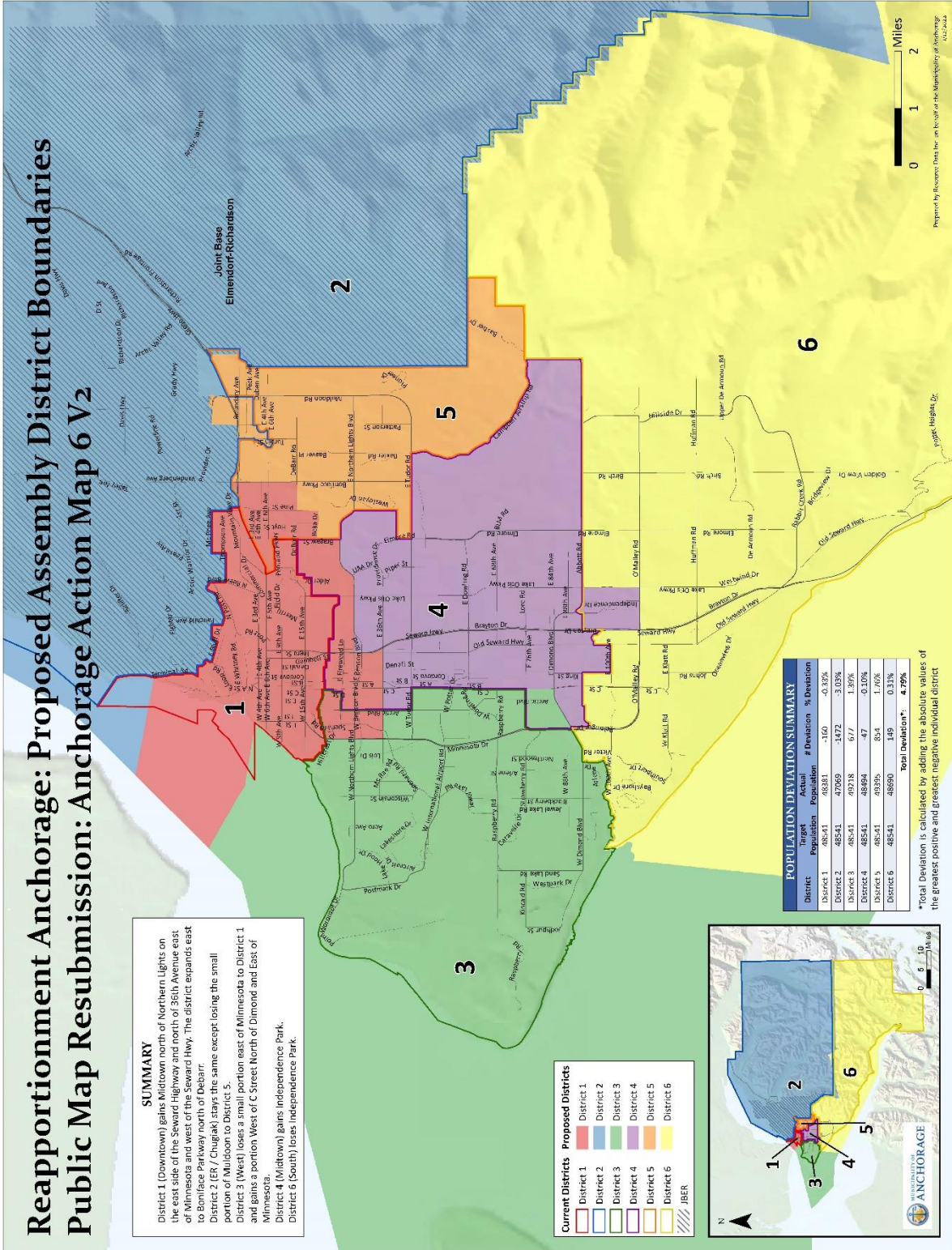
District 1 (Downtown) gains Midtown north of Northern Lights on the east side of the Seward Highway and north of 36th Avenue east of Minnesota and west of the Seward Hwy. The district expands east to Boniface Parkway north of DeBarr.

District 2 (ER / Chugiak) stays the same except losing the small portion of Muldoon to District 5.

District 3 (West) loses a small portion east of Minnesota to District 1 and gains a portion West of C Street North of Diamond and East of Minnesota.

District 4 (Midtown) gains Independence Park.

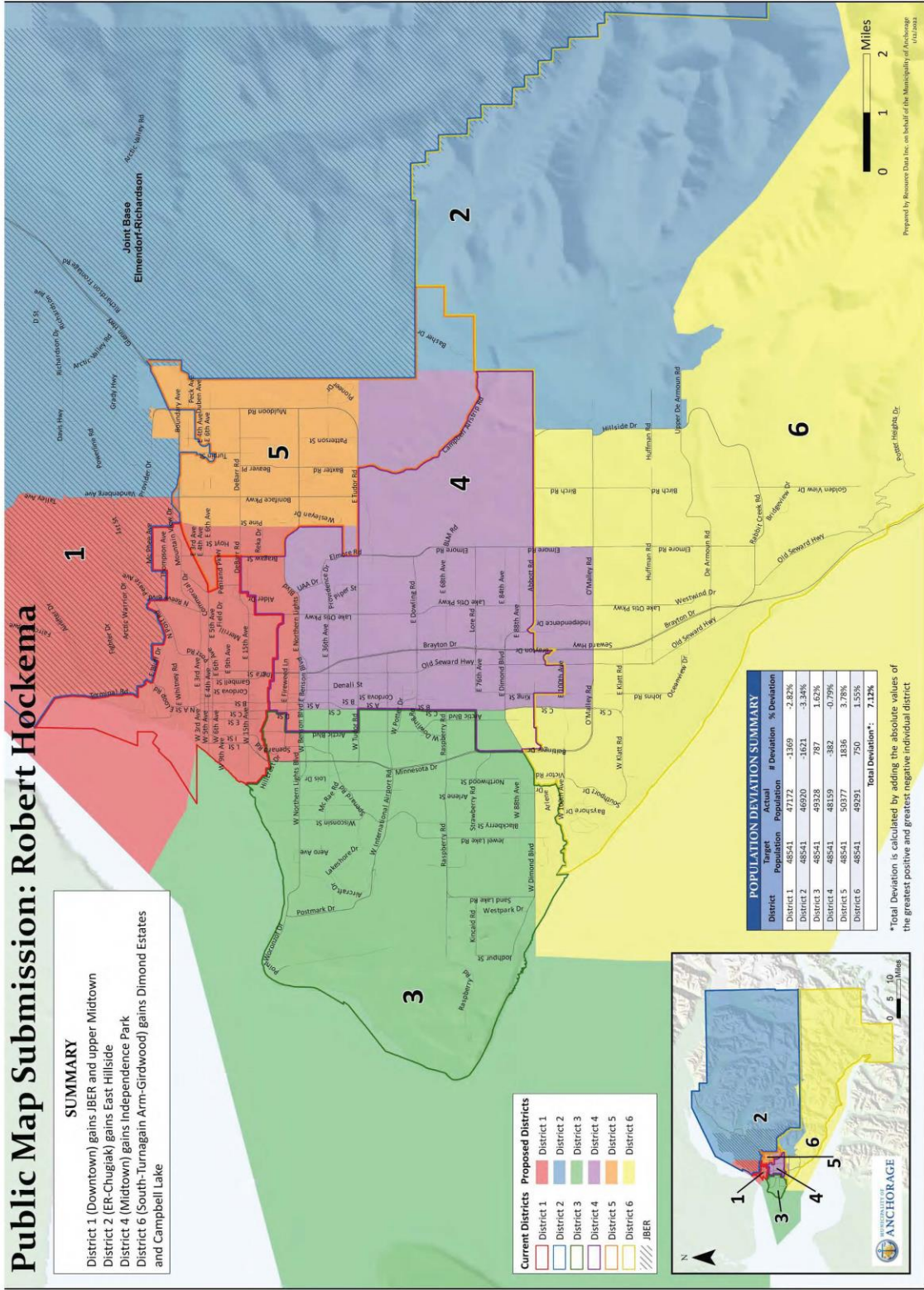
District 5 (South) loses Independence Park.



Public Map Submission: Robert Höckema

SUMMARY

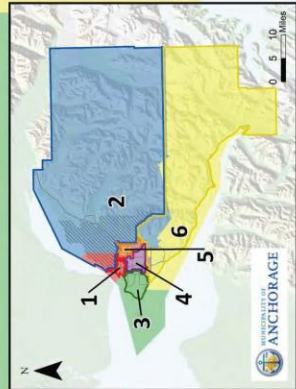
- District 1 (Downtown) gains JBER and upper Midtown
- District 2 (ER-Chugiak) gains East Hillside
- District 4 (Midtown) gains Independence Park
- District 6 (South-Turnagain Arm-Girdwood) gains Dimond Estates and Campbell Lake



Current Districts	Proposed Districts
[Red Box]	District 1
[Blue Box]	District 2
[Green Box]	District 3
[Purple Box]	District 4
[Orange Box]	District 5
[Yellow Box]	District 6
[Hatched Box]	JBER

POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY			
District	Target Population	Actual Population	% Deviation
District 1	48541	47172	-1369 -2.82%
District 2	48541	46920	-1621 -3.34%
District 3	48541	49328	787 1.62%
District 4	48541	48159	-382 -0.79%
District 5	48541	50377	1836 3.78%
District 6	48541	49291	750 1.55%
Total Deviation*			7.12%

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district



Prepared by Rosemary Data Inc. on behalf of the Municipality of Anchorage
01/15/2022

Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries Public Map Resubmission: Robert Hockema - V2

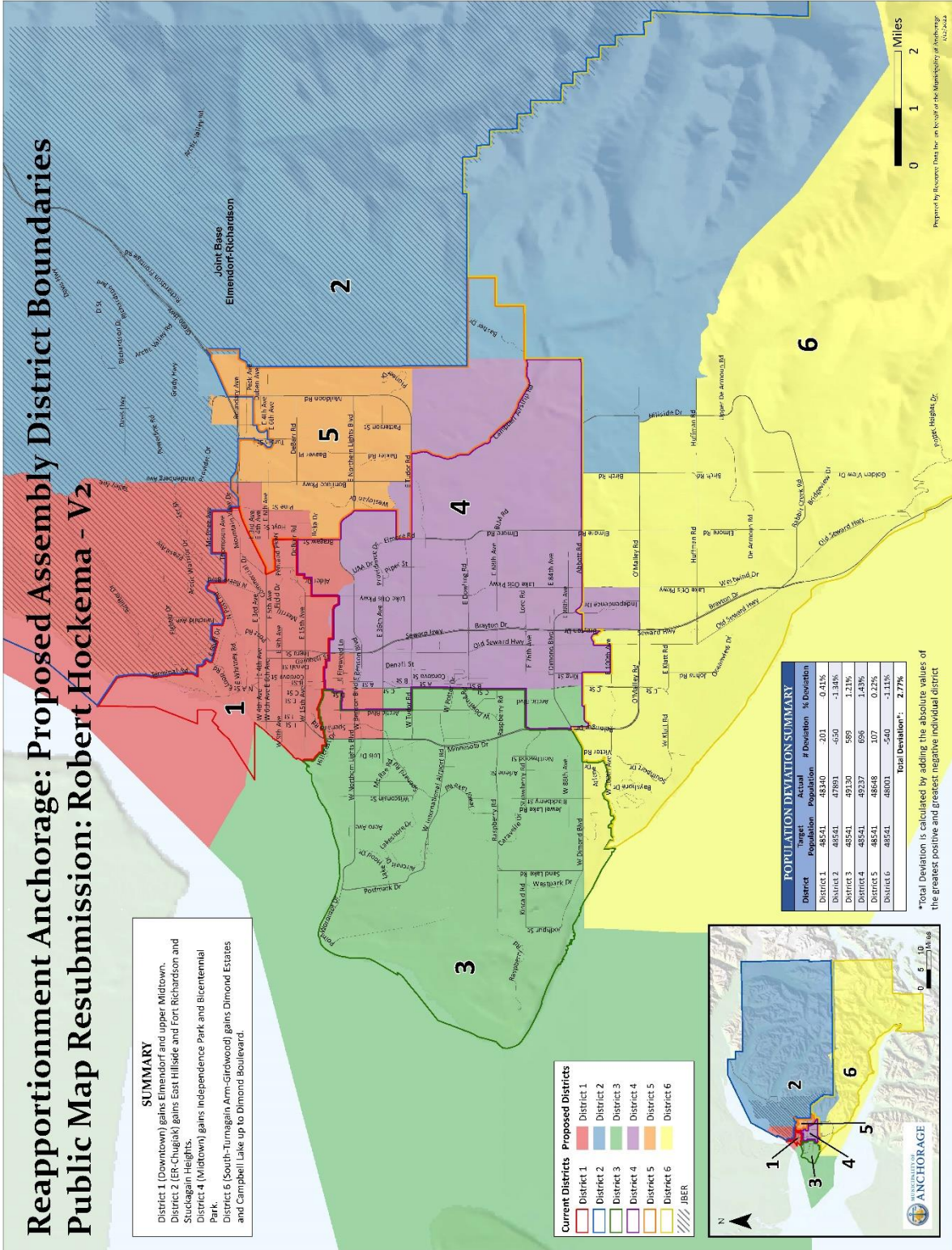
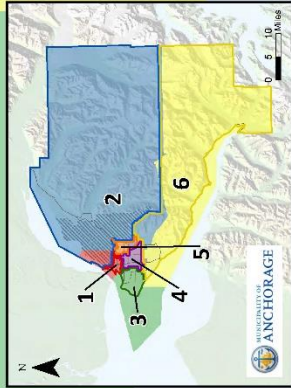
SUMMARY
 District 1 (Downtown) gains Elmendorf and upper Midtown.
 District 2 (ER-Chugiak) gains East Hillside and Fort Richardson and Suckagain Heights.
 District 4 (Midtown) gains Independence Park and Bicentennial Park.
 District 6 (South-Turnagain Arm-Girdwood) gains Dimond Estates and Campbell Lake up to Dimond Boulevard.

- Current Districts Proposed Districts**
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5
 - District 6
 - IBER

POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY

District	Target Population	Actual Population	# Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	48541	48340	-201	-0.41%
District 2	48541	47891	-650	-1.34%
District 3	48541	49130	589	1.21%
District 4	48541	49237	696	1.43%
District 5	48541	48648	107	0.22%
District 6	48541	48001	-540	-1.11%
Total Deviation*				-2.77%

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district



Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries Public Map Submission: Alaskans For Fair Redistricting

SUMMARY

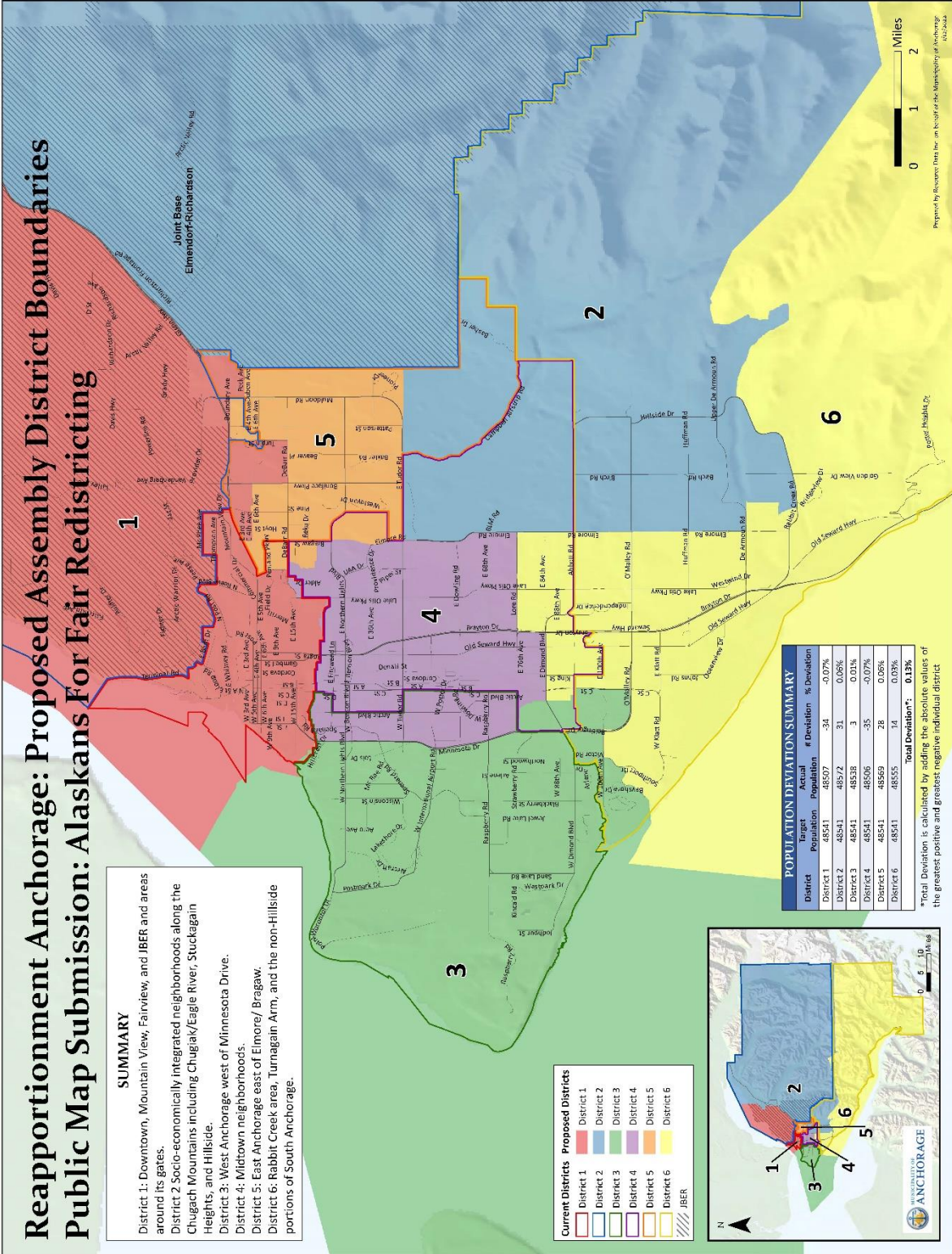
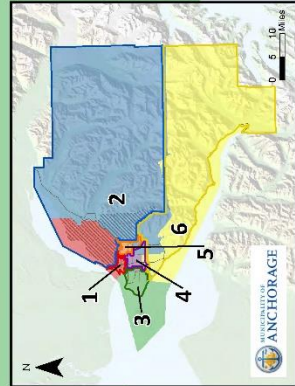
- District 1: Downtown, Mountain View, Fairview, and JBER and areas around its gates.
- District 2 Socio-economically integrated neighborhoods along the Chugach Mountains including Chugiak/Eagle River, Stuckegain Heights, and Hillside.
- District 3: West Anchorage west of Minnesota Drive.
- District 4: Midtown neighborhoods.
- District 5: East Anchorage east of Elmore/Bragaw.
- District 6: Rabbit Creek area, Turnagain Arm, and the non-Hillside portions of South Anchorage.

- Current Districts Proposed Districts**
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5
 - District 6
 - JBER

POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY

District	Population	% Deviation	# Deviation
District 1	48541	-0.07%	-34
District 2	48541	0.05%	31
District 3	48541	0.01%	3
District 4	48541	-0.07%	-35
District 5	48541	0.06%	28
District 6	48541	0.03%	14
Total Deviation*			0.13%

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute value of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district



Prepared by Recovery Data Inc. on behalf of the Municipality of Anchorage 01/2024

Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries Public Submission: Denny Wells Map A

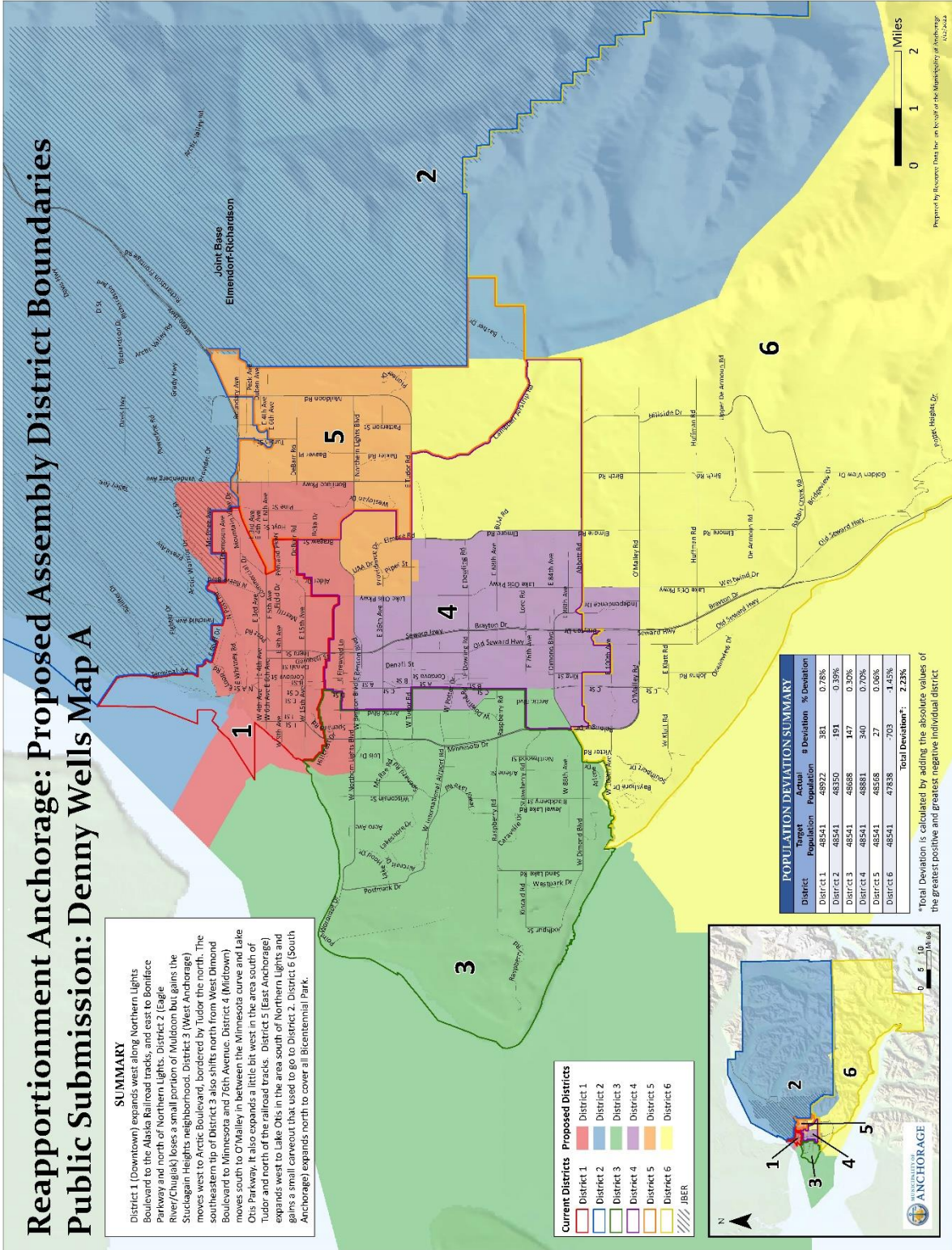
SUMMARY

District 1 (Downtown) expands west along Northern Lights Boulevard to the Alaska Railroad tracks, and east to Boniface Parkway and north of Northern Lights. District 2 (Eagle River/Chugiak) loses a small portion of Muldoon but gains the Suckagan Heights neighborhood. District 3 (West Anchorage) moves west to Arctic Boulevard, bordered by Tudor the north, the southeastern tip of District 3 also shifts north from West Diamond Boulevard to Minnesota and 76th Avenue. District 4 (Midtown) moves south to O'Malley in between the Minnesota curve and Lake Otis Parkway. It also expands a little bit west in the area south of Tudor and north of the railroad tracks. District 5 (East Anchorage) expands west to Lake Otis in the area south of Northern Lights and gains a small carveout that used to go to District 2. District 6 (South Anchorage) expands north to cover all Bicentennial Park.

