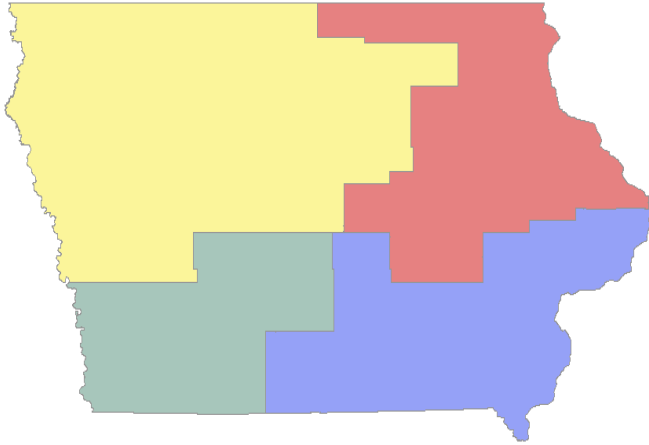


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Signed into law by Gov. Terry Branstad on April 19, 2011.

2012 Projections (oR, oD, 4?)*

Iowa lost one U.S. House seat following the 2010 Census, leaving it with four seats.

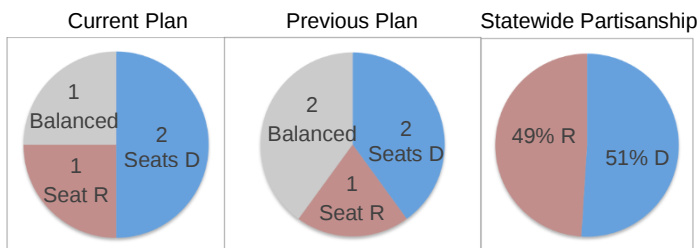
This loss of a seat and the redrawing of the other four districts resulted in Democratic Rep. Boswell and GOP Rep. Latham facing off in a toss-up in the 3rd District, while the state's three other incumbents seek re-election in potentially competitive districts. All three districts lean toward the incumbent party, but their re-election bids are not guaranteed.

At the same time, even though Iowa's districts tend to be relatively competitive, 36 of 37 incumbents seeking re-election since 1994 have won.

* See details and the fair voting alternative on the following pages.

Iowa's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Plan Leans Slightly Democratic



Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election.

Competition and Voting Rights in Iowa

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	25% (1/4)	40% (2/5)
Racial Minority Voting Strength*	0%	0%

* Measures the percentage of eligible voters of a racial minority in districts where their racial group is a majority of eligible voters. Voters might not choose to vote for a candidate of their same race.

Redistricting Process in Iowa

The Iowa Legislative Service Agency, a nonpartisan state bureau, has been responsible for redistricting since 1980. It uses software to design districts, accounting only for population and certain clear criteria. As a result, Iowa has not experienced as much contention over redistricting as do most states. In fact, Iowa was the first state to complete redistricting this cycle.

Iowa law specifies that counties not be split between districts. The resulting map divided the state into fairly bipartisan quadrants, though Democrats kept an overall edge.

The plan received overwhelming bipartisan support in the Iowa legislature. Some of the few "no" votes came from Cedar Rapids and Iowa City legislators who objected to the separation of what they saw as one "community of interest."

U.S. House Elections in Iowa

Iowa's primaries were held on June 5, and all five of the incumbents won their primaries. The state's election history shows that U.S. House incumbents typically win re-election, although sometimes in close races. The last incumbent to lose, Jim Leach in 2006, was the only Iowa House incumbent to lose since 1994.

In 2010, just 28% of voters received representation that reflected their vote preferences, and 44% of voters wasted their votes on someone who lost a House race.

Iowa is the largest of three states in which no woman or racial minority candidate has ever won a House seat. Christie Vilsack, the wife of Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack, is challenging Rep. Steve King in the 4th District.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // [Tweet @fairvote](https://twitter.com/fairvote) // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org

2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN IOWA

September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Iowa's new congressional districts. Incumbents are listed according to the districts in which they are running in 2012, with the 2010 district partisanship connected to that incumbent.

District	Incumbent	Party	Year First Elected	Last Election Winning %	2010 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Projection	2012 Election Projection
1	Bruce Braley	D	2006	50%	55 / 45	55 / 45	Lean D	None
2	David Loebsack	D	2006	51%	57 / 43	54 / 46	Lean D	None
3*	L. Boswell	D	1996	51%	51 / 49	49 / 51	Balanced	None
	Tom Latham	R	1994	66%	50 / 50			
4	Steve King	R	2002	66%	41 / 59	46 / 54	Lean R	None
5	ELIMINATED (Steve King)	R						

*Iowa lost one seat after the 2010 Census. Representative Steve King had represented the eliminated 5th District, but will run for re-election in the 4th District in 2012. Leonard Boswell and Tom Latham, who previously represented the 3rd District and 4th District, respectively, are matched in an incumbent vs. incumbent race in the 3rd District.

Iowa's Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisanship Projection: 2R, 2D
A (CDs – 1, 2, 3, 4)	4	761,589	20%	51 / 49	2R, 2D

* plus 1 vote

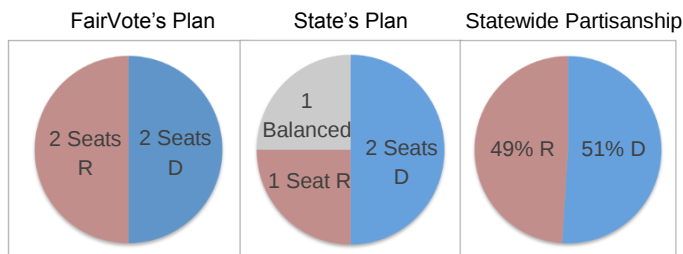
How Does Fair Voting Work?

Fair voting describes American forms of proportional representation that uphold electoral traditions and are based on voting for candidates. They ensure meaningfully contested elections and provide voters with more accurate representation.

Instead of four individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into one larger “super-district.” Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a fifth of voters will win.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Iowa's Redistricting Plan

More Accurate Political Representation*



* Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election similar to the Partisan Voting Index. They do not account for other candidate-based factors like incumbency.

Meaningful Elections and Representation

	FairVote's Plan	State's Plan
District Competition	100% (1/1)	50% (2/4)
Shared Representation*	100% (1/1)	0% (0/4)

* Shared representation indicates districts represented by both Democrats and Republicans – which enables more accurate congressional representation for most voters.

Benefits of a Fair Voting Plan

Shared representation of different views: Supporters of both major parties elect candidates everywhere, with accurate balance of that district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice: Better chance for third parties, independents and major party innovators, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat.

More competition: With voters having a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

Better representation of racial minorities: Lower threshold for racial minority candidates to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

More women: More women likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidacies.

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

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