- Current Districts
- Proposed Districts
- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- IBER

POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY			
District	Target Population	Actual Population	% Deviation
District 1	48541	48922	0.78%
District 2	48541	48350	-0.39%
District 3	48541	48686	0.30%
District 4	48541	48881	0.70%
District 5	48541	48568	0.06%
District 6	48541	47838	-1.45%
Total Districts*			2.23%

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district



Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries Public Map Resubmission: Denny Wells Map A - V2

SUMMARY
DRAFT: Description Pending

Joint Base
Elmendorf-Richardson

2

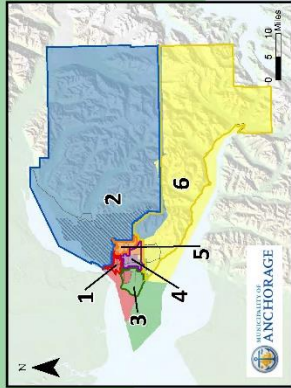
5

4

3

6

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- IBER



District	Target Population	Actual Population	# Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	48541	49242	701	1.44%
District 2	48541	47097	-1444	-2.97%
District 3	48541	49124	582	1.20%
District 4	48541	49237	696	1.43%
District 5	48541	47433	-1108	-2.28%
District 6	48541	49115	574	1.18%
Total Deviation*				4.41%

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district

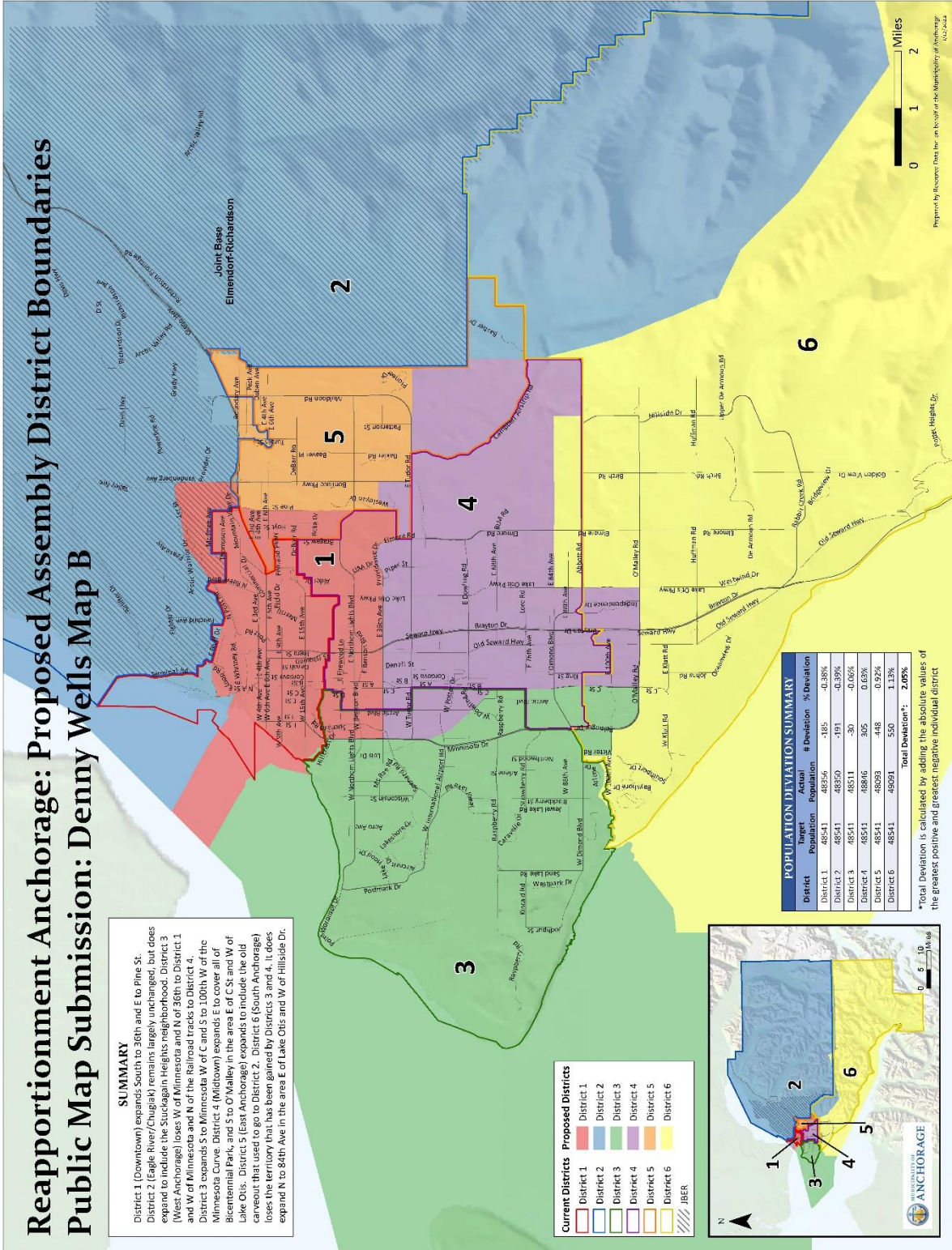


Prepared by Rebecca Threlkoff, an Electoral District Boundary Commission member, on 10/24/2024

Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries Public Map Submission: Denny Wells Map B

SUMMARY
 District 1 (Downtown) expands South to 36th and E to Pine St.
 District 2 (Eagle River/Chugiak) remains largely unchanged, but does expand to include the Stockgain Heights neighborhood. District 3 (West Anchorage) loses W of Minnesota and N of 36th to District 1 and W of Minnesota and N of the Railroad tracks to District 4.
 District 3 expands S to Minnesota W of C and S to 100th W of the Minnesota Curve. District 4 (Midtown) expands E to cover all of Bicentennial Park, and S to O'Malley in the area E of C St and W of Lake Otis. District 5 (East Anchorage) expands to include the old carport that used to go to District 2. District 6 (South Anchorage) loses the territory that has been gained by Districts 3 and 4. It does expand N to 84th Ave in the area E of Lake Otis and W of Hillside Dr.

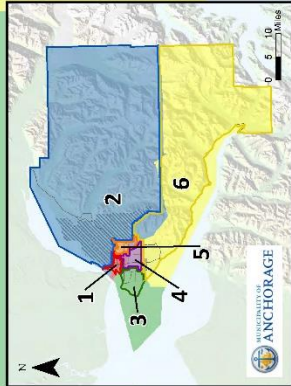
- Current Districts**
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5
 - District 6
 - IBER
- Proposed Districts**
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5
 - District 6



POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY

District	Target Population	Actual Population	% Deviation
District 1	48,541	48,556	-0.38%
District 2	48,541	48,550	-0.39%
District 3	48,541	48,511	-0.06%
District 4	48,541	48,846	0.63%
District 5	48,541	48,093	-0.92%
District 6	48,541	48,091	-1.13%
Total Deviation*		550	2.05%

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district

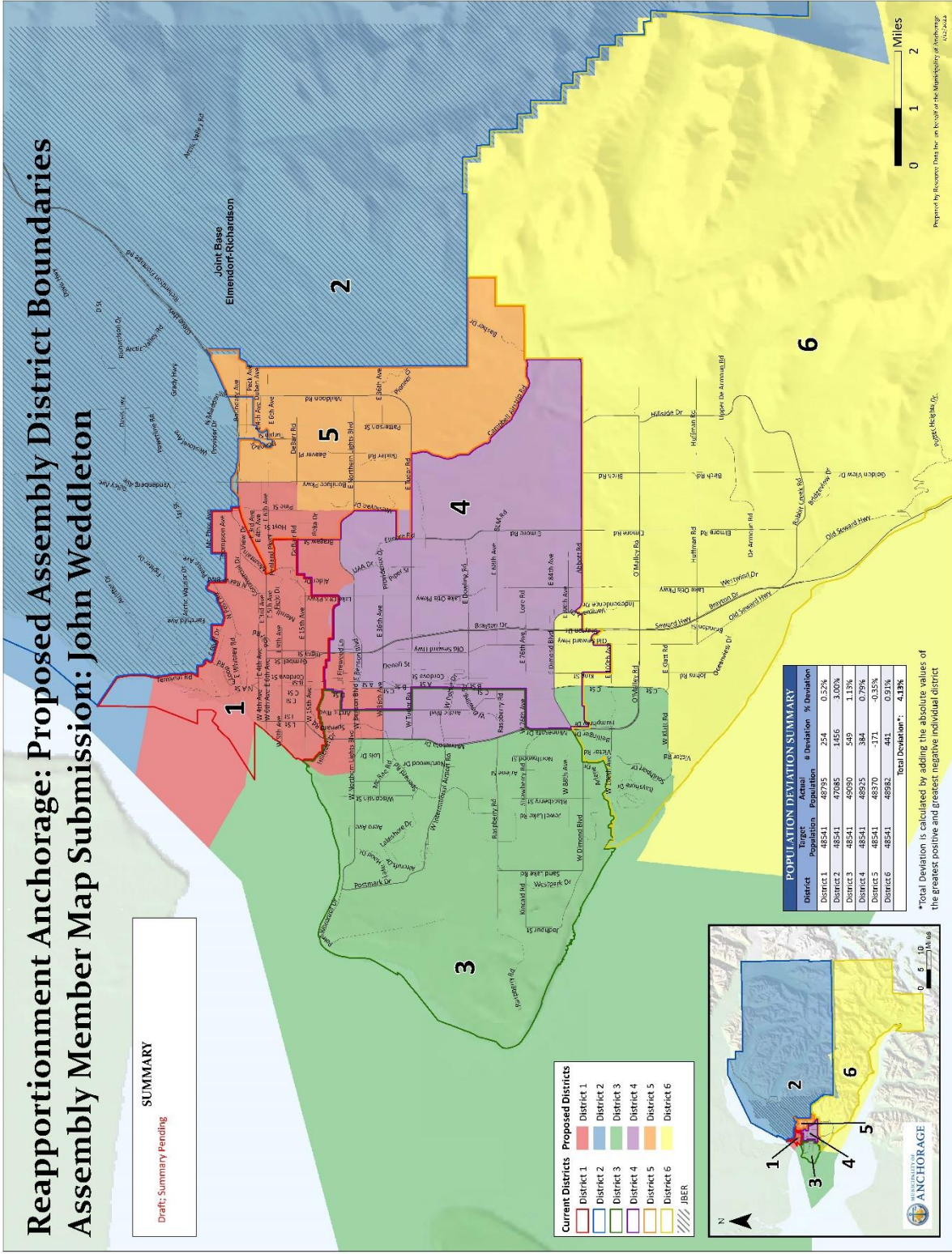


Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries Assembly Member Map Submission: John Weddleton

SUMMARY
Draft: Summary Pending

Draft: Summary Pending

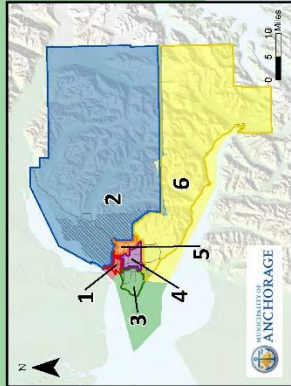
- Current Districts**
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5
 - District 6
 - IBER
- Proposed Districts**
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5
 - District 6
 - IBER



POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY

District	Proposed Population	Current Population	% Deviation
District 1	48,541	48,795	-0.52%
District 2	48,541	47,985	1.16%
District 3	48,541	49,090	-1.13%
District 4	48,541	48,925	-0.79%
District 5	48,541	48,370	0.35%
District 6	48,541	48,982	-0.91%
Total Deviation*			-4.13%

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district



Prepared by Recovery Data Inc. on behalf of the Municipality of Anchorage
10/20/24

Proposed Amendment to Rivera/Zaletel Amended Map 11v2
attached to AO 2022-37(S-1)

AN ORDINANCE OF THE ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY PROVIDING FOR
REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISTRICTS.

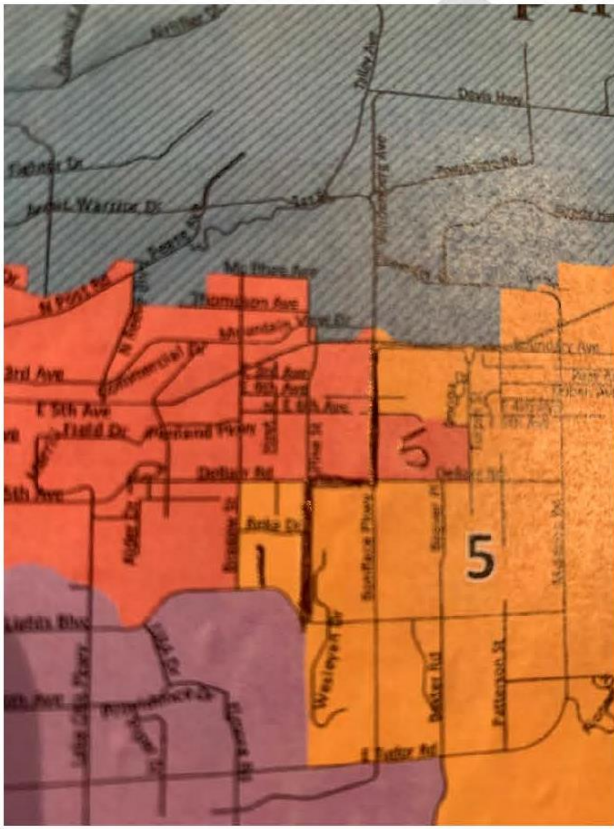
Submitted by: Assembly Member Kennedy

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

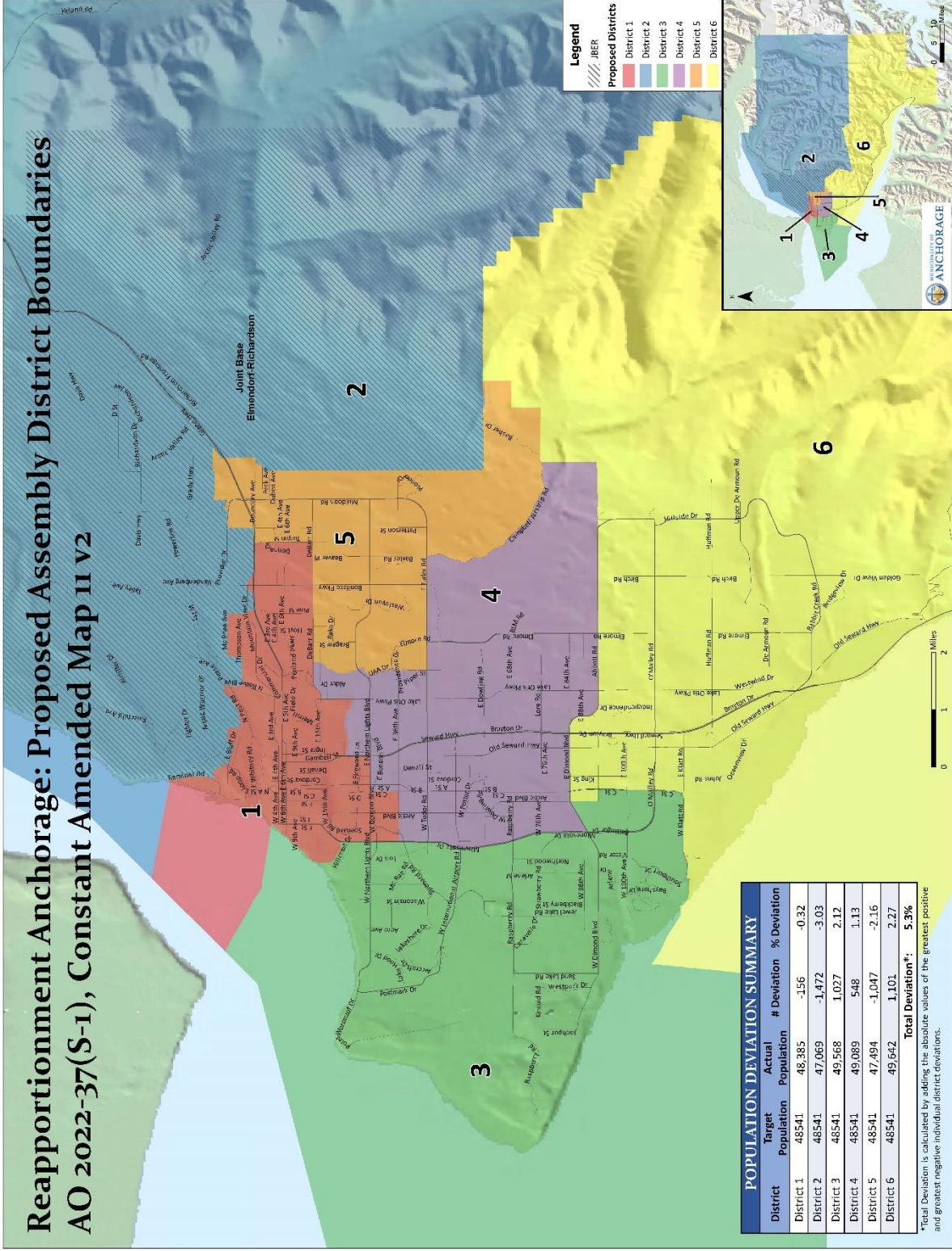
Purpose/Summary of Amendment: This amendment changes lines between Districts 1 and 5 and keeps them more compact.

In the picture below the Boniface to Turpin segment between Debarr and E. 6th avenue goes to District 5; the Pine to Bragaw segment between E. Northern Lights and Debarr goes to District 1.

TEXT OF AMENDMENT



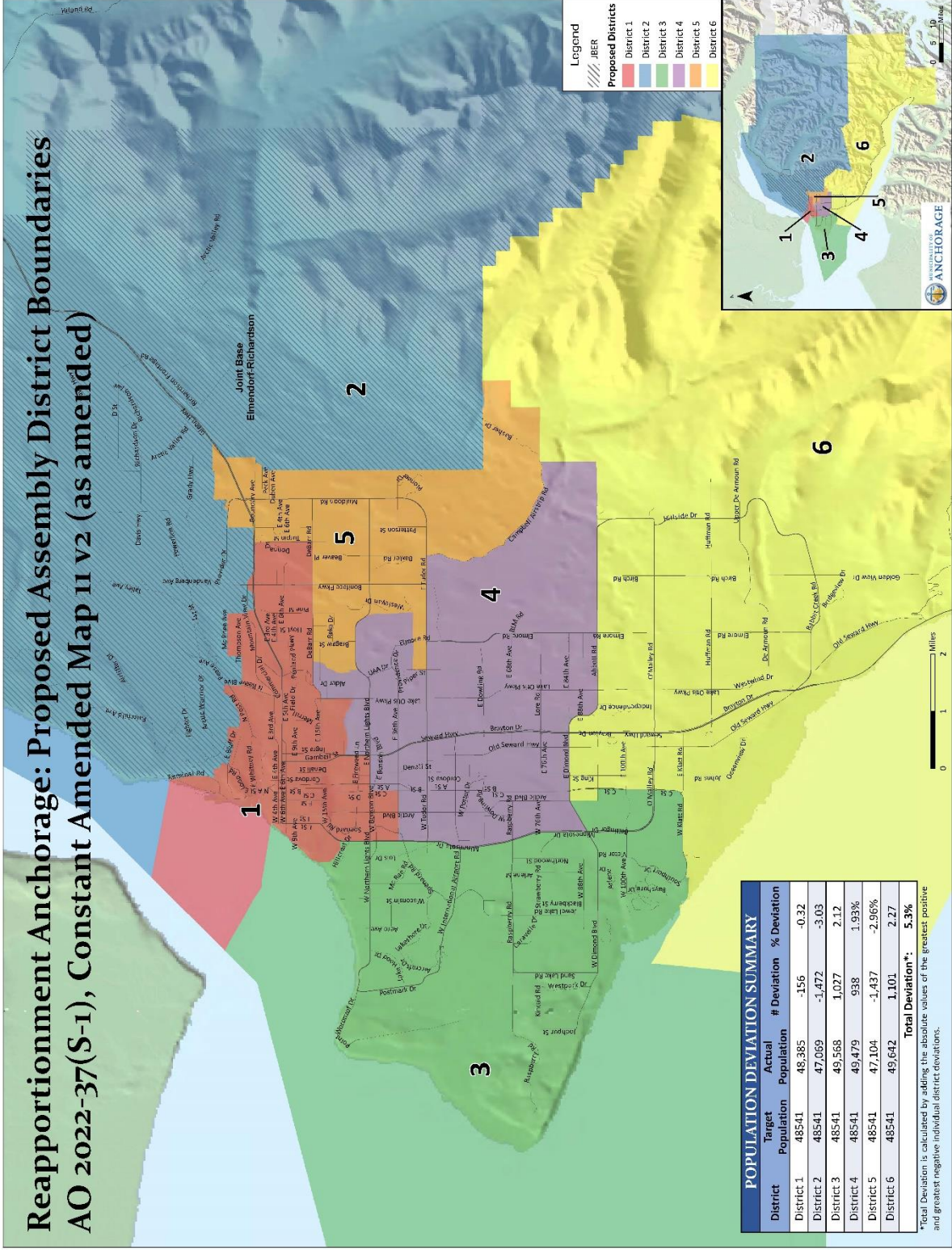
Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries AO 2022-37(S-1), Constant Amended Map 11 v2



POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY			
District	Target Population	Actual Population	% Deviation
District 1	48541	48,385	-0.32
District 2	48541	47,069	-1.472
District 3	48541	49,568	1.027
District 4	48541	49,089	548
District 5	48541	47,494	-1,047
District 6	48541	49,642	1,101
Total Deviation*:			5.3%

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district deviations.

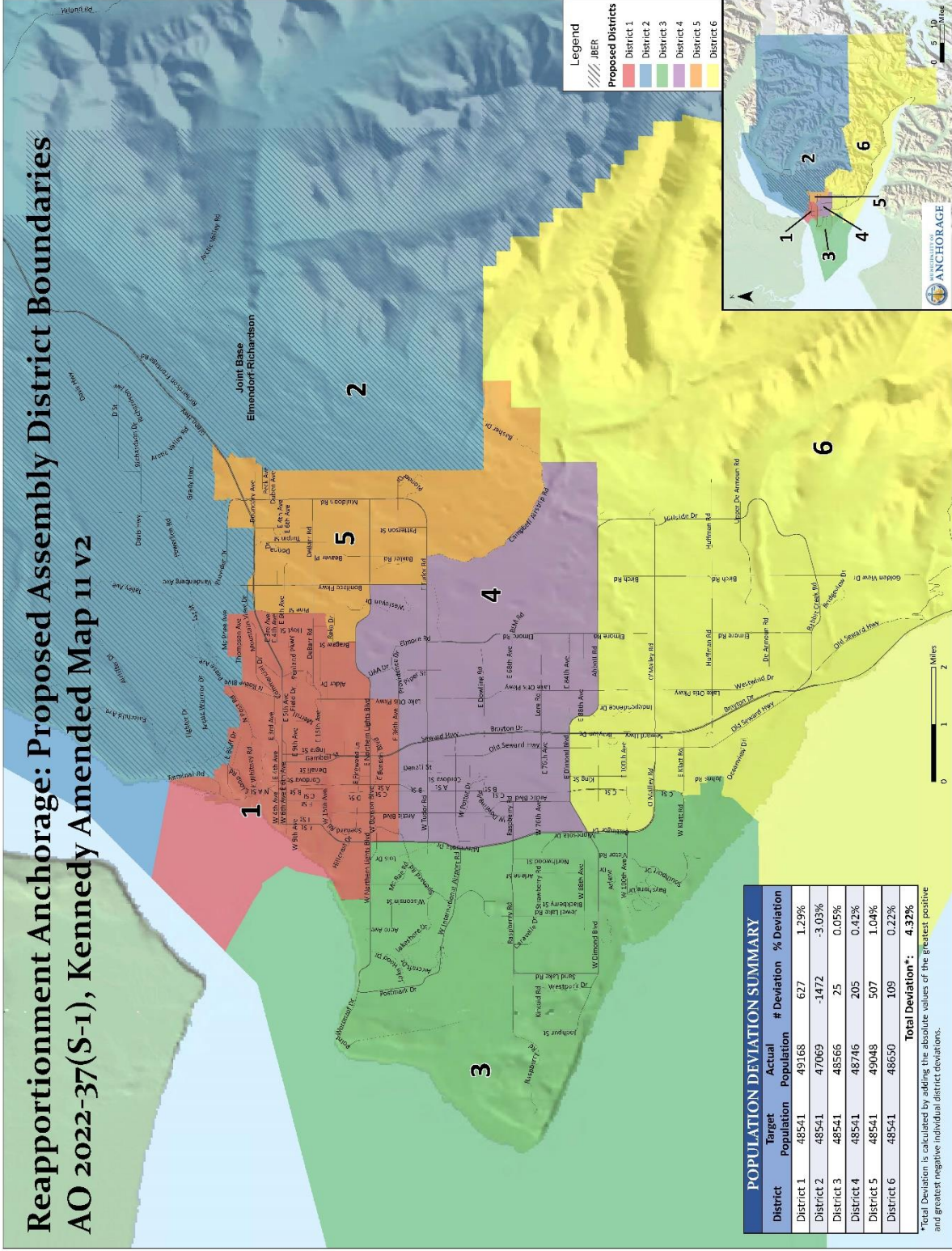
Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries AO 2022-37(S-1), Constant Amended Map 11 v2 (as amended)



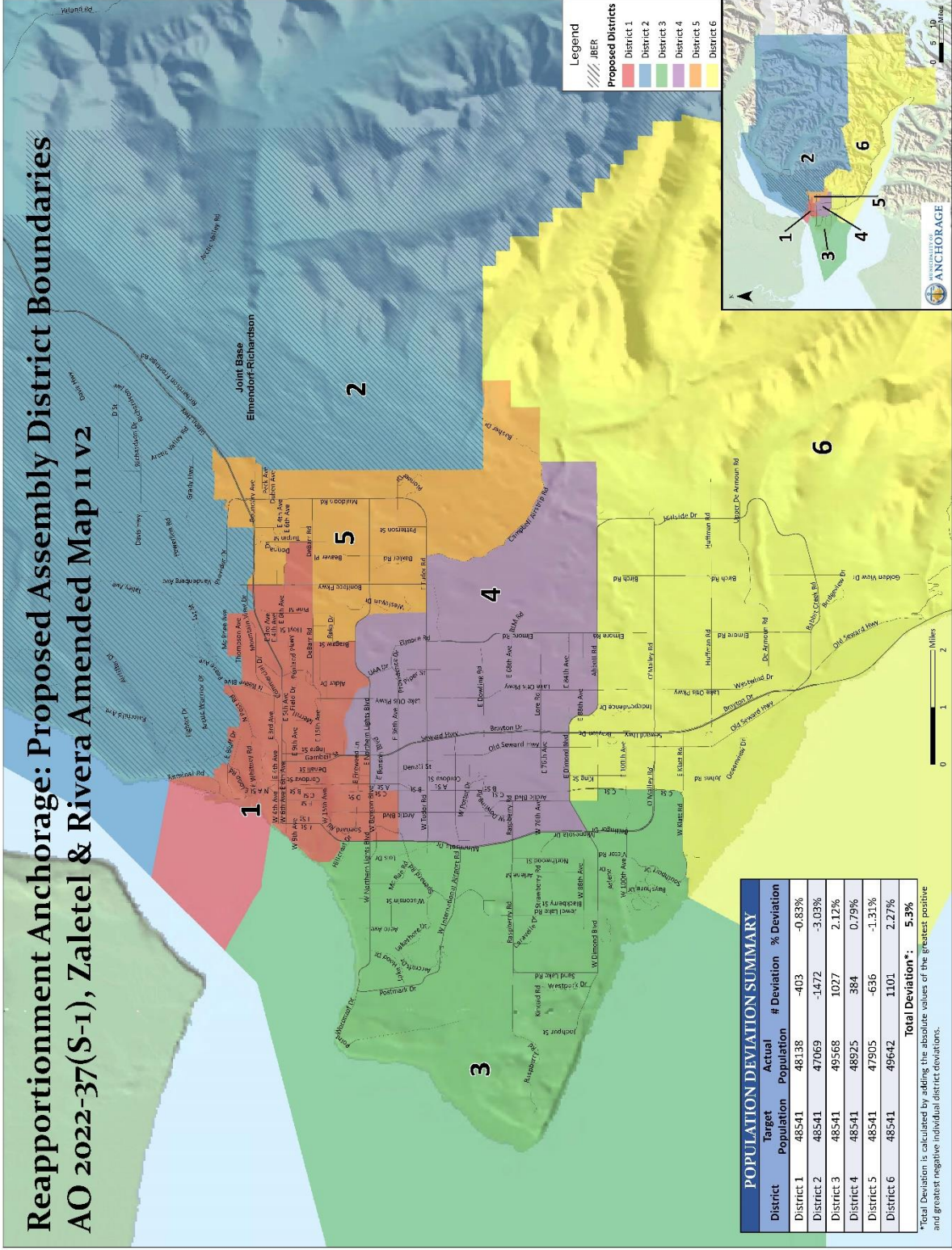
POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY			
District	Target Population	Actual Population	% Deviation
District 1	48541	48,385	-0.32
District 2	48541	47,069	-1.472
District 3	48541	49,568	1.027
District 4	48541	49,479	0.938
District 5	48541	47,104	-1.437
District 6	48541	49,642	1.101
Total Deviation*			5.33%

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district deviations.

Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries AO 2022-37(S-1), Kennedy Amended Map 11 v2



Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries AO 2022-37(S-1), Zaletel & Rivera Amended Map 11 v2



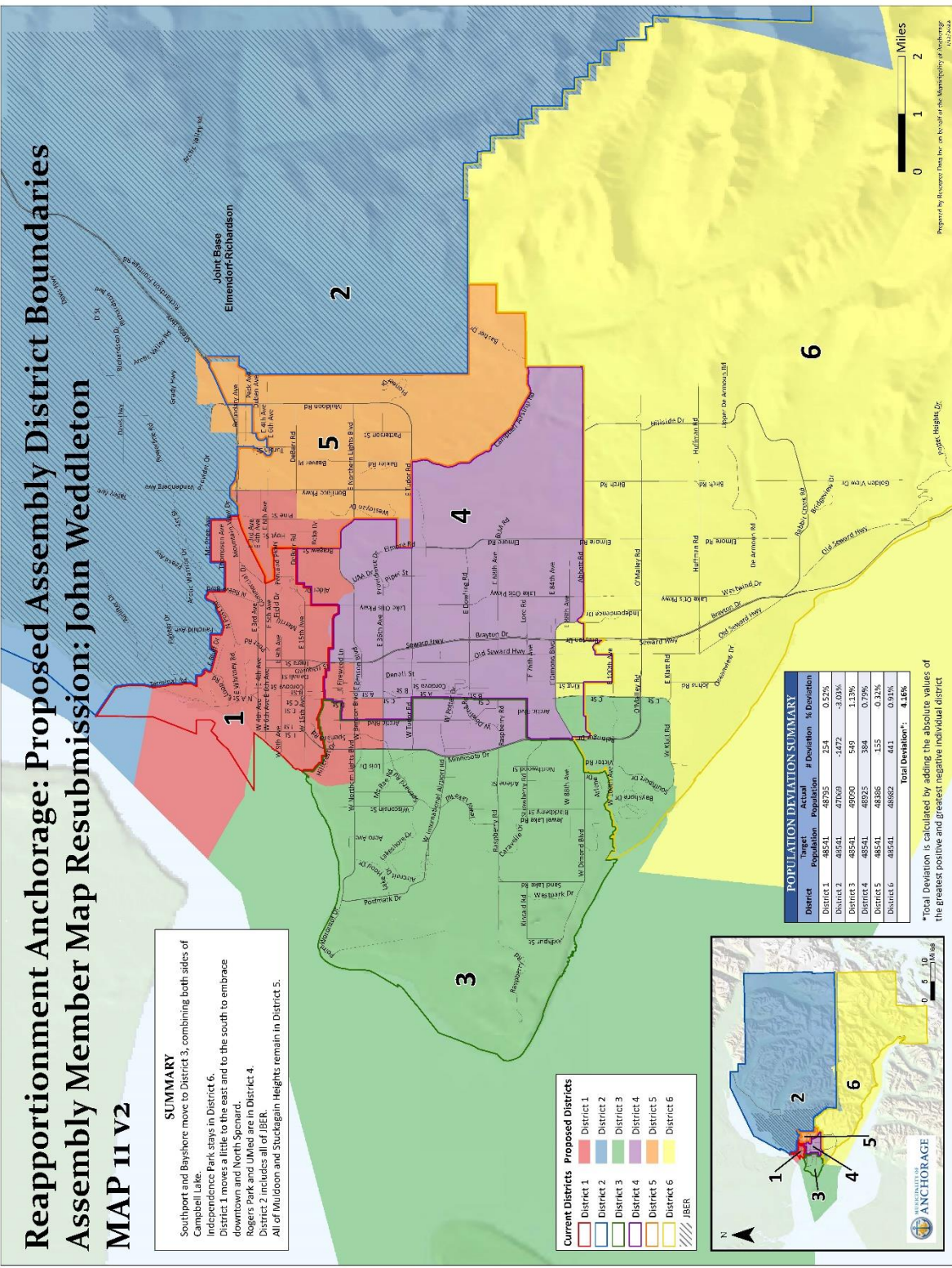
POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY			
District	Target Population	Actual Population	% Deviation
District 1	48541	48138	-0.83%
District 2	48541	47069	-1.47%
District 3	48541	49568	1027 2.12%
District 4	48541	48825	384 0.79%
District 5	48541	47905	-636 -1.31%
District 6	48541	49642	1101 2.27%
Total Deviation*			5.3%

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district deviations.

Reapportionment Anchorage: Proposed Assembly District Boundaries Assembly Member Map Resubmission: John Weddleton MAP 11 V2

SUMMARY
 Southport and Bayshore move to District 3, combining both sides of Campbell Lake.
 Independence Park stays in District 6.
 District 1 moves a little to the east and to the south to embrace downtown and North Spicard.
 Rogers Park and UMed are in District 4.
 District 2 includes all of IBER.
 All of Muldoon and Stuckeagin Heights remain in District 5.

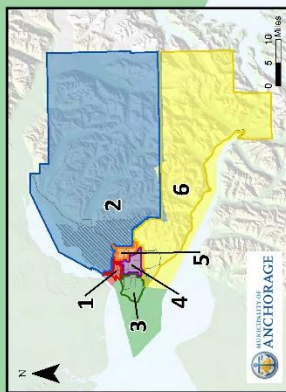
- Current Districts Proposed Districts**
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5
 - District 6
 - IBER



POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY

District	Target Population	Actual Population	# Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	48541	48795	254	0.52%
District 2	48541	47709	-1472	-3.03%
District 3	48541	49000	549	1.13%
District 4	48541	48925	384	0.79%
District 5	48541	48386	-155	-0.32%
District 6	48541	48882	441	0.91%
Total Deviation*			441	0.91%

*Total Deviation is calculated by adding the absolute values of the greatest positive and greatest negative individual district

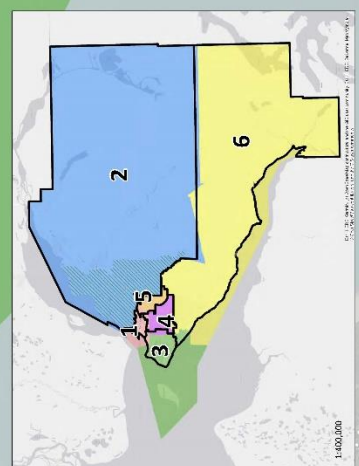
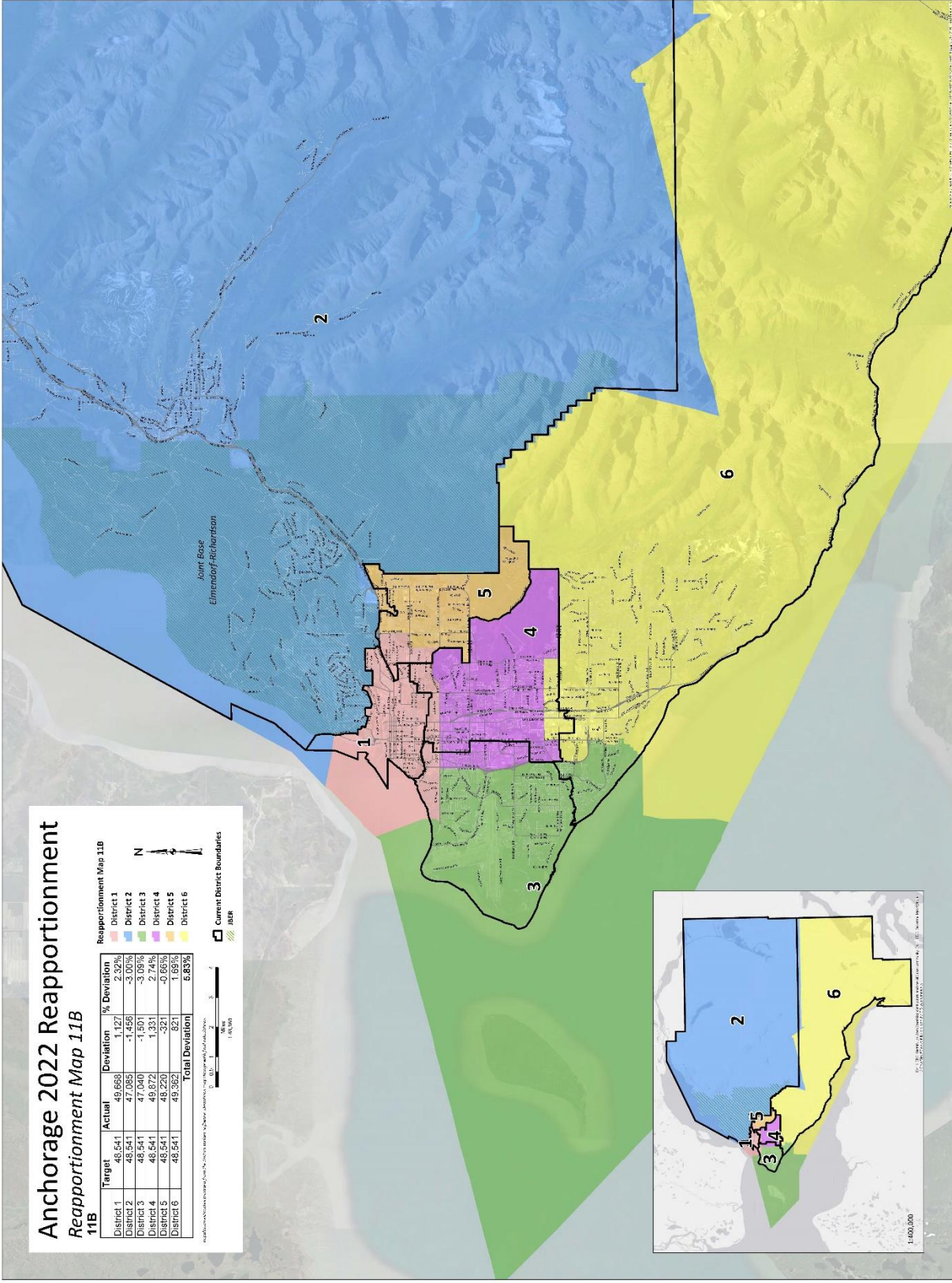
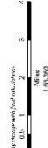


Anchorage 2022 Reapportionment Reapportionment Map 11B

Reapportionment Map 11B

District	Target	Actual	Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	48,541	49,698	1,127	2.32%
District 2	48,541	47,085	-1,456	-3.00%
District 3	48,541	47,040	-1,501	-3.09%
District 4	48,541	49,872	1,331	2.74%
District 5	48,541	48,220	-321	-0.66%
District 6	48,541	49,352	821	1.69%
Total	291,256	291,256	0	0.00%

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- Current District Boundaries
- IBER



1:400,000

September 29, 2021

Barbara Jones
Anchorage Municipal Assembly
PO Box 196650
Anchorage, AK 99519

Re: Redistricting Services

Dear Ms. Jones:

Resource Data understands that the Anchorage Municipal Assembly (Assembly) is seeking geographic information system (GIS) support during its effort to redraw district boundaries. We know how important this project is and are happy to provide our assistance.

As requested, we are providing a rough order of magnitude estimate to provide full-service redistricting support using the Esri SaaS redistricting option, leveraging the web-based ArcGIS Online (AGOL) platform described [here](#). This platform does not provide support for public participation, including public submission of alternative redistricting plans and public comments. However, we are proposing time to help you manage public comments received via email and during public hearings and town halls. Further, we are proposing support for public submission of redistricting plans. The following proposal outlines the services we anticipate providing and provides the requested cost estimate.

We are committed to the success of this project and look forward to working with you. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions at (907) 770-4163 or dianet@resourcedata.com.

Sincerely,



Diane Thompson
Anchorage Branch Manager
Resource Data



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Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 519-0292

Portland
1220 SW Morrison St
Suite 210
Portland, OR 97205
(503) 208-3693

www.resourcedata.com

Major Activities

Every redistricting project has a suite of mandatory activities as well as some community involvement activities. We anticipate that our support for redistricting efforts will include the following major activities:

1. Infrastructure and Base Map Configuration: This activity provides a GIS system that is ready to use for redistricting. It licenses the infrastructure and then configures the standard GIS layers needed to visualize your redistricting activities. While we can do most of this, we strongly recommend that the Assembly (or the MOA) purchase the Esri licensing, which will also allow you to take advantage of discounted pricing. However, we can purchase the licensing on your behalf, without your discounts, if desired. Resource Data activities will include the following:

- Assisting with the licensing and installation of Esri software.
- Configuring the Esri Redistricting application.
- Creating and configuring the base map layers for use in the Esri Redistricting application and both private and public web map viewers, and importing the State of Alaska electoral boundaries.
- Configuring private and public web map viewers.

2. Develop Redistricting Alternatives: This activity will result in an initial set of alternative redistricting boundaries for evaluation and selection. The redistricting committee will guide this work, supported by a Resource Data GIS technician who will operate the software, generate reports, and build the actual maps. Typically, the GIS technician will prepare a few trial alternatives based on the committee and legal requirements and then work with the committee in hands-on working sessions to revise and fine tune the options.

3. Cartographic Map Production: The web map viewers are tuned for simple, low-resolution map display. We recommend the GIS technician use ArcGIS Desktop for the production of high-quality presentation maps. We will begin by preparing a set of map templates for your review that can be used to create consistent alternative redistricting maps. We will provide the alternative maps as PDF documents suitable for printing, email distribution, or publishing on your website. We will use our own Esri licenses for this work, assuming we can connect to your data from the Resource Data network.

4. Support for Community Meetings: Most redistricting activities involve some community feedback through a combination of town halls and community presentations. We will help prepare for and/or present at town halls or community presentations. We anticipate that three Resource Data staff will attend these meetings: Project Manager Dennis Wheeler, our GIS technician, and a notetaker who will capture public comments for committee consideration. We can also help prepare any needed materials and assemble any GIS-related analysis products.

5. Redistricting Webpage: Resource Data staff will work with the committee to design and implement a redistricting webpage with information for the public, a link to the public comment system, and links to published redistricting plans, when available.

6. Public Comment System Analysis and Requirements: The Assembly has requested that we support the collection of public comments. There are two components to this effort: creation of a public comment system and monitoring and supporting the public commenting process. Our work for the public comment system assumes you do not have an existing system in place.

Given the probable volume of public comments, we strongly recommend either building or licensing a web-based public comment system that is not hosted by MOA. We propose an initial analysis phase to help you determine the best option. During this analysis, we will develop the requirements for your public comments, evaluate existing comment systems against your needs, and compare the cost of those systems to what we believe it will cost to build a custom comment system. Based on our analysis, you may choose to either procure a commercial product or ask us to build a custom system using a low-code solution such as Caspio.

7. Monitor public comments: Resource Data staff will monitor public comments and identify any submitted alternative plans for evaluation by the GIS technician. We will also flag any inappropriate comments based on your defined standards so they are not publicly visible. We can either allow redistricting committee members to view comments themselves or provide published reports for use at the committee meetings. It is our understanding that the redistricting committee will be responsible for any responses to public comments.

8. Publicly Submitted Redistricting Plans: We understand that you may want to make it easy for the public to submit alternative redistricting plans. The normal practice is to specify for the public what file formats will be accepted. We propose requiring that publicly submitted plans be GIS shapefiles and that only the boundary layer file be submitted. We will develop instructions outlining the requirements for GIS shapefile submissions, which will be accepted by the public comment system. We will record all public submissions and evaluate the shapefiles for redistricting compliance. We will create reports on all compliant plans and present them to the committee for comparison to redistricting alternatives. The committee will be responsible for any responses to publicly submitted plans.

9. Assembly Public Hearing Support: We anticipate that two Resource Data staff, Dennis Wheeler and our GIS technician, will attend public hearings and be available to support the Assembly by fielding any GIS-related questions.

10. Project Management: Successful projects are well-managed projects. This core belief at Resource Data has driven us to embed proven project management practices in all our projects. We follow a robust project management methodology based on the Project Management Institute (PMI) Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK). Our Project Managers are skilled at scaling this methodology to match the size, scope, and specific needs of each project. We propose Dennis Wheeler as the project manager on this effort.

Milestone Schedule

As requested, we have prepared a preliminary schedule assuming a target completion date of February 1, 2022. This schedule is based on the following information provided by the Municipal Clerk and Assembly representatives:

- The Assembly will begin their work as early as possible in October, before receiving final information from the State of Alaska.
- The Assembly is targeting completion of the redistricting by Feb. 1, 2022.
- The first committee meeting will include a discussion of the history of reapportionment in Anchorage, including a breakdown of the districts and the deviation from the mean in historical reapportionments.
- There will be eight committee meetings of no more than two hours each.
- There will be one one-hour work session, and one two-hour work session.
- There will be up to two town halls of no more than four hours each.
- There will be up to two public hearings with the full Assembly.
- Ideally, the first town hall will take place one month after publishing the reapportionment plan.

Milestone Schedule

Milestone	Date	Description
Contract signed, Resource Data work begins	Sep. 27, 2021	Configure AGOL site, load data, create straw man districts for committee revision, prepare for first committee meeting
Committee Meeting 1	Oct. 11, 2021	Introductions, historical perspective, initial discussion
Committee Meeting 2	Oct. 14, 2021	Committee working session
Committee Meeting 3	Oct. 18, 2021	Committee working session
Committee Meeting 4	Oct. 21, 2021	Committee working session
Town Hall 1	Oct. 28, 2021	First town hall with preliminary plans
Committee Meeting 5	Nov. 4, 2021	Review feedback and adjust after first town hall
Assembly Work Session 1	Nov. 5, 2021	

Get Approved SOA Plans	Nov. 10, 2021	Upload and prepare for next committee meeting
Committee Meeting 6	Nov. 15, 2021	Committee working session – review in context of SOA plans
Committee Meeting 7	Nov. 18, 2021	Committee working session – agree on published materials for second town hall
Town Hall 2	Dec. 9, 2021	Second town hall with proposed final plans
Committee Meeting 8	Dec. 15, 2021	Review input from town hall and revise
Assembly Work Session 2	Dec. 17, 2021	
Assembly Ordinance Introduction	Jan. 4, 2022	
Assembly Public Hearing 1	Jan. 18, 2022	
Assembly Public Hearing 2 and Vote to Adopt	Feb. 1, 2022	
Decommission Site	Feb. 26, 2022	Export all information, provide new boundaries to MOA GIDC, and decommission the AGOL site*

*Decommissioning the site should only happen if the Assembly is confident that they will not need to revisit the information.

Cost Estimate

Our cost estimate includes three components:

- **Professional Services** is our estimated labor to support your requested activities based on the assumptions documented below. We can provide more or fewer hours, as needed.
- **Public Comment System** is our estimated cost to select the system required for the projected volume of public comments. We don't believe that we can effectively and efficiently manage public comments using email and Excel. We will evaluate commercial options and either recommend building a solution using a low-code platform such as Caspio or work with you to procure a license for a commercial product.

- **Esri Licensing** outlines the GIS software that you need. We believe the only new license acquisition will be for two seats on the Esri Redistricting SaaS license. Esri will provide a separate quote for this.

Professional Services

The table below shows our estimated costs for each phase of this project. Work will proceed on a time-and-materials basis up to the total authorized budget listed below. We will bill monthly for actual hours worked, at the hourly rates under Resource Data’s ANITA contract, MOA contract #4400001068. If we anticipate any overruns, we will contact you promptly so you can decide to stop work, add to the budget, or adjust the remaining scope to reach a good stopping point.

For some activities, and especially the public comments, the Assembly and Clerk’s office could choose to do more of the work and we do less of it. One obvious area of cost savings would be the daily review of public comments to identify those that meet your standards for display on the public website which would save you about \$3,400 in professional services in exchange for about 40 hours of internal labor. Similarly, you can request that we provide additional services beyond what is proposed below at the contract rates.

Estimated Costs

Task	Hours	Cost
1. Infrastructure and Base Map Configuration	70	\$6,470
2. Develop Redistricting Alternatives	194	\$18,050
3. Cartographic Map Production	54	\$5,475
4. Support for Community Meetings	47	\$4,990
5. Redistricting Webpage	23	\$2,930
6. Public Comments System Analysis and Requirements	14	\$1,750
7. Monitor Public Comments	73	\$6,205
8. Publicly Submitted Redistricting Plans	86	\$7,670
9. Assembly Public Hearing Support	47	\$5,490
10. Project Management	90	\$13,500
Project Total	698	\$72,530

Public Comment System

While we cannot estimate the cost to license and implement a public comment system until we evaluate and select the system, we anticipate that this will cost between \$15,000 to \$30,000, depending on the solution.

Esri Licensing

MOA has an Esri Enterprise GIS agreement that should be able to support the licenses for an independent AGOL site with 3 Creator and 5 to 15 Viewer licenses, upon request. The Creator licenses will support two Resource Data GIS staff and a service account recommended for best site operation. The Viewer licenses will be used by the committee members, Dennis Wheeler, and any members of the Clerk's Office or Assembly who the committee would like to have the ability to see the working data.

The Assembly will also need to procure up to two SaaS Esri Redistricting user licenses. Esri has submitted a proposal to the Clerk's Office for those licenses, leveraging existing contracts. While Resource Data could purchase those licenses on your behalf, we would not be eligible for your discounted pricing.

Assumptions

Resource Data's project approach and estimated costs are based on the following assumptions. However, all of this work is scalable. We can provide support for additional efforts if authorized or reduce our support if you need less, resulting in cost savings.

- The Assembly will license the Esri-hosted Enterprise solution per Esri's proposal.
- Resource Data will provide all GIS services to support redistricting.
- Resource Data will use existing published MOA map services to support map production where possible.
- The State of Alaska will make its redistricting boundaries available for import or publish them as map services for our use.
- There will be up to six committee meetings lasting no more than two hours each, one one-hour work session, and one two-hour work session. Dennis Wheeler and our GIS technician will attend all sessions. The committee will request an average of six hours of additional GIS analysis per committee meeting and work session.
- MOA will print any paper maps needed to support the work sessions.
- There will be two town hall meetings or community presentations of up to three hours each.
- Our GIS technician will complete both pre- and post-meeting analysis and configuration activities.

- Dennis Wheeler and our GIS technician will attend two Assembly meetings with redistricting public hearings.
- We will prepare publication-quality PDF maps for up to five alternative redistricting plans.
- The Assembly will work with MOA Reprographics (print shop) to produce publication-quality printed maps, if needed.
- The Assembly will receive up to 25 publicly submitted alternative redistricting plans.
- The Assembly does not have an existing system to collect public comments that is appropriate for this effort but will procure or authorize building a solution to do so.
- The Assembly will accept public comments for up to 60 days.
- The Assembly will receive up to 300 public comments.
- All reporting for the demographic and geographic attributes of the redistricting plans will use the Esri SaaS in-app tools and templates.
- Resource Data will configure the public comment system and provide training, but the Clerk's Office or committee will respond to comments.
- Public statements made at public meetings will not be recorded into the public comment system.
- The redistricting committee could make laptops available for public entry of comments into the public comment system at public meetings, if desired.
- The requirements for public comments and the public comment system have not been defined, but we believe the minimum requirements include the following:
 - Comments must be associated with an individual, including name, address, and email address.
 - Comments should identify which alternative plan and district the individual is commenting on.
 - Users will not be able to comment on previous comments (no threaded comments).
 - Comments will log standard metadata such as the date and time of the comment.
 - The public comment system will not validate that addresses are valid or known to be associated with the name of the commenter.
 - Users submitting comments must be able to submit attachments.
 - The redistricting committee and designees must have access to the public comments via login.
 - We will develop up to three reports that can be used for viewing comments.
 - Public comments will be published to the website for viewing.
 - The redistricting committee will want the ability to prevent comments containing inappropriate content such as profane, obscene, vulgar, or criminal content or

attachments. The committee will define the rules for what comments should not be visible to the public and Resource Data will review the comments and make the decisions.

- The redistricting committee will not respond to individual comments using the public comment system.



**MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
OFFICE OF ASSEMBLY COUNSEL
MEMORANDUM**

To: Assembly Reapportionment Committee
From: Dean T. Gates, Assembly Counsel DTG
Date: February 9, 2022
Subject: Legal criteria for reapportionment of election district boundaries.

QUESTION PRESENTED

The Assembly Reapportionment Committee requested clear legal definitions for each of the criteria for new election district boundaries in the reapportionment process as established by law.

DISCUSSION

Standard of review.

It is important to note the standards of review a court will take when a reapportionment plan is challenged. The court's review is meant to ensure the Assembly did not exceed its authority, to determine if the plan is reasonable and not arbitrary, is constitutional, and drawn to the standards of the Charter § 4.01. The court may not substitute its judgment as to the sagacity of a plan, as the wisdom of a plan is not a subject for review.¹ Reapportionment is a decidedly political process. A court will not lightly interfere, according deference to the Assembly.² The court's limited review of a reapportionment plan is to assure compliance with all constitutional guarantees.³

U.S. Constitution

In the context of voting rights in reapportionment, the Equal Protection Clause of the federal constitution has two basic principles.

1. "One person, one vote" is the right to an equally weighted vote. This is met when a reapportionment plan has a total variance under 10%, considered a minor deviation. It is then presumptively constitutional.

2. "Fair and effective representation" is the right to group effectiveness or an equally powerful vote. This is violated only where the electoral system substantially disadvantages certain voters in their opportunity to influence the political process effectively. In this political context a violation requires proof of purposeful discrimination and that a group of voters is being "consistently and substantially

1 See, e.g., *In re 2011 Redistricting Cases*, 294 P.3d 1032, 1037 (Alaska 2012); and *Braun v. Borough*, 193 P.3d 719 (Alaska 2008).

2 *Braun v. Borough*, 193 P.3d 719, 726 (Alaska 2008).

3 *Id.* at 729.

excluded from the political process [and] denied political effectiveness over a period of more than one election.”⁴ The reapportionment drafters cannot intentionally discriminate against a borough or any other politically salient class of voters by invidiously minimizing that class's right to an equally effective vote.⁵

Alaska Constitution

Deviation permissible: First, it is necessary to clarify the legal rules applicable to reapportionment proposals with total deviations that exceed 5% and those that exceed 10%. The equal protection clause of the Alaska Constitution imposes a stricter standard than its federal counterpart. While a total deviation is presumptively constitutional under the federal Equal Protection analysis, the stricter Alaska application tends to disfavor a district with more than 5% variance (as opposed to total variance of the plan) and requires a hard look at whether the purpose of over or under populating a district and is to fit one of the constitutional goals or criteria. This evaluation may compare to considered alternatives that had a population under the 5% mark. The difference is one of degree and context; at the 5% deviation for a single district it will receive a hard look at whether the boundaries could be more compact or adjusted on without compromising the constitutional requirements, while exceeding the federal constitution's 10% threshold for the whole plan's total deviation is presumptively unconstitutional and requires a compelling justification.

In *Kenai Peninsula Borough v. State*, the Alaska Supreme Court was reviewing the 1984 state legislative reapportionment plan and it was undisputed that the Reapportionment Board deliberately fashioned the reapportionment plan to prevent another “Anchorage” seat.⁶ Once a discriminatory intent is shown, “redistricting will be held illegitimate unless that redistricting effects a greater proportionality of representation.”⁷ Because the Board's intent in *Kenai* was facially discriminatory, and because its effect was to create greater disproportion, the court held that the redistricting plan violated the equal protection clause of the Alaska Constitution.⁸

Anchorage Municipal Charter

The Anchorage Municipal Charter § 4.01 states in pertinent part (emphasis added): “Election districts, if established, shall be formed of **compact** and **contiguous territory containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socioeconomic area.**”⁹

Interpreting these same requirements contained in Alaska Constitution Art VI § 6, the

4 *Braun v. Borough*, 193 P.3d at 729.

5 *Id.* at 730, citing *Kenai Peninsula Borough v. State*.

6 *Kenai Peninsula Borough v. State*, 743 P.2d 1352, 1370 (Alaska 1987).

7 *Id.* at 1372.

8 *Id.*

9 Similar requirements are established for Alaska house districts by the Alaska Constitution, Art. VI § 6 (“Each house district shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area.”). Case law interpreting this provision of state statute are therefore relevant.

Alaska Supreme Court recognized that the requirements of contiguity, compactness and socio-economic integration were incorporated by the framers of the reapportionment provisions to prevent gerrymandering.¹⁰ Gerrymandering is the dividing of an area into political units “in an unnatural way with the purpose of bestowing advantages on some and thus disadvantaging others.”¹¹ The constitutional requirements help to ensure that the election district boundaries fall along natural or logical lines rather than political or other lines.¹²

Case law and other legal resources have described how to interpret each of the three terms.

Compact:

‘Compact’ in the sense used here means having a small perimeter in relation to the area encompassed.”¹³ The most compact shape is a circle. The compactness inquiry thus looks to the shape of a district. Compact districting should not yield “bizarre designs.”¹⁴ Courts will look to the relative compactness of proposed and possible districts in determining whether a district is sufficiently compact.¹⁵

Odd-shaped districts may well be the natural result of Alaska's irregular geometry. However, “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.¹⁶

In *Carpenter v. Hammond*, the court invalidated the State’s 1981 Reapportionment Plan in part because of how House District 2 was drawn. It said:

10 *Hickel v. Se. Conf.*, 846 P.2d 38, 45 (Alaska 1992), *as modified on reh'g* (Mar. 12, 1993), *quoting* 3 PACC 1846 (January 11, 1956) (“[The requirements] prohibit[] gerrymandering which would have to take place were 40 districts arbitrarily set up by the governor.... [T]he Committee feels that gerrymandering is definitely prevented by these restrictive limits.”).

11 *Carpenter v. Hammond*, 667 P.2d 1204, 1220 (Alaska 1983) (Matthews, J., concurring).

12 *Hickel* at 45.

13 *Carpenter*, 667 P.2d at 1218 (Matthews, J., concurring), *quoting* Black's Law Dictionary 351 (4th ed. 1968).

14 *Davenport v. Apportionment Comm'n of New Jersey*, 124 N.J.Super. 30, 304 A.2d 736, 743 (N.J.Super.Ct.App.Div.1973), *quoted in* *Carpenter*, 667 P.2d at 1218–19 (Matthews, J., concurring).

15 *Carpenter*, 667 P.2d at 1218 (Matthews, J., concurring).

16 *Hickel v. Se. Conf.*, 846 P.2d 38, 45–46 (Alaska 1992), *as modified on reh'g* (Mar. 12, 1993).

“In no sense is District 2 compact. It runs some 700 miles from its southeasternmost to its northwesternmost points. It is shaped roughly like two extended arms, each with a shoulder, connected in the middle not by a head and torso, but by a narrow ligament which threads its way between Districts 3 and 4. The impossibility of considering District 2 to be relatively compact is evident merely from looking at the map.”¹⁷



Courts have generally recognized that absolute or perfect compactness is not required; a certain degree of noncompactness is permissible to accommodate other redistricting requirements.¹⁸

Contiguous:

Contiguous territory is territory which is bordering or touching. As one commentator has noted, “[a] district may be defined as contiguous if every part of the district is reachable from every other part without crossing the district boundary (i.e., the district is not divided into two or more discrete pieces).”¹⁹ The *Hickel* court recognized that in Alaska with its archipelagos and geographic features, absolute contiguity of land masses in redistricting is impossible. A district can contain open sea, but not without limits. The additional criteria of compactness and relative socioeconomic integration avoids creating districts of coastal communities across the Pacific Rim.²⁰

Containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socioeconomic area:

This may be the most amorphous of the criteria. It helps to ensure that a voter is not denied his or her right to an equally powerful vote in a truly representative government where the elected legislators reflect the interests of their electors. The interpretation of a “relatively integrated socioeconomic area” has evolved over the decades.²¹

Election districts were intended to be composed of economically and socially interactive people in a common geographic region.²² The delegates to Alaska’s Constitutional

17 *Carpenter* at 1219.

18 114 A.L.R.5th 311 (Originally published in 2003).

19 Grofman, *Criteria for Districting: A Social Science Perspective*, 33 *UCLA L.Rev.* 77, 84 (1985).

20 *Hickel*, 846 P.2d at 45.

21 In 1974, *Groh v. Egan*, 526 P.2d 863, 890 (Alaska 1974) (Erwin, J., dissenting), explained: this criterium recognizes that “areas of a state differ economically, socially and culturally and that a truly representative government exists only when those areas of the state which share significant common interests are able to elect legislators representing those interests. Thus, the goal of reapportionment should not only be to achieve numerical equality but also to assure representation of those areas of the state having common interests.”

22 *Carpenter v. Hammond*, 667 P.2d 1204, 1215 (Alaska 1983)(Compton, J. and Burke, C.J., dissenting in part, on the relatively socio-economic area analysis of Cordova’s inclusion with Southeast communities in a house district.); and *Hickel*, 846 P.2d at 46.

Convention explained the “socio-economic principle” as follows: “[W]here people live together and work together and earn their living together, where people do that, they should be logically grouped that way.”²³ Accordingly, the delegates define an integrated socio-economic unit as “an economic unit inhabited by people. . . . the stress is placed on the canton idea, a group of people living within a geographic unit, socio-economic, following if possible, similar economic pursuits.”²⁴

To comply with this, the reapportionment plan must provide “sufficient evidence of socio-economic integration of the communities linked by the redistricting, proof of actual interaction and interconnectedness rather than mere homogeneity.”²⁵ A district will be held invalid if “[t]he record is simply devoid of significant social and economic interaction” among the communities within an election district.²⁶ The Charter language is “relatively integrated” areas. This is not to compare all proposed districts with a hypothetical completely unintegrated area, as if a district including both Quinhagak and Los Angeles had been proposed. “Relatively” means that proposed districts *are compared to* other previously existing and proposed districts as well as principal alternative districts to determine if socio-economic links are sufficient. “Relatively” does not mean “minimally,” and it does not weaken the constitutional requirement of integration.²⁷

In several decisions the Alaska Supreme Court has identified several specific characteristics that are evidence of socio-economic integration:

- Hoonah and Metlakatla with several other southeastern island communities: service by the state ferry system, daily local air taxi service, a common major economic activity, shared fishing areas, a common interest in the management of state lands, the predominately Native character of the populace, and historical links.²⁸
- North Kenai and South Anchorage, District 7 in the State’s 1984 plan: geographically proximate, linked by daily airline flights, shared recreational and commercial fishing areas, and were both strongly dependent on Anchorage for transportation, entertainment, news and professional services.²⁹ Both are linked to the hub of Anchorage, although North Kenai obviously has greater links to Kenai. The court rejected the Kenai Borough’s argument to draw “too fine a distinction between the interaction of North Kenai with Anchorage and that of North Kenai with South Anchorage.”³⁰

23 3 PACC 1836 (January 11, 1956).

24 3 PACC 1873 (January 12, 1956).

25 *Kenai Peninsula Borough*, 743 P.2d at 1363.

26 *Carpenter*, 667 P.2d at 1215.

27 *Hickel*, 846 P.2d 38, 46–47.

28 *Kenai*, 743 P.2d at 1361.

29 *Id.* at 1362–63.

30 *Kenai Peninsula Borough v. State*, 743 P.2d 1352, 1363 (Alaska 1987).

-
- Juneau District which included Skagway and Haines: daily ferry service, and many other similarities as with the Kenai and Anchorage communities.

In general:

- **More significant factors:** transportation ties, namely ferry and daily air service, geographical similarities and historical economic links.
- **Less significant** (cannot themselves justify large population variances): patterns of housing, income levels and minority residences in an urban area.³¹

Perhaps the best example of a district that was found not to be a relatively integrated socio-economic area is the 1982 District 2 that included Cordova and other Southeast Alaska communities. The court noted “[t]he question [was] an extremely close one” but despite the deferential standard of review, it was still found violative of the provision.³²

In 1982, District 2 was composed of the portion of Southeast Alaska between Dixon Entrance and Port Gravina on Prince William Sound that was not contained in Districts 1, 3 and 4. Included within its boundaries were the communities of Cordova, Yakutat, Haines, Skagway, Klukwan, Gustavus, Angoon, Kake, Thorne Bay, Klawock, Craig and Hydaburg.

The superior court’s decision, which was overturned, made these findings: that the main economic base of Cordova and the Inside Passage communities is fishing; that the fishermen share many concerns such as port development, water quality, fisheries development, fish processing quality and safety, and forest management; that all the communities in District 2, except Haines and Skagway, are waterlocked ports with no overland connections to other principal communities; that Cordova and the Southeast communities share an interest in the development of the timber industry; and that Cordova is a member of the Southeast Conference, a lobbying organization representing Southeast Alaska communities.

But the justices favored the petitioner’s argument that there is insufficient evidence of any social or economic interaction between the residents of Cordova and the other communities. While they do have similarity of interest, the economic and social activity in Cordova was completely separate from that of the Inside Passage communities, as well as physically and economically segregated from the other communities. In this regard, Cordova is more closely integrated with the Prince William Sound communities due to their geographic and social interactions.³³ The court explained *the primary error of the reapportionment board was to equate socio-economic integration with socio-economic*

31 Groh, 526 P.2d at 879.

32 Carpenter v. Hammond, 667 P.2d 1204, 1207 (Alaska 1983).

33 Carpenter, 667 P.2d at 1215.

homogeneity. While Cordova, with its economic dependence on commercial fishing, is in a sense homogeneous with the commercial fishing towns on Prince of Wales Island in southeastern Alaska, 700 miles and two time zones away, it is in no sense correct to say that Cordova is integrated with those communities. By contrast, a fishing community may not be homogeneous with a neighboring community having a different economic base, but the two can be considered to be integrated because of trade, transportation, and social links.³⁴

The court had upheld the segregating of Cordova from Southeast communities earlier in 1974, as necessary for constitutional compliance although creating an excess deviation, saying: the State had justified a population deviation of greater than 10% with respect to two southeastern Alaska districts on the grounds that the only alternative thereto would be extending a southeastern district to include Cordova. “With reference to the Juneau and Wrangell-Petersburg areas, the Board was confronted with the difficult problem of juggling the more contiguous, compact, relatively integrated socio-economic areas of Southeast Alaska without extending a substantial distance into an unrelated area separated by immense natural barriers. Yakutat, the northwestern-most settlement in Southeast Alaska, which is itself separated by great distance from the other communities in the region, is 225 air miles from the nearest population center in the Southcentral region, Cordova. There are valid considerations both historically and geographically for not endeavoring to span that gap.”³⁵

Federal law: Voting Rights Act

The purpose of the Voting Rights Act is to protect the voting power of racial minorities: “a reapportionment plan is invalid if it ‘would lead to a retrogression in the position of racial minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise.’ ”³⁶ Since the last time the Anchorage Assembly reapportioned, Sections 4(b) and 5 of the Act were invalidated by the U.S. Supreme Court; preclearance by specified states and voting jurisdictions is no longer required, but the prohibitions of minority vote dilution and discrimination are still in effect.³⁷ They must be enforced by court action after reapportionment maps are adopted.

Section 2 of the Act declares unlawful any practice, qualification, procedure or prerequisite to voting that “results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color... ”³⁸ A violation is established by proof, based on a totality of the circumstances, the political processes leading to nomination or election are not equally open to participation by minorities, or when members of the minority class have less opportunity than other members of the electorate

34 *Id.*

35 In *Groh v. Egan*, 526 P.2d 863 (Alaska 1974).

36 *Kenai Peninsula Borough*, 743 P.2d at 1361 (quoting *Beer v. United States*, 425 U.S. 130, 141, 96 S.Ct. 1357, 1363–64, 47 L.Ed.2d 629 (1976)); 42 U.S.C. § 1973c (1988).

37 *Shelby Cty., Ala. v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529, 535, 133 S. Ct. 2612, 2618, 186 L. Ed. 2d 651 (2013).

38 52 U.S.C. § 10301.

to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.³⁹ In this analysis the Apportionment Committee should consider the extent to which members of a minority group have been elected historically, as one circumstance. However, the VRA explicitly states it does not “establishe[] a right to have members of a protected class elected in numbers equal to their proportion in the population.”⁴⁰

The factors a court may consider to determine whether a reapportionment plan violates Section 2 of the VRA includes: (1) whether minority voting strength is reduced; (2) whether minority concentrations are fragmented among different districts; (3) whether minorities are over-concentrated in one or more districts; (4) whether alternative plans satisfying legitimate governmental interests exist and were considered.

There is no fixed demographic percentage to rely on in making a VRA compliance assessment. Instead, it is a functional analysis of electoral behavior that looks at participation within portions of a population, election history, voting patterns, voter registration and turnout, and other pertinent information. A reapportionment plan that preserves current minority voting strength (not just census population) that existed in former districts where minority groups had sufficient strength to influence the election is most likely to be upheld. Yet, a plan that reduces voting strength in specific districts is not retrogressive if it can be shown those losses are offset by comparative gains of minority voters in other districts in the overall plan. Finally, it is not considered retrogressive when a plan adjusts minority group numbers in specific districts so they reflect the percentage of minorities in the area overall (nor is that required).

While the Alaska Supreme Court has acknowledged the importance of compliance with the VRA, and that reapportioning districts to enhance the voting strength of minorities is permissible, it has required such adjustments in reapportioning to be second in a two-step process, that debuted in *Hickel* and was reiterated emphatically in *In re 2011 Redistricting Cases*. The *Hickel* process, as referred to by the court, requires:

After receiving the decennial census data, the Board must first design a reapportionment plan based on the requirements of the Alaska Constitution. That plan then must be tested against the Voting Rights Act. A reapportionment plan may minimize article VI, section 6 requirements when minimization is the only means available to satisfy Voting Rights Act requirements.⁴¹

For this reason, Counsel recommends the Assembly’s reapportionment reserve the evaluation of minority voting strength by application of available demographic data to the maps it recommends as a final step, after the Charter and constitutional requirements are first implemented in proposed maps.

39 *Id.*

40 *Id.*

41 *In re 2011 Redistricting Cases*, 294 P.3d 1032, 1034 (Alaska 2012).

Other factors:

The Assembly Members are free to pursue their own policies and goals in recommending reapportionment maps, but such policies may not be pursued at the expense of federal, state, and local requirements. Some of the characteristics may justify adjustments to proposed boundaries, so long as those adjustments do not result in large deviations in substantial equality of population. For example, “respect for neighborhood boundaries is an admirable goal,” but “it is not constitutionally required and must give way to other legal requirements.”⁴²

Last, while the Alaska Constitution Art. VI, sec 6 says that “[d]rainage and other geographic features shall be used in describing boundaries wherever possible,” this basis is not required by Charter or otherwise made applicable to Anchorage by law.

42 *In re 2001 Redistricting Cases*, 47 P.3d 1089, 1091 (Alaska 2002).



REAPPORTIONMENT

Participate

Every ten years after the U.S. Census is complete, governments update their election districts to match the new population data. For the Municipality of Anchorage, the process is called Reapportionment and there are several ways for the public to learn more about the process, view draft maps and provide input.

Submit a Comment

Visit www.ReapportionANC.org to view maps, submit a comment, or submit your own map.

View Town Hall Recordings

Recordings of Town Halls held virtually on January 26 and at Loussac Library are available at www.ReapportionAnc.org

Visit a Community Display

Full-sized maps and more information are on display on the 2nd floor of Loussac Library. More information will be posted at Anchorage Public Library locations as it becomes available.

Timeline

- **Nov 23:** Declaration of Malapportionment by Assembly
- **Dec 29:** Draft maps released
- **Jan 20:** Deadline for submission of third-party maps (5pm)
- **Jan 26:** Town Hall-Virtual
- **Jan 27:** Town Hall-Loussac
- **Jan 28:** Committee Meeting: review Town Hall feedback
- **Feb 3:** Town Hall-Eagle River Town Center
- **Feb 15:** Assembly Meeting: introduce proposed plan
- **Feb 24:** Assembly Meeting: 1st public hearing
- **Feb 25:** Assembly Work session
- **Mar 1:** Assembly Meeting: 2nd public hearing, deliberation, plan adoption



FACT SHEET

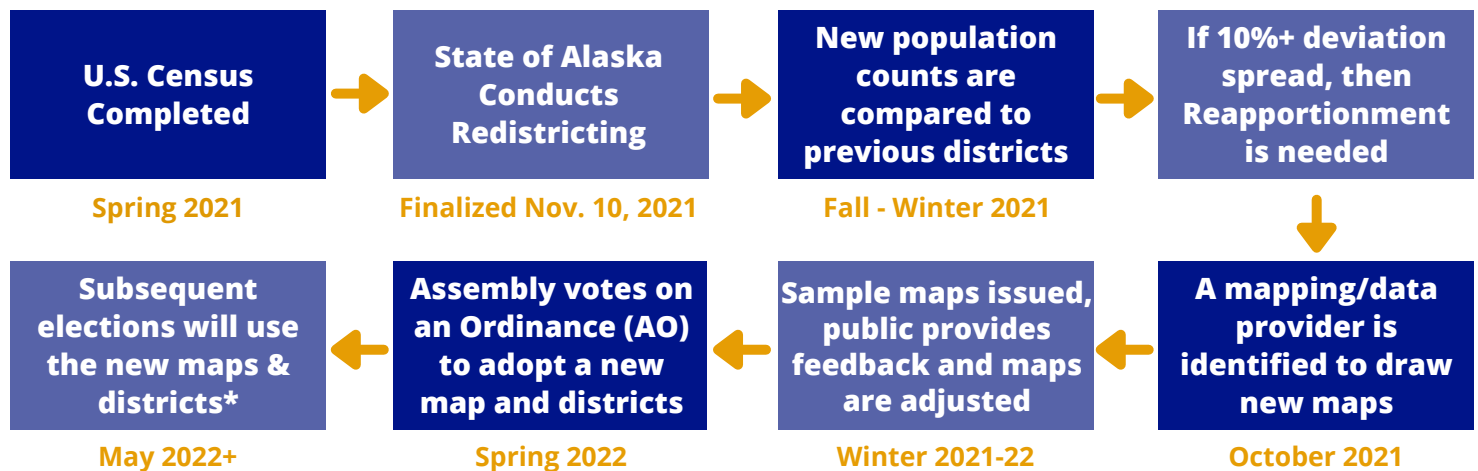
REAPPORTIONMENT

Every ten years after the U.S. Census is complete, governments across the country update their election districts to match the new population data. In Anchorage, the process is called Reapportionment and is led by a Reapportionment Committee, which is charged with reviewing the State final redistricting plan, taking public input, and developing proposed maps for the Anchorage Assembly to consider for adoption to realign the boundaries of the six Assembly Election Districts to ensure fair and equal representation.

When is Assembly Reapportionment needed?

According to the Anchorage Charter § 4.01, the Assembly must conduct Reapportionment whenever it becomes malapportioned. The Charter mandates Assembly review for malapportionment after the state adopts its redistricting plan, which happens every ten years with the completion of the U.S. Census (art. VI, sec. 10, Constitution of the State of Alaska). Within two months of the final state redistricting plan, the Assembly must declare by resolution (AR) whether or not it is malapportioned. If it is malapportioned, it has six months to reapportion itself. In addition to the requirement to conduct an analysis following the state redistricting plan, this Reapportionment is unusual in that it will also take into account the addition of a new 12th Assembly seat that was approved by Municipality of Anchorage voters in 2020.

What does the process look like?



*Some possible, but unusual, consequences of new boundaries:

- If a new district excludes a substantial number of constituents previously represented, or includes numerous new voters, the Assembly may put the seat in the following election, even if that seat is not yet up for re-election.
- Some Assembly Members may no longer live in the district they were elected to represent (and now two existing Members with the same term may live in the same district). If this happens, the Assembly may decide to put that Member's seat up for election, or may let them serve out the remainder of the term.
- If some seats are put up for election before the three-year term for reasons above, the newly elected person only serves the remainder of the term in order to maintain the staggered terms of the Assembly seats.

What determines Assembly Malapportionment?

The size of each Assembly district is determined by a population calculation:

- Total MOA population/# of districts = Target population per district
- From there, population within each district compared to the Target population -- the difference is the district's % deviation from the Target population
- If the deviation spread between the highest and lowest is more than 10%, the Assembly is malapportioned

MOA	2002 boundaries	2010 Census data		
Section	tapersons	target	Dev	Diff
1	25861	26530	-2.5%	-669
2	54974	53059	3.6%	1915
3	51066	53059	-3.8%	-1993
4	53676	53059	1.2%	617
5	50303	53059	-5.2%	-2756
6	55946	53059	5.4%	2887
	-291791	291826	-0.01	0

For example, in the 2012 Reapportionment table above, when the population from the previous (2002) boundaries was compared to the 2010 census data, there was a 10.6% deviation spread (District 5 was 5.2% *under* target and District 6 was 5.4% *over* target), which triggered reapportionment.

How is the new Assembly election district map determined?

The Municipality's Reapportionment contractor designs sample maps using GIS software to meet the requirements of federal, state and local laws. Perfectly equal districts are not always possible, so multiple maps that are close to the ideals are drawn to present different options for the public and Assembly to review. After considering community feedback, the Assembly votes to adopt a final plan and map.

Here are some factors that are considered:

- Districts must be compact, contiguous and a relatively integrated socioeconomic area (Anchorage Charter 4.01).
- The principle of equal protection and "one person, one vote" must be maintained.
- The total deviation in actual population to target population must be less than 10% (federal law).
- A single district with an over 5% deviation must have a compelling reason.
- The new boundaries can't be racially discriminatory (federal law).

How does the federal Voting Rights Act affect the process?

The federal Voting Rights Act (VRA) of 1965, although modified over the years, still prohibits discriminatory voting practices. Although the preclearance requirement of Section 4 of the VRA, which applied to Alaska, was ruled unconstitutional in 2013, the rules for ensuring newly drawn election district boundaries do not impermissibly discriminate against minority groups remain in place. Assembly reapportionment cannot have the effect, in a totality of the circumstances analysis, of causing an inequality in the opportunities for minority voters to elect their preferred representatives.

Additional Resources

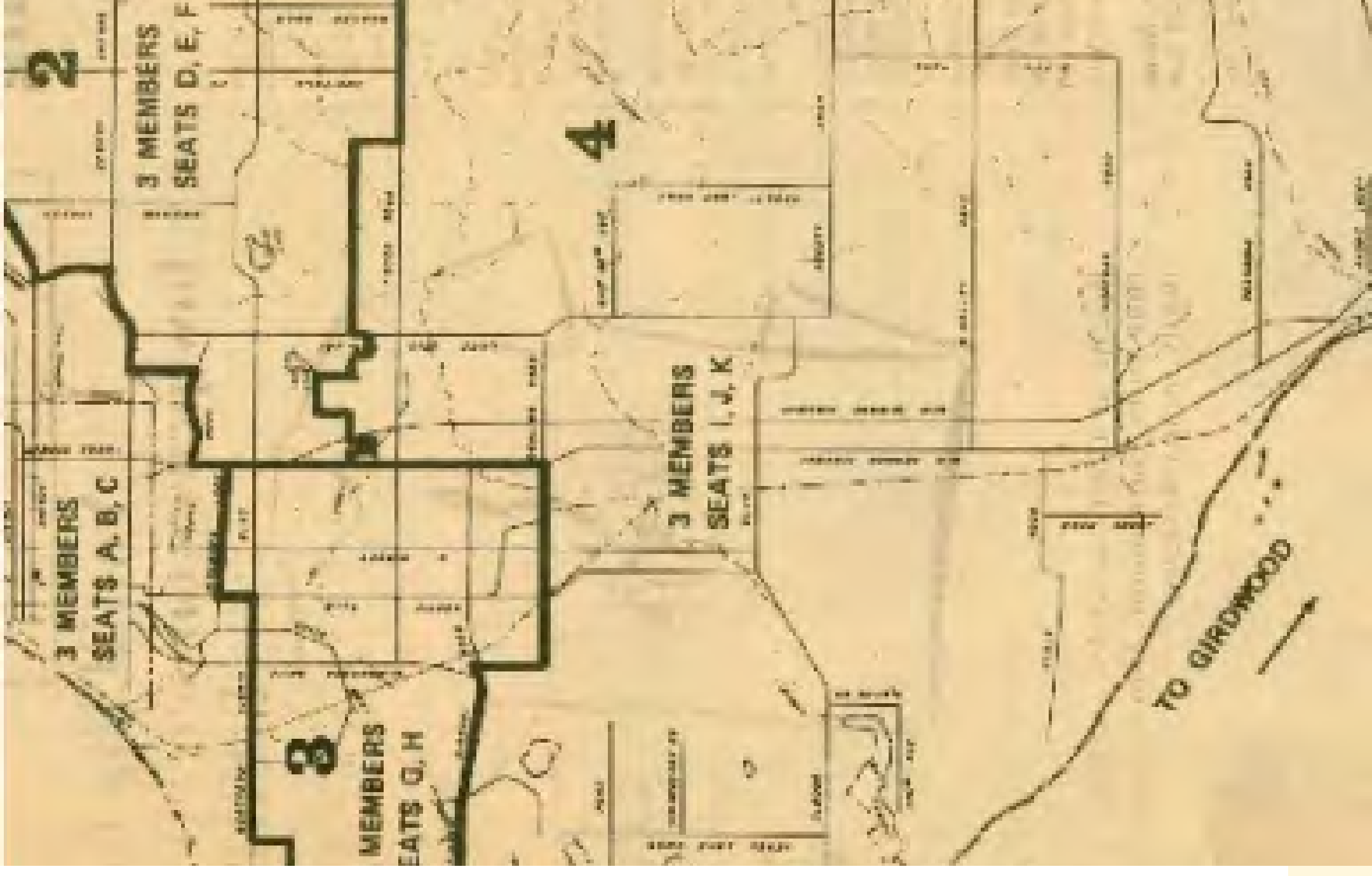
Learn more and get involved! Democracy works best when everyone is informed and participates.

- Anchorage Assembly Reapportionment Committee: www.reapportionanc.org
- State of Alaska Redistricting Board: www.akredistrict.org



Municipality of Anchorage Reapportionment

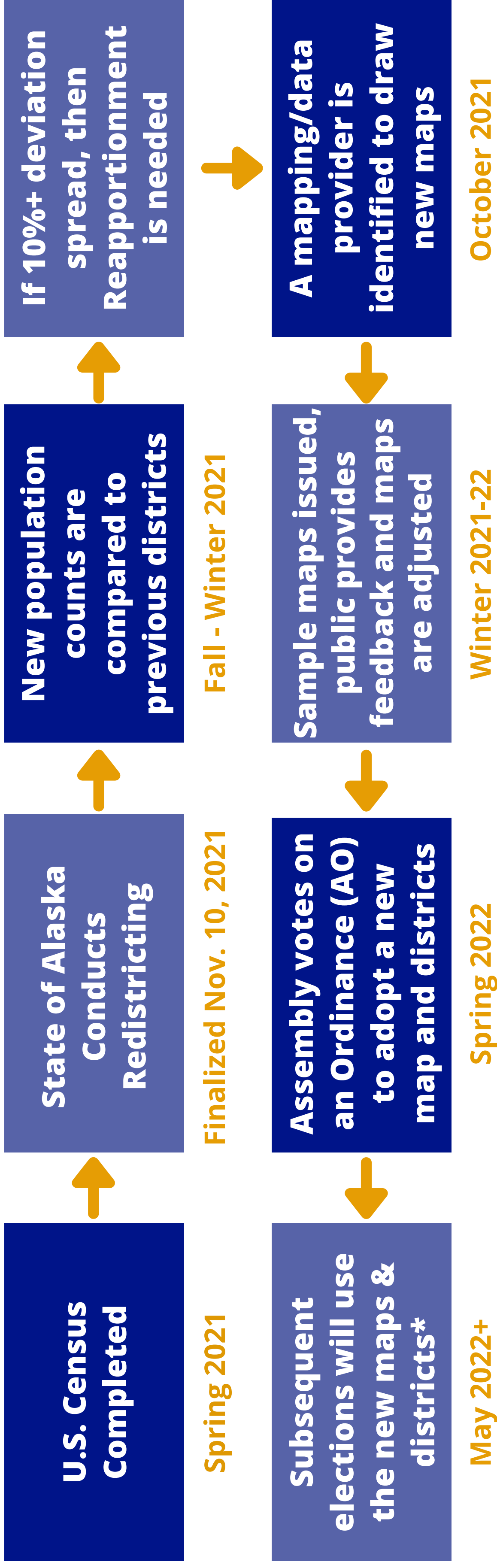
January 2022



What is Reapportionment?

- Takes place every 10 years after U.S. Census & State Redistricting
- Outlined in Municipal Charter Section 4.01; overseen by Assembly Reapportionment Committee - one member from each district
- Unique this year - adding 12th Assembly seat approved by voters in 2020
- Will apply to elections AFTER April 2022 - will not apply for the upcoming election

What is the process?



How is malapportionment determined?

- Total MOA population/6 districts
- Compare actual to target populations for each district and measure deviations
- If any district is more than 5% off from target, or if total deviation spread between lowest and highest is more than 10%, the Assembly districts are considered malapportioned

A historical perspective: 2012

2012 Reapportionment Calculations


Section	2002 boundaries	2010 Census data	target	Dev	Diff
1	25861		26530	-2.5%	-669
2	54974		53059	3.6%	1915
3	51066		53059	-3.8%	-1993
4	53676		53059	1.2%	617
5	60303		53059	-5.2%	-2756
6	55946		53059	5.4%	2887
	-291791		291826	-0.01	0

- Population from previous (2002) boundaries compared to 2010 census
- 10.6% deviation spread (District 5 is 5.2% under target and District 6 is 5.4% over target)
- Reapportionment is triggered

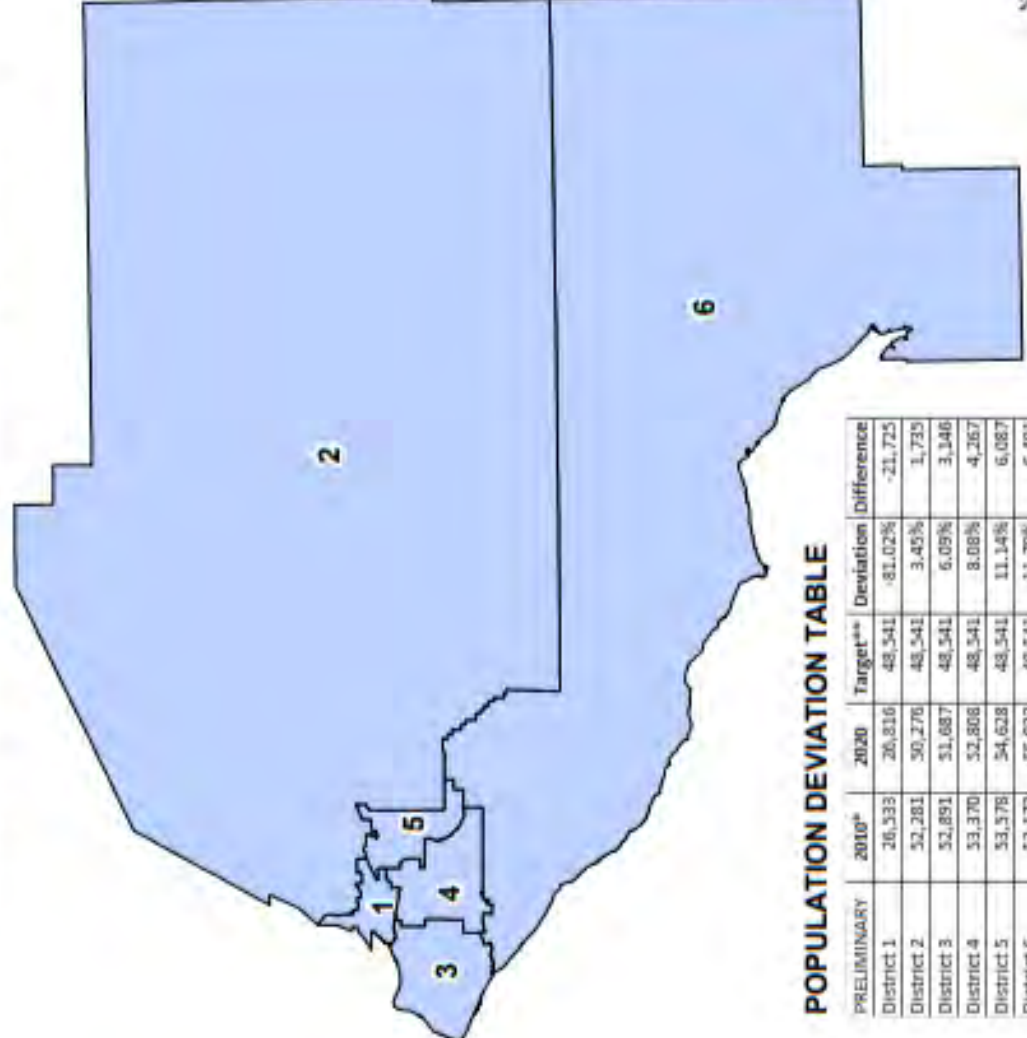
2020 Census


Population Table

POPULATION DEVIATION TABLE



Attachment A
Municipality of Anchorage
2020 Census Population Data
Grouped by Assembly District Boundaries





PRELIMINARY	2010*	2020	Target**	Deviation	Difference
District 1	26,533	26,816	48,541	-81.02%	-21,725
District 2	52,281	50,276	48,541	3.45%	1,735
District 3	52,891	51,687	48,541	6.09%	3,146
District 4	53,370	52,808	48,541	8.08%	4,267
District 5	53,578	54,628	48,541	11.14%	6,087
District 6	53,173	55,032	48,541	11.79%	6,491
Total	291,826	291,247	48,541	92.81%	
Total/6		48,541			

*AO 2010-117 **Prop 12

Prepared by: Alex Hutcheson (Resource Data Inc)
For Municipality of Anchorage on November 9, 2021

PRELIMINARY	2010*	2020	Target**	Deviation	Difference
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District 4	53,370	52,808	48,541	8.08%	4,267
District 5	53,578	54,628	48,541	11.14%	6,087
District 6	53,173	55,032	48,541	11.79%	6,491
Total	291,826	291,247		92.81%	
Total/6		48,541			

*AO 2012-117 **Prop 12

Prepared by: Alex Hutcheson (Resource Data Inc)
For Municipality of Anchorage on November 9, 2021

How is the new map determined?

- Districts must be compact, contiguous and a relatively integrated socioeconomic area (Anchorage Charter 4.01)
- Equal protection and “one person, one vote” must be maintained
- Deviation in actual to target population must be less than 10% between highest and lowest district deviation (federal law)
- A district with over 5% deviation must have compelling reason
- Boundaries can't be racially discriminatory (federal law)

How is the final map selected?

- Timeline and sample maps at www.ReapportionANC.org
- Public can comment on maps and submit new maps
- Reapportionment Committee reviews public input and submits a proposal to the Anchorage Assembly for additional public comments and Assembly input/review/changes
- The Anchorage Assembly votes to adopt a new map

Draft Maps

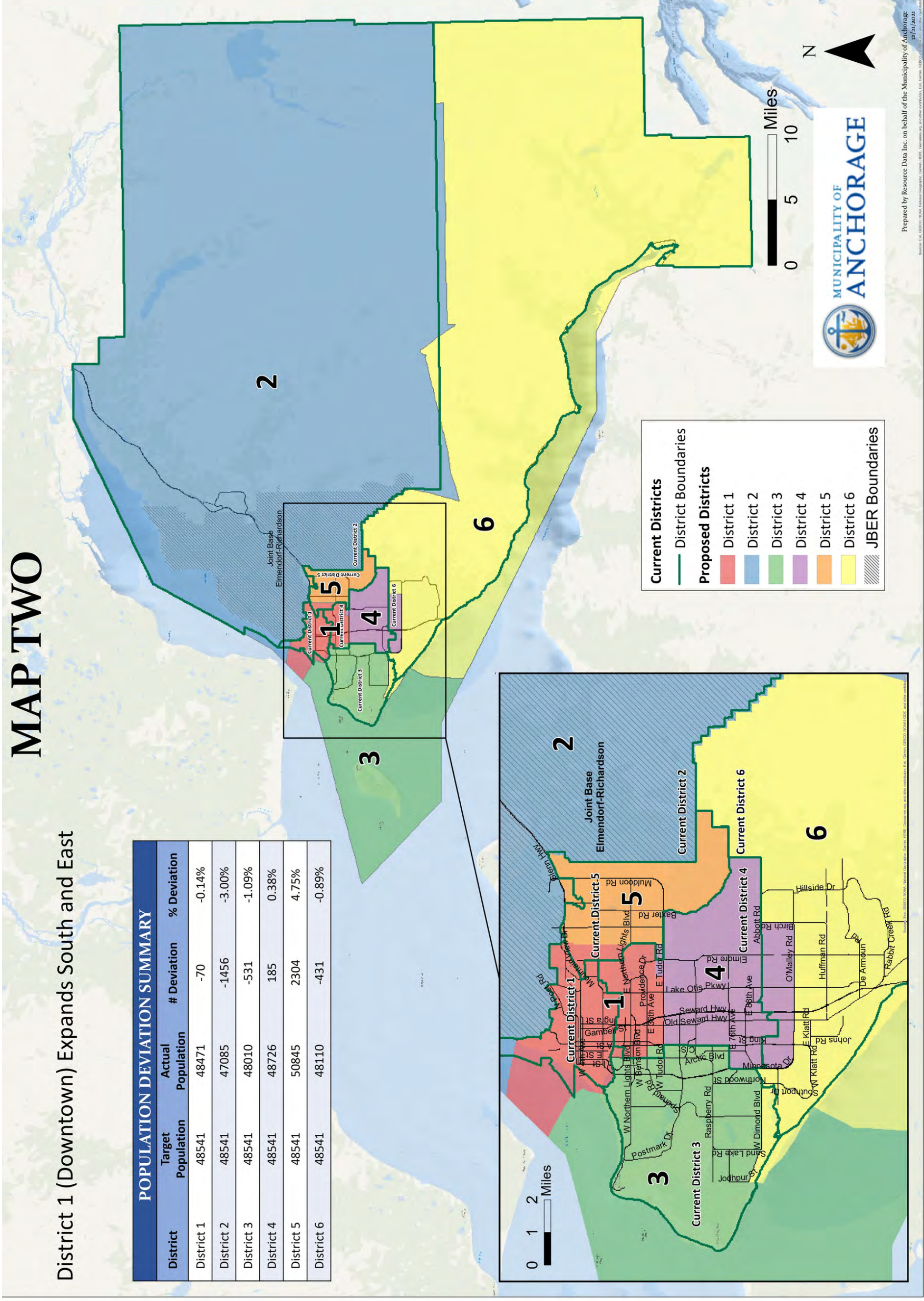
- Five initial draft maps have been created by Resource Data, a mapping and data contractor
- The maps give a starting point for conversations
- Maps may be submitted by the public at ReapportionANC.org
- New maps will be posted online once they are submitted and determined to meet the legal guidelines

MAP TWO

District 1 (Downtown) Expands South and East

POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY

District	Target Population	Actual Population	# Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	48541	48471	-70	-0.14%
District 2	48541	47085	-1456	-3.00%
District 3	48541	48010	-531	-1.09%
District 4	48541	48726	185	0.38%
District 5	48541	50845	2304	4.75%
District 6	48541	48110	-431	-0.89%

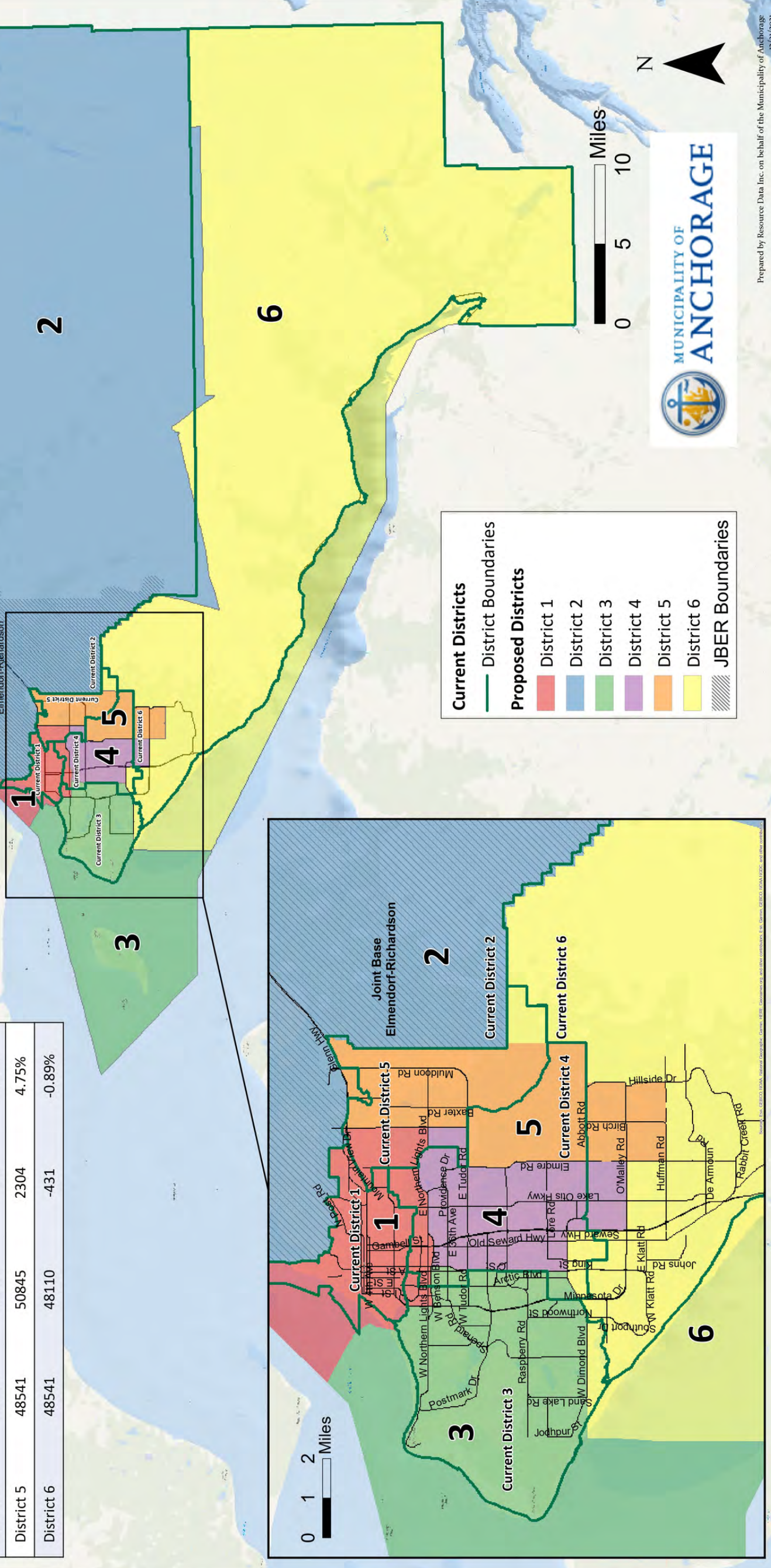


MAP THREE

District 1 (Downtown) expands east and south.
 District 5 (East) expands south.

POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY

District	Target Population	Actual Population	# Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	48541	48471	-70	-0.14%
District 2	48541	47085	-1456	-3.00%
District 3	48541	48010	-531	-1.09%
District 4	48541	48726	185	0.38%
District 5	48541	50845	2304	4.75%
District 6	48541	48110	-431	-0.89%



Timeline

- **Nov 23:** Declaration of Malapportionment by Assembly
- **Dec 29:** Draft maps released
- **Jan 6:** Committee meeting: finalize timeline and plan for Town Halls:
- **Jan 20:** Deadline for submission of third-party maps, 5pm
- **Jan 26 & 27:** Town Halls at Loussac Library and Online
- **Jan 28:** Committee Meeting: review feedback and create plan for introduction
- **Feb 15:** Assembly meeting - introduce proposed plan
- **Feb 24 & Mar 1:** Public hearings
- **Feb 25:** Assembly work session
- **Mar 1:** Assembly deliberation and adoption of plan
- **May 2022:** Approved map will take effect for elections after April 2022

Participate

Submit a Comment or Map

Visit www.ReapportionANC.org to view maps, submit a comment, or submit your own map.

Attend an Open House

Wednesday, January 26, 6-8pm

Virtual - login info at ReapportionAnc.org

Thursday, January 27, 6-8pm

Loussac Library

Visit a Community Display

Full-sized maps and more information are posted on displays at the following community locations starting in early January.

Chugiak-Eagle River Library

City Hall

Gerrish Girdwood Library

Loussac Library, 2nd floor

Mountain View Library

Muldoon Library

Learn more

www.ReapportionANC.org



Reapportionment of Assembly Districts

October 27, 2021

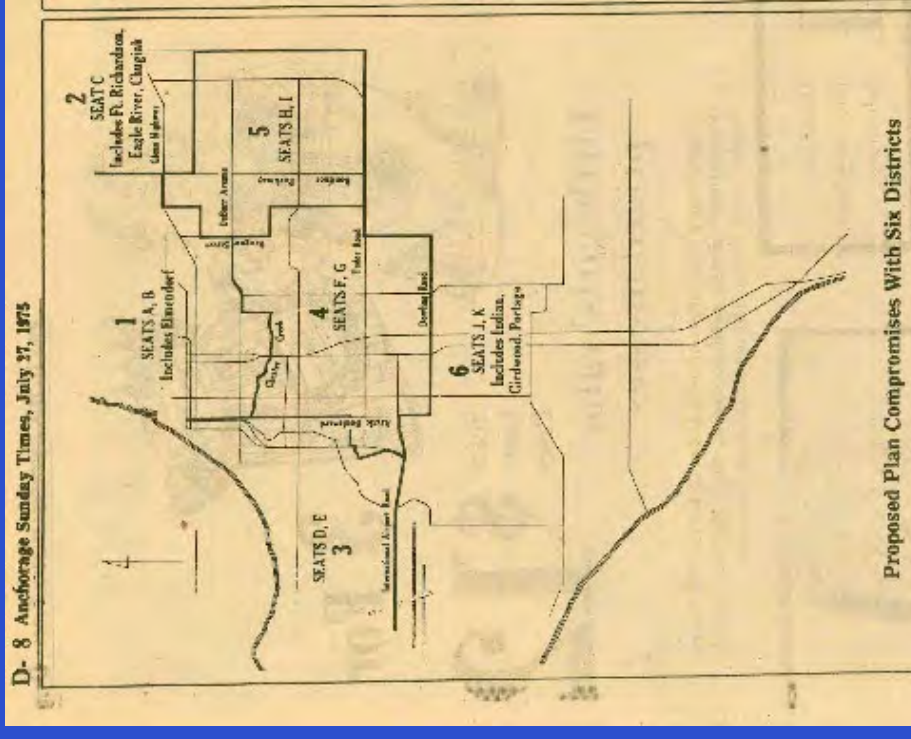
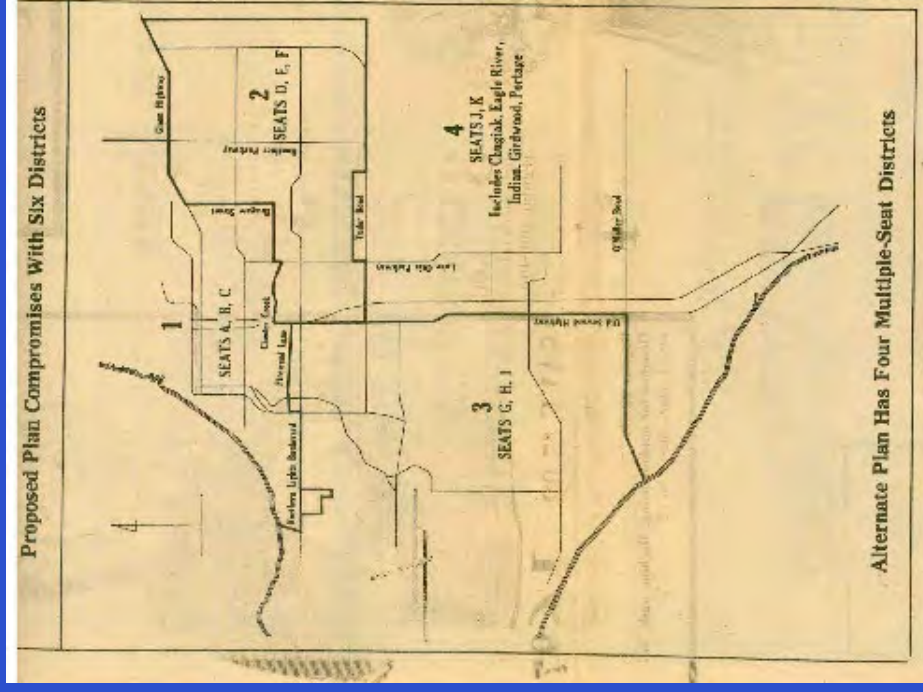
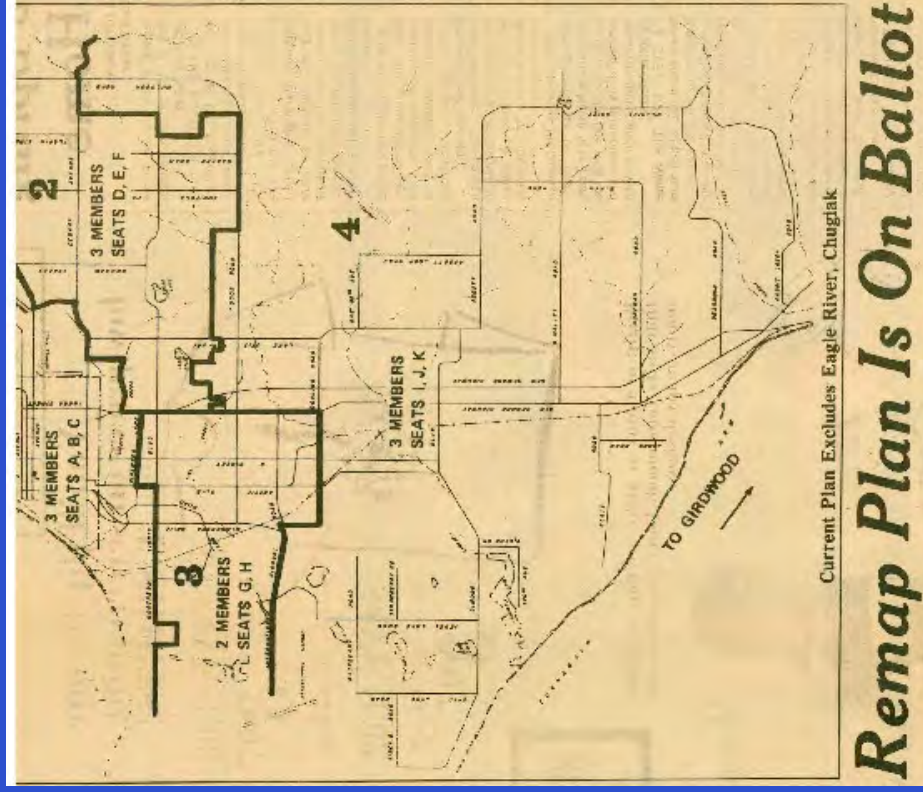
(review of Assembly Counsel presentations given

March 8, 2019, and June 25, 2021)

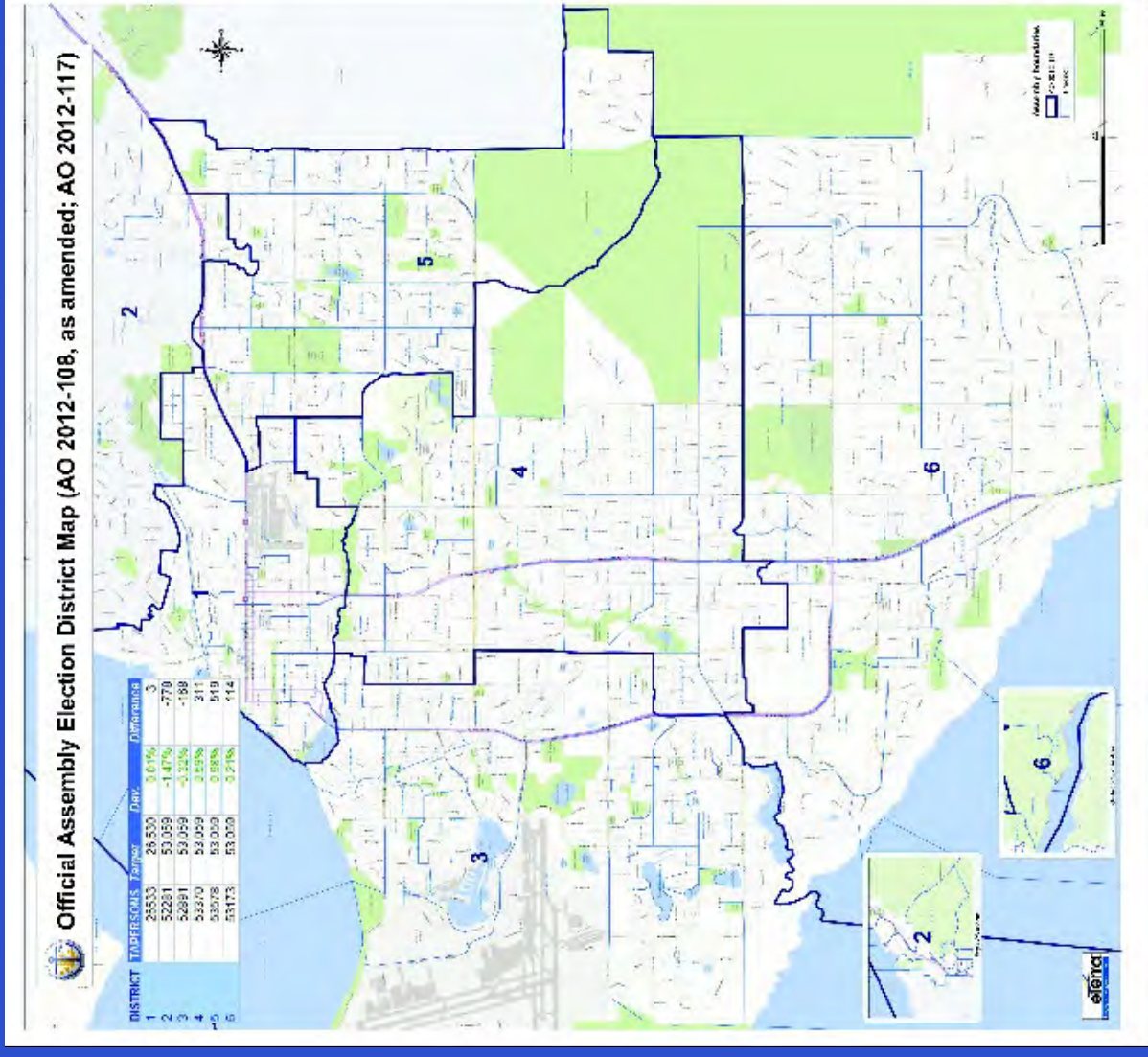


**Resource
Data**

Apportionment from 1975 ...



... to 2012 current Assembly Districts



Reapportionment of the Municipality

Applicable law: Charter § 4.01

Section 4.01. - Power, composition and apportionment.

The legislative power of Anchorage is vested in an assembly of 11 members. Election districts, if established, shall be formed of compact and contiguous territory containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socioeconomic area. The assembly shall be reapportioned whenever it becomes malapportioned. The assembly shall determine and declare by resolution whether or not it is malapportioned within two months from:

- (1) Adoption of a final state redistricting plan under art. VI, sec. 10, Constitution of the State of Alaska;

If the assembly determines that it is malapportioned, it shall, within six months of the determination, reapportion itself in the manner provided by law.

(AO No. 2006-154, prop. 10, 4-17-07)



Reapportionment of the Municipality

Applicable law: Alaska Constitution, Art. VI § 3 & 10

Art. VI, § 3

The Redistricting Board shall reapportion the house of representatives and the senate immediately following the official reporting of each decennial census of the United States. Reapportionment shall be based upon the population within each house and senate district as reported by the official decennial census of the United States.

Art. VI, § 10

(a) Within thirty days after the official reporting of the decennial census of the United States or thirty days after being duly appointed, whichever occurs last, the board shall adopt one or more proposed redistricting plans. The board shall hold public hearings on the proposed plan, or, if no single proposed plan is agreed on, on all plans proposed by the board. No later than ninety days after the board has been appointed and the official reporting of the decennial census of the United States, the board shall adopt a final redistricting plan and issue a proclamation of redistricting. The final plan shall set out boundaries of house and senate districts and shall be effective for the election of members of the legislature until after the official reporting of the next decennial census of the United States.

Reapportionment Process - 2012

CLERK'S OFFICE
For reading: July 10, 2012

APPROVED
7-10-12

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
AR NO. 2012- 181

IMMEDIATE RECONSIDERATION
FAILED 7-10-12

1 **A RESOLUTION OF THE ANCHORAGE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**
2 **DECLARING ITSELF MALAPPORTIONED IN ACCORDANCE WITH**
3 **CHARTER SECTION 4.01.**
4

“A Decidedly Political Process”

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2011, the United States Census Bureau released its 2010 Census report for Alaska with detailed population totals and demographic characteristics for use in redistricting for congressional, state and local legislative districts, taking into account population shifts since the 2000 Census; and

WHEREAS, data and information from the 2010 Census indicate the Assembly is malapportioned, including as indicated in Attachments A and B; now therefore,

Section 1. The Anchorage Assembly declares itself malapportioned and within six months from this date the Assembly shall make such boundary adjustments among the existing six Assembly Districts in order to ensure that the Assembly is fairly apportioned as required by law.

Reapportionment Process - 2012

Date: 11-13-12
Official Assembly Election District Map Amended and Approved 11-13-12 Immediate Reconsideration Failed 11-13-12
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
AO No. 2012-108
AN ORDINANCE OF THE ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY PROVIDING FOR REDISTRICTING OF THE ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Section 1. The official Assembly apportionment map is amended as indicated in Exhibit A (1 DT Vers.3.1).

Postponed Indefinitely 10/30/12

For reading: October 30, 2012

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
AO No. 2012-109

1 AN ORDINANCE OF THE ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY PROVIDING FOR
2 REDISTRICTING OF THE ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISTRICTS, AND MODIFYING
3 WHICH DISTRICT IS THE SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT.
4

Postponed Indefinitely 11/13/12

For reading: October 30, 2012

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
AO No. 2012-110

1 AN ORDINANCE OF THE ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY PROVIDING FOR
2 REDISTRICTING OF THE ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISTRICTS, AND MODIFYING
3 WHICH DISTRICT IS THE SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT.

Postponed Indefinitely 11/13/12

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
AO No. 2012-111

1 AN ORDINANCE OF THE ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY PROVIDING FOR
2 REDISTRICTING OF THE ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISTRICTS.

What is “Malapportioned”?

- Equal Protection Clause requires: **substantial equality of population** among the election districts
 - One person, one vote
 - Fair and Effective representation
 - New population data within current districts is compiled
 - Is the total deviation from Target population > 10%?
 - Yes = presumptively malapportioned
1. Total population
 2. Divide by 11 (# of elected representatives)
 3. = **Target** population per representative
1. Population within each District
 2. Compared to **Target**
 3. = % deviation

Past malapportionment findings

AR 2012-181

The attached report from e-Terra summarizes the 2010 Census population by Assembly election district. (Attachment A.) Downtown, West and East Anchorage districts lost population, while Chugiak/Eagle River, Mid-Town and South Anchorage had significant growth. The Community Development Department validated this data and produced the attached map of Assembly election district boundaries. (Attachment B.) The Assembly districts are currently at 10.6% total deviation from the target populations. The data has a potential error of 0.01% due to a couple U.S. Census blocks in Northeast Anchorage being dissected by Assembly district boundaries. The target population is an ideal for compliance with

MOA 2002 boundaries, 2010 Census data

Section	tapersons	target	Dev	Diff
1	25861	26530	-2.5%	-669
2	54974	53059	3.6%	1915
3	51066	53059	-3.8%	-1993
4	53676	53059	1.2%	617
5	50303	53059	-5.2%	-2756
6	55946	53059	5.4%	2887
	-291791	291826	-0.01	0

AR 2001-119

Total Deviation per table = 20%

Census 2000 Population Anchorage Municipal Assembly Districts

District	Total		Target		Deviation	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
1 Downtown	24,736	5%	23,662	5%	1,074	5%
2 Chugiak-Eagle River	42,149	-11%	47,324	-11%	-5,175	-11%
3 West Anchorage	47,624	1%	47,324	1%	300	1%
4 Midtown	50,087	6%	47,324	6%	2,763	6%
5 Northeast Anchorage	43,939	-7%	47,324	-7%	-3,385	-7%
6 South Anchorage	51,747	9%	47,324	9%	4,423	9%
Total Persons	260,282					

Past malapportionment findings: *two anomalies*

AO 1988-76 – out of 6 proposals

Adding military base population of 16,386

AR 1991-242

- Rejected by Assembly
- Advise of Municipal Attorney acknowledged 10% is presumptive, but courts have upheld up to 16.94% deviation for good reason
- AO 1991-182 redrew lines minimally – moved 1 precinct

Increase on-base military resident population proportion to 100 percent. The U.S. Bureau of the Census counts all military personnel and dependents as residents of the base at which they are stationed for U.S. congressional apportionment purposes. It is perfectly justifiable to count all military and their dependents as residents for local apportionment purposes.

Off-base apportionment population	- 212,731
Resident on-base military and dependents	- 16,386
Total resident apportionment population	- 229,117

Now to draw the lines - Rules

- Charter § 4.01:
 - Compact
 - Contiguous territory
 - Relatively integrated socioeconomic area
 - Federal law: over 10% deviation is presumptively unconstitutional
 - A single district with over 5% deviation gets a “hard look”
1. Craft lines in compliance with
 1. Charter § 4.01
 2. Equal Protection
 2. Test the proposal against VRA
 1. Adjust only minimally to conform to VRA
 2. Benchmark – 2012 Districts, with current % minority and % Native
 3. Proposed boundaries:

Rules

- Maximum population deviation (sum of absolute values of the two districts with the greatest over-representation and under-representation)
- EP: *substantial equality of population*
- Charter requirements

DISTRICT	TAPERSONS	Target	Dev.	Difference
1	26533	26,530	0.01%	3
2	52281	53,059	-1.47%	-778
3	52891	53,059	-0.32%	-168
4	53370	53,059	0.59%	311
5	53578	53,059	0.98%	519
6	53173	53,059	0.21%	114

Most over represented	0.98%
Most under represented	-1.47%
Total population deviation	2.45%

Voting Rights Act

- **Minority effective district** = >35% of Voting Age Persons (VAP) belong to a single minority group “highly likely to be able to elect candidate of choice”
 - 2012: District 1 was 56.9% minority, a variety
 - 19.8% Native
- No regression in minority voting power
 - Electoral behavior
 - Electoral participation
 - Election history
 - Voting patterns
 - Registration and turnout
- Decrease in 1 district ok, IF corresponding increase of minority in other district

VRA analysis – 2012

Proposed 2012 Districts – MT 1.1

MOA Assembly 1 MT Vers 1.1						
District	TApersons	Target	Dev.	Minority %	Native %	
1	53396	53,059	0.64%	52.50%	17.40%	
2	52281	53,059	-1.47%	24.17%	6.65%	
3	51659	53,059	-2.64%	39.26%	13.50%	
4	27275	26,530	2.81%	43.61%	15.17%	
5	51991	53,059	-2.01%	42.36%	14.13%	
6	55224	53,059	4.08%	25.61%	8.54%	

Proposed 2012 Districts – DT 3.1

MOA Assembly 1 DT Vers 3.1						
District	TApersons	Target	Dev.	Minority %	Native %	
1	27668	26,530	4.29%	54.86%	19.01%	
2	52281	53,059	-1.47%	24.17%	6.65%	
3	52891	53,059	-0.32%	36.11%	13.27%	
4	52235	53,059	-1.55%	43.02%	14.52%	
5	53578	53,059	0.98%	47.33%	15.13%	
6	53173	53,059	0.21%	24.85%	8.44%	

District	TApersons	Target	Dev.	Minority %	Native %
1	25861	26,530	-2.52%	56.90%	19.80%
2	54974	53,059	3.61%	25.52%	7.54%
3	51066	53,059	-3.76%	37.79%	13.14%
4	53440	53,059	0.72%	41.92%	14.24%
5	50539	53,059	-4.75%	46.89%	14.51%
6	55946	53,059	5.44%	26.57%	8.98%
Totals	291,826			37.36%	12.32%

Benchmark 2002 Districts

Anchorage socioeconomic integration

In re 2001 Redistricting Cases, 44 P.3d 141 (Alaska 2002)

Relevant to this discussion is the fact that the Alaska Supreme Court has recognized that Anchorage:

- Is by definition socio-economically integrated, and its population sufficiently dense and evenly spread to allow multiple combinations of compact, contiguous districts with minimal population deviations.
- There are few if any homogeneous areas within Anchorage; the patterns of housing, income levels and minority residency crisscross extensively. . . . Alaska does not seem to be afflicted with the racial miasma adversely affecting other sections of the United States.
- Close scrutiny of population characteristics in Anchorage do not reveal clearly delineated ethnic ghettos.

Population basis alternatives

Which “Population” data?

1. Total population, all persons
2. Voting age population
3. Registered voters population
4. Voted – cast ballot

Evenwel v. Abbott, 136 S.Ct. 1120 (2016)

Texas, like all other States, uses total-population numbers from the decennial census when drawing legislative districts. After the 2010 census, Texas adopted a State Senate map that has a maximum total-population deviation of 8.04%, safely within the presumptively permissible 10% range. However, measured by a voter-population baseline—eligible voters or registered voters—the map’s maximum population deviation exceeds 40%. Appellants, who live in Texas Senate districts with particularly large eligible- and registered-voter populations, filed suit against the Texas Governor

Population basis alternatives

Which “Population” data?

Substantial equality of population?

District	# registered voters	# votes cast	Total Population 2010
1			26,533
2			52,281
3			52,891
4			53,370
5			53,578
6			53,173
Total			291,791

Potential issues from redrawing boundaries

Truncation of terms

- *Kentopp* court addressed an argument for truncation:
 - Appropriate tool to apply in conjunction with reapportionments
 - Discretionary authority for Assembly
 - Intrusive remedy for a court to order
 - Court not compelled to order truncation under this test:

When? Permanent change in lines that

1. *excludes substantial numbers of constituents previously represented; OR*
2. *Includes numerous other voters.*

But

3. *Temporary shift of constituents in reapportionment no greater than normal – not a compelling reason*

Potential effects of redrawing boundaries

Qualifications of members

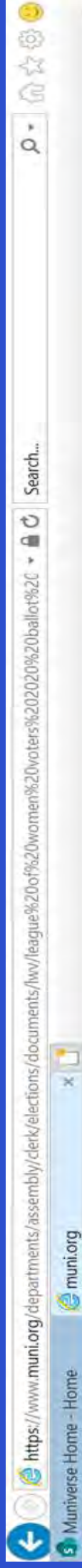
Charter § 4.02(c) requires:

“An assembly member shall remain a resident of Anchorage and of the district from which elected while in office.”

And (d):

“The assembly shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members.”

Proposition 12 – April 7, 2020 election



Proposition 12 - Charter Amendment To Require 12 Assembly Members And 2 Members For Each Assembly District

This proposition would amend the Anchorage Municipal Charter sections 4.01 and 4.04, as follows (underlined and bolded words are proposed new words; ~~strikeouts in bold~~ are proposed deletions):

Section 4.01. - Power, composition and apportionment.

The legislative power of Anchorage is vested in an assembly of ~~12~~ **12** members. ~~There shall be six e[F]lection districts: each, ~~if established~~~~ shall have two assembly members, and they shall be formed of compact and contiguous territory containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socioeconomic area. ...

*** **

Section 4.04. - Presiding officer, meetings and procedures.

*** **

(e) ~~Seven~~ **[Six]** members of the assembly shall constitute a quorum; however, a smaller number may recess from time to time and compel the attendance of absent members as prescribed by assembly rule.

If approved by a majority of the voters voting on the question at the April 7, 2020 Regular Election, the amendments to the Charter above shall be effective upon the adoption of a final state redistricting plan by the Redistricting Board of the State of Alaska following the official reporting of the 2020 Census of the United States, and applicable to the next reapportionment of the Assembly per Charter § 4.01.

Shall the Anchorage Municipal Charter be amended as set forth above?

(AO 2019-82)

Following the State's timeline

November 10, 2021: Deadline for Final State Plan to be Adopted

- **February 28, 2022: Deadline for MOA Resolution on malapportionment**
- **August 29, 2022: Deadline for adoption of new Assembly Boundaries**
- **April 4, 2023: first regular election with 12 Assembly Members?**

Thank you!



**Resource
Data**

PRESS RELEASE



FEDERAL, STATE AND CHARTER REQUIREMENTS PROMPT CREATION OF MUNICIPAL REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE

September 9, 2021

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

In accordance with the U.S. and Alaska Constitutions and the Anchorage Municipal Charter's requirement for the Assembly to assess apportionment of the Municipality's six districts, Anchorage Assembly Chair Suzanne LaFrance named four Assembly members to a reapportionment committee charged with realigning district boundaries to ensure fair representation.

The Charter states that within two months of adoption of a final state redistricting plan, the Assembly must determine if malapportionment exists, which occurs when data shows that district populations differ significantly in size. Initial data from the 2020 Census and voter approval of a charter amendment in 2020 adding a twelfth member to the Assembly warrants reapportionment.

LaFrance said, "Starting work on reapportionment now while the State's redistricting process is underway will allow more time for the public to participate. This process will be open, fair and transparent."

The "MOA Reapportionment Committee" includes Pete Petersen (District 5), Crystal Kennedy (District 2), Austin Quinn-Davidson (District 3) and Assembly Vice Chair Christopher Constant (District 1).

Constant, who will lead the committee, said, "The voters overwhelmingly approved the addition of a twelfth member to the Assembly, allowing each district to have two assembly members. This addition increases the size of District 1 and proportionally decreases the size of the other five districts. This long-sought Charter amendment will result in equal representation to all residents of the Municipality, though it makes the reapportionment more complex, which may add time to the process. Starting now will allow the process to be completed in a timely manner."

The committee's first step will be to determine a timeline and public engagement plan. All committee meetings will be noticed through the Municipal Clerk and open to the public.

##

Contact:

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Chair, Anchorage Assembly
District 6 - South Anchorage, Girdwood & Turnagain Arm Suzanne.LaFrance@anchorageak.gov

Christopher Constant
Vice Chair, Anchorage Assembly,
District 1 - Downtown, Mountain View, Fairview, Government Hill & South Addition
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PRESS RELEASE



First Round of Draft Reapportionment Maps Are Ready for Public Review

December 29, 2021

The first round of draft maps for the Municipality of Anchorage's reapportionment have been released and can be found at www.ReapportionANC.org. The website also features an online public comment portal, a reapportionment fact sheet, and resources from Reapportionment Committee meetings.

The Committee welcomes feedback on the draft maps and invites the public to submit their own maps. Next week the Committee will release a timeline with the deadline to submit map proposals and the schedule for two Reapportionment Town Halls that will take place in late January. Maps and information will be displayed at all Anchorage Public Library locations and City Hall. Visit www.ReapportionANC.org for details.

Background

Every ten years after the U.S. Census is complete, governments across the country update their election districts to match the new population data. In Anchorage, the process is called Reapportionment and is led by a Reapportionment Committee, which is charged with reviewing the State final redistricting plan, taking public input, and developing proposed maps for the Anchorage Assembly to consider for adoption to realign the boundaries of the six Assembly Election Districts to ensure fair and equal representation. This Reapportionment will include a new 12th Assembly seat that was approved by Municipality of Anchorage voters in 2020. Due to the late completion of the U.S. Census, and therefore the State redistricting plan, the municipal reapportionment will not be completed in time for the upcoming election, so the final adopted plan will go into effect for elections occurring after April 2022.

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Contact:

Clare Ross, Anchorage Assembly, Legislative Liaison,
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PRESS RELEASE



Anchorage Assembly Kicks-Off Reapportionment

November 30, 2021

Last week, the Anchorage Assembly began the reapportionment process with the passage of AR 2021-382 which declares the Assembly malapportioned.

Every ten years after the U.S. Census is complete, governments across the country update their election districts to match the new population data. In Anchorage, the process is called Reapportionment and is led by a Reapportionment Committee, which is charged with reviewing the State final redistricting plan, taking public input, and developing proposed maps for the Anchorage Assembly to consider for adoption to realign the boundaries of the six Assembly Election Districts to ensure fair and equal representation. This Reapportionment will include a new 12th Assembly seat that was approved by Municipality of Anchorage voters in 2020.

“Now that the state has completed their redistricting process, we can begin our municipal reapportionment,” said Reapportionment Committee Chair Christopher Constant. “This is an important part of our elections process and our committee is looking forward to working with the community to develop fair and equal representation in the new district maps.”

Over the next few months, preliminary plans and maps will be shared with the public for feedback. The committee plans to host two town halls in January 2022 to share plans and gather community input. The committee also issued a proposed timeline. Dates may change, so visit the Reapportionment Committee webpage for updates.

Proposed Timeline – subject to change

Nov 23	Committee Meeting: timeline and communications review
Nov 23	Assembly Meeting: declaration of Malapportionment AR/AM
Dec 9	Committee Meeting: draft plans are presented as available
Jan 6	Committee Meeting: review draft plans and prepare for Town Hall
Jan 10	Deadline for submission of third-party maps
Jan 12	Town Hall
Jan 13	Town Hall
Jan 14	Committee Meeting: review Town Hall feedback

PRESS RELEASE

Jan 20	Committee Meeting: finalize plan for Assembly introduction
Jan 21	Agenda deadline to submit for introduction at Feb 1 meeting
Feb 1	Assembly Meeting: introduce final plan
Feb 11	Work session
Feb 15	Assembly Meeting: 1st public hearing
March 1	Assembly Meeting: 2nd public hearing, deliberation and adoption of plan

Due to the late completion of the U.S. Census, and therefore the State redistricting plan, the municipal reapportionment will not be completed in time for the upcoming election, so the final adopted plan will go into effect for elections occurring after April 2022.

Learn More

- Visit the Reapportionment Committee page:
www.muni.org/Departments/Assembly/Pages/Municipality-and-Assembly-Reapportionment-Committee.aspx
- Reapportionment fact sheet:
<https://www.muni.org/Departments/Assembly/PressReleases/Assembly%20Press%20Releases/2021-1123%20MOA%20Reapportionment%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>

###

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PRESS RELEASE



Anchorage Reapportionment Committee Releases Timeline

January 10, 2022

The Reapportionment Committee has released a timeline for Reapportionment and welcomed two new committee members. Members Rivera and Weddleton join Committee Chair Constant and Members Kennedy, Petersen and Quinn-Davidson. The committee now has representation from each Assembly district.

The timeline can be found at: www.ReapportionANC.org. The website also features draft maps, an online public comment portal, a fact sheet, and meeting information.

Key Dates

- Jan 20: Deadline for submission of third-party maps (5pm)
- Jan 26: Virtual Town Hall, 6-8pm. Login info at www.ReapportionANC.org
- Jan 27: Town Hall at Loussac Library, 6-8pm
- Jan 28: Committee Meeting: review Town Hall feedback
- Feb 15: Assembly Meeting: introduction of proposed plan
- Feb 24: Assembly Meeting: first public hearing
- Feb 25: Assembly Work session
- Mar 1: Assembly Meeting: second public hearing, deliberation, plan adoption

The Committee invites the public to submit their own maps and participate in the Reapportionment Town Halls. Maps displays are posted at all Anchorage Public Library locations and City Hall. Visit www.ReapportionANC.org for details.

Background

Every ten years after the U.S. Census is complete, governments across the country update their election districts to match the new population data. In Anchorage, the process is called Reapportionment and is led by a Reapportionment Committee, which is charged with reviewing the State final redistricting plan, taking public input, and developing proposed maps for the Anchorage Assembly to consider for adoption. This Reapportionment will include a new 12th Assembly seat that was approved by Municipality of Anchorage voters in 2020. Due to the late completion of the U.S. Census, and therefore the State redistricting plan, the municipal reapportionment will

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not be completed in time for the upcoming election, so the final adopted plan will go into effect for elections occurring after April 2022.

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PRESS RELEASE



Anchorage Assembly Reapportionment Town Halls – This Week

January 25, 2022

The Reapportionment Committee will host two Town Halls this week for the public to learn more about the process, review the five draft maps and the three publicly submitted maps, and provide public testimony on the maps. The maps and more information can be found at: www.ReapportionANC.org.

Town Halls

- **Wednesday, Jan 26**, 6-8pm – Virtual. To participate, go to: <https://bit.ly/ReapportionmentTownHall01262022>
- **Thursday, Jan 27**, 6-8pm – Loussac Library, Wilda Marston Theatre

Background

Every ten years after the U.S. Census is complete, governments across the country update their election districts to match the new population data. In Anchorage, the process is called Reapportionment and is led by a Reapportionment Committee, which is charged with reviewing the State final redistricting plan, taking public input, and developing proposed maps for the Anchorage Assembly to consider for adoption. This Reapportionment will include a new 12th Assembly seat that was approved by Municipality of Anchorage voters in 2020. Due to the late completion of the U.S. Census, and therefore the State redistricting plan, the municipal reapportionment will not be completed in time for the upcoming election, so the final adopted plan will go into effect for elections occurring after April 2022.

###

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PRESS RELEASE



Ten Draft Reapportionment Maps Available for Public Review

January 27, 2022

The Reapportionment Committee has published ten draft maps, which are available for public review at www.ReapportionANC.org. The committee's contractor Resource Data produced five maps and members of the public produced an additional five maps.

The maps will be presented tonight at a Town Hall at the Marston Theatre at Loussac Library from 6-8pm. Large print copies will be on display and a presentation will include a projection of the maps with several of the map makers on hand to describe their maps.

Tonight's Town Hall follows yesterday's virtual Town Hall, in which all of the map makers were on hand to present their maps and answer audience questions about the maps. The recordings of both Town Halls will soon be available at the Assembly's YouTube page: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCZDEuWj4IxdlwBhqrk62_XA

The Reapportionment Committee will meet virtually tomorrow, Friday 28 at 9:30am to discuss the process for forwarding maps to the Anchorage Assembly for public hearings and adoption. The meeting will be on Teams and can be accessed by the public by calling (907) 519-0237 with the conference ID: 964 024 898#.

Background

Every ten years after the U.S. Census is complete, governments across the country update their election districts to match the new population data. In Anchorage, the process is called Reapportionment and is led by a Reapportionment Committee, which is charged with reviewing the State final redistricting plan, taking public input, and developing proposed maps for the Anchorage Assembly to consider for adoption. This Reapportionment will include a new 12th Assembly seat that was approved by Municipality of Anchorage voters in 2020. Due to the late completion of the U.S. Census, and therefore the State redistricting plan, the municipal reapportionment will not be completed in time for the upcoming election, so the final adopted plan will go into effect for elections occurring after April 2022.

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PRESS RELEASE

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PRESS RELEASE



Four Draft Reapportionment Maps Move Forward for Public Hearings

February 16, 2022

Four draft Reapportionment maps have been introduced before the Anchorage Assembly for public review. The maps can be found at www.ReapportionANC.org. Public hearings on the maps will be held at a Special Assembly Meeting on Thursday, February 24 and the Regular Assembly Meeting on Tuesday, March 1. Both meetings take place at 6pm in the Assembly Chambers at Loussac Library. Additionally, written comments can be submitted at www.ReapportionANC.org.

The Reapportionment Committee reviewed twelve maps overall and after deliberation on February 14, 2022, voted to submit 3 proposed maps for the full Assembly's consideration. The maps known as *Map 6 v2 by Anchorage Action*, *Map 7 v2 by Robert Hockema* and *Map 11 v2 by John Weddleton* were introduced at the February 15, 2021 Assembly Meeting. At that meeting, a fourth map was put forward by Assembly Member Jamie Allard.

In addition to the Public Hearings, there will be an Assembly Worksession on Reapportionment on February 25, 2022 at 12:30pm in Suite 155 at City Hall that the public is invited to attend. At that worksession, the Assembly may make changes to the proposed maps or bring forward additional maps. The remaining schedule and process for selecting a final map will also be discussed.

Background on Map Versions

After launching Reapportionment in November 2021, the Reapportionment Committee's contractor released five draft maps in December 2021, including one public submission by Matt Greene (map 1) and four by the Contractor Resource Data (maps 2-5). In January, five additional maps were submitted by members of the public: Anchorage Action (map 6), Robert Hockema (map 7), Alaskans for Fair Redistricting (map 8), and Denny Wells (maps 9 and 10). After the public Reapportionment Town Halls, several mapmakers revised their maps based on public feedback, leading to Map 6 v2, Map 7 v2 and Map 9 v2. In February, several Assembly Members introduced their own maps Weddleton (map 11) and Allard and Bronson (map 12). Before submission to the Assembly on February 15, the Weddleton Map 11 underwent a revision and became map 11 v2.

PRESS RELEASE

Timeline and Public Outreach Process

- The Reapportionment Committee was formed on September 9, 2021 and Assembly members were informed that work was being done on Anchorage Reapportionment.
- The Reapportionment Committee held public meetings on:
 - October 12, 2021
 - October 27, 2021
 - November 10, 2021
 - November 23, 2021
 - December 9, 2021
 - January 6, 2022
 - January 28, 2022
 - February 9, 2022
 - February 14, 2022
- Community stakeholders were engaged through the following presentations, displays, constituent meetings and town halls:
 - Nov 28, 2021: Alaska Black Caucus Community Conversation
 - Dec 15, 2021: Federation of Community Councils
 - Jan 5, 2022: Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber of Commerce
 - Jan 10, 2022: Anchorage Chamber of Commerce
 - Jan 25, 2022: Anchorage Assembly Regular Meeting
 - Jan 26, 2022: Virtual Town Hall
 - Jan 27, 2022: In-Person Town Hall, Loussac Library
 - Feb 3, 2022: In-Person Town Hall, Chugiak-Eagle River
 - Feb 5, 2022: Virtual Constituent Meeting on Reapportionment – District 6, South Anchorage
 - Dec 2021- Feb 2022: various community councils by individual Assembly Members
 - Jan 2022: full-sized map displays were featured at all five locations of Anchorage Public Library and City Hall
- Public comments were collected through the following means:
 - Online comment portal at www.ReapportionANC.org
 - Questions and comments submitted through the Q&A at the public virtual town hall on January 26, 2022
 - Written comments and a Q&A at public town halls on:
 - January 27, 2022
 - February 3, 2022

PRESS RELEASE

- February 5, 2022
 - Resolutions submitted through community councils and organizations
- Two public hearings have been assigned to the Anchorage Ordinance reapportioning Anchorage and adopting a new map of Assembly Election Districts, to be held at Assembly Meetings on February 24, 2022, and March 1, 2022.

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PRESS RELEASE



Updated Reapportionment Timeline

February 28, 2022

At their February 25 meeting, the Reapportionment Committee released a new timeline to extend time for public input on the Reapportionment process and the proposed maps in AO 2022-37, AO 2022-37(S), AO 2022-37(S-1) and AO 2022-37(S-2).

Updates to Reapportionment Timeline:

- **March 1:** Public Hearing #2 at Regular Assembly Meeting, 6pm at Assembly Chambers at Loussac Library
- **March 3:** previously scheduled Reapportionment Committee meeting for this date has been cancelled
- **March 14:** Amendments (if any) to proposed maps will be posted at www.ReapportionmentANC.org for public review
- **March 15:** Public Hearing #3 at Regular Assembly Meeting, 6pm at Assembly Chambers at Loussac Library
- **March 18:** Assembly Worksession on Reapportionment, 1-3pm at City Hall, Suite 155
- **March 23:** Special Assembly meeting re: Reapportionment and process for filling new Assembly seat, 6pm at Assembly Chambers at Loussac Library
- **March 24:** Reapportionment Committee meeting (if needed), TBD at City Hall, Suite 155

Written comments can be submitted at www.ReapportionANC.org.

Maps Under Current Consideration

- Map 6 v2 (by Anchorage Action) – AO 2022-37
- Map 7 v2 (by Robert Hockema) – AO 2022-37(S)
- Map 11 v2 (by Weddleton) – AO 2022-37(S-1)
- Map 12 (by Allard and Bronson) – AO 2022-37(S-2)

Background on Map Versions

After launching Reapportionment in November 2021, the Reapportionment Committee's contractor released five draft maps in December 2021, including one public submission by Matt Greene (map 1) and four by the contractor, Resource Data (maps 2-5). In January, five additional maps were submitted by members of the public: Anchorage

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Action (map 6), Robert Hockema (map 7), Alaskans for Fair Redistricting (map 8), and Denny Wells (maps 9 and 10). After the public Reapportionment Town Halls, several mapmakers revised their maps based on public feedback, leading to Map 6 v2, Map 7 v2 and Map 9 v2. In February, several Assembly Members introduced their own maps: Weddleton (map 11) and Allard and Bronson (map 12). Before submission to the Assembly on February 15, the Weddleton Map 11 underwent a revision and became map 11 v2.

Timeline and Public Outreach Process

- The Reapportionment Committee was formed on September 9, 2021 and Assembly members were informed that work was being done on Anchorage Reapportionment.

- The Reapportionment Committee held public meetings on:
 - October 12, 2021
 - October 27, 2021
 - November 10, 2021
 - November 23, 2021
 - December 9, 2021
 - January 6, 2022
 - January 28, 2022
 - February 9, 2022
 - February 14, 2022
 - February 25, 2022

- Community stakeholders were engaged through the following presentations, displays, constituent meetings and town halls:
 - Nov 28, 2021: Alaska Black Caucus Community Conversation
 - Dec 15, 2021: Federation of Community Councils
 - Jan 5, 2022: Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber of Commerce
 - Jan 10, 2022: Anchorage Chamber of Commerce
 - Jan 25, 2022: Anchorage Assembly Regular Meeting
 - Jan 26, 2022: Virtual Town Hall
 - Jan 27, 2022: In-Person Town Hall, Loussac Library
 - Feb 3, 2022: In-Person Town Hall, Chugiak-Eagle River
 - Feb 5, 2022: Virtual Constituent Meeting on Reapportionment – District 6, South Anchorage
 - Dec 2021- Feb 2022: various community councils by individual Assembly Members

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- Jan 2022: full-sized map displays were featured at all five locations of Anchorage Public Library and City Hall
- Public comments were collected through the following means:
 - Online comment portal at www.ReapportionANC.org
 - Questions and comments submitted through the Q&A at the public virtual town hall on January 26, 2022
 - Written comments and a Q&A at public town halls on:
 - January 27, 2022
 - February 3, 2022
 - February 5, 2022
 - Resolutions submitted through community councils and organizations
- Reapportionment was set for three public hearings at Assembly Meetings:
 - February 24, 2022
 - March 1, 2022
 - March 15, 2022

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PRESS RELEASE



Anchorage Assembly Adopts New District Map and Boundaries

March 23, 2022

At their March 23 meeting, the Anchorage Assembly voted to adopt a new district map and boundaries as required for the reapportionment process (AO 2022-37 (S-1) As Amended).

“I am pleased with the level of community participation and engagement we had in the reapportionment process,” said Reapportionment Committee Chair Christopher Constant. “Community Councils and members of the public really got involved and helped us come up with a final map that has broad community support. I thank everyone who participated in making this a successful process.”

The final map was narrowed down from a slate of twelve maps, several of which underwent multiple revisions. Four of the proposed maps were submitted by the Reapportionment Committee’s contractor, six were submitted by members of the public and two were submitted by Assembly Members. The adopted apportionment map was drafted by a volunteer member of the public in collaboration with an Assembly member.

The new map will go into effect for elections that take place after April 2022.

BACKGROUND

Background on Map Versions

After launching Reapportionment in November 2021, the Reapportionment Committee’s contractor released five draft maps in December 2021, including one public submission by Matt Greene (map 1) and four by the contractor, Resource Data (maps 2-5). In January, five additional maps were submitted by members of the public: Anchorage Action (map 6), Robert Hockema (map 7), Alaskans for Fair Redistricting (map 8), and Denny Wells (maps 9 and 10). After the public Reapportionment Town Halls, several mapmakers revised their maps based on public feedback, leading to Map 6 v2, Map 7 v2 and Map 9 v2. In February, several Assembly Members introduced their own maps: Weddleton (map 11) and Allard and Bronson (map 12). Before submission to the Assembly on February 15, the Weddleton Map 11 underwent a revision and became map 11 v2. Three amendments were submitted by members and a final plan map was adopted 3/23/2022.

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Timeline and Public Outreach Process

- The Reapportionment Committee was formed on September 9, 2021 and Assembly members were informed that work was being done on Anchorage Reapportionment.

- The Reapportionment Committee allowed for public participation at the following meetings:
 - October 12, 2021
 - October 27, 2021
 - November 10, 2021
 - November 23, 2021
 - December 9, 2021
 - January 6, 2022
 - January 28, 2022
 - February 9, 2022
 - February 14, 2022
 - February 25, 2022
 - March 18, 2022
 - March 23, 2022

- Community stakeholders were engaged through the following presentations, displays, constituent meetings and town halls:
 - Nov 28, 2021: Alaska Black Caucus Community Conversation
 - Dec 15, 2021: Federation of Community Councils
 - Jan 5, 2022: Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber of Commerce
 - Jan 10, 2022: Anchorage Chamber of Commerce
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 - Jan 27, 2022: In-Person Town Hall, Loussac Library
 - Feb 3, 2022: In-Person Town Hall, Chugiak-Eagle River
 - Feb 5, 2022: Virtual Constituent Meeting on Reapportionment – District 6, South Anchorage
 - Dec 2021- Feb 2022: various community councils by individual Assembly Members
 - Jan 2022: full-sized map displays were featured at all five locations of Anchorage Public Library and City Hall

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- Public comments were collected through the following means:
 - Online comment portal at www.ReapportionANC.org
 - Questions and comments submitted through the Q&A at the public virtual town hall on January 26, 2022
 - Written comments and a Q&A at public town halls on:
 - January 27, 2022
 - February 3, 2022
 - February 5, 2022
 - Resolutions submitted through community councils and organizations
 - Each Reapportionment Committee meeting

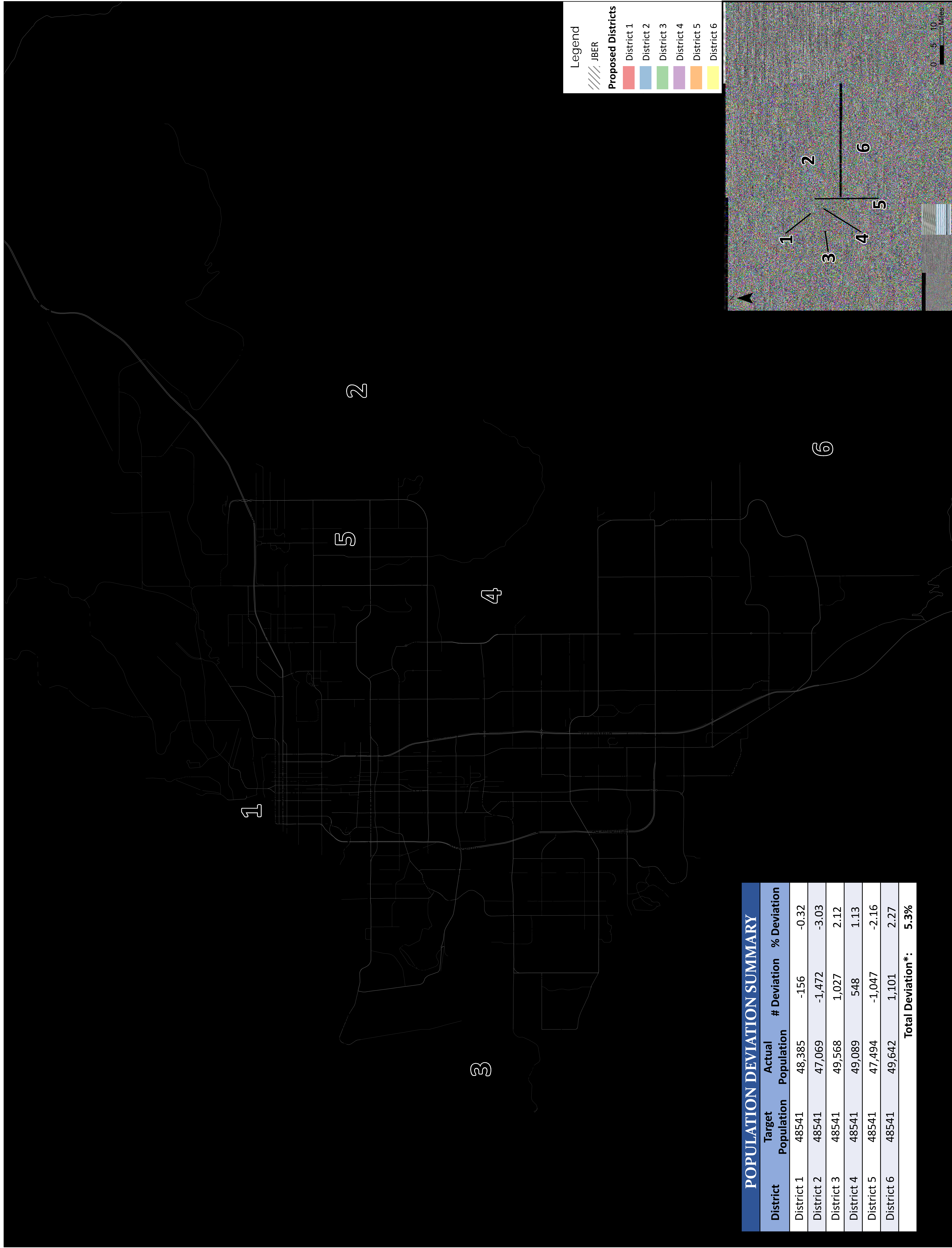
- Reapportionment was initially set for two public hearings but a third public hearing was scheduled after public input. Public hearings were held at the following Assembly Meetings:
 - February 24, 2022
 - March 1, 2022
 - March 15, 2022
 -

- Final action was taken at a special meeting of the Anchorage Assembly on March 23, 2022.

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POPULATION DEVIATION SUMMARY				
District	Target Population	Actual Population	# Deviation	% Deviation
District 1	48541	48,385	-156	-0.32
District 2	48541	47,069	-1,472	-3.03
District 3	48541	49,568	1,027	2.12
District 4	48541	49,089	548	1.13
District 5	48541	47,494	-1,047	-2.16
District 6	48541	49,642	1,101	2.27
Total Deviation*:			5.3%	