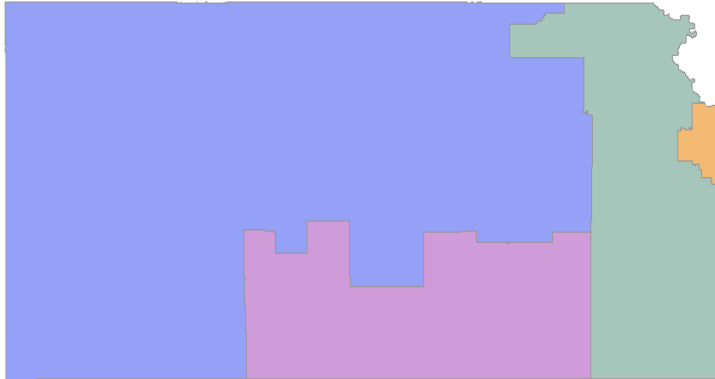


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Released by the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas on June 7, 2012.

2012 Projections (4R,0D)*

Kansas is heavily Republican in presidential elections, and now Republicans hold all its federal and major state offices. In 2010, all four Republican House candidates won by a landslide.

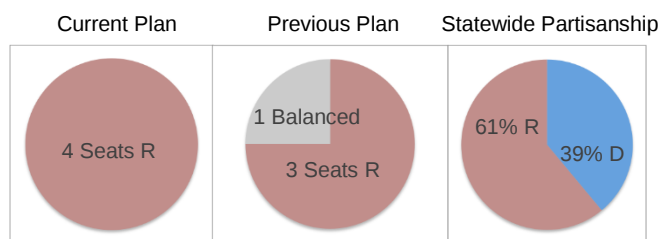
With district partisanship changing only slightly going into 2012, Republicans are favored to hold their four seats, although Kevin Yoder's district is only 54% Republican based on the 2008 election.

If incumbents do well in Kansas this year, as has been the state's pattern, it will not be due to seniority. Three of the state's House Members were first elected in 2010, and the fourth in a 2009 special election.

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

Kansas Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Further Distorts Political Landscape



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

Competition and Voting Rights in Kansas

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	0% (0/4)	25% (1/4)
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 Kansas

The state legislature, tasked with drawing the state's redistricting plan, failed to approve a congressional map despite both chambers being heavily Republican. The state house opposed the initial plan that passed the state senate on the grounds that it might create an opening for a Democrat to win. Both houses then proposed a string of plans, none of which gained any traction in the other chamber, before adjourning on May 20, 2012.

Because the state legislature was unable to reach a consensus on redistricting, a federal district court was forced to draw new maps – the first time in the state's history. The court released the new maps on June 7, 2012.

U.S. House Elections in Kansas

Kansas held its congressional primary on August 7th. All four Republican congresspersons ran unopposed in the primaries, and two will not face a Democratic opponent in November. All are new to Congress, with the senior incumbent Lynn Jenkins having been elected in 2009.

Of the 55 representatives to run for re-election in Kansas since 1982, only four have lost races in November.

The state's representation is now a Republican monopoly. Democratic candidates received a third of the vote in 2010, but none of them were elected.

Currently, one woman serves in the state's congressional delegation. Kansas has never elected a racial minority candidate to the U.S. House.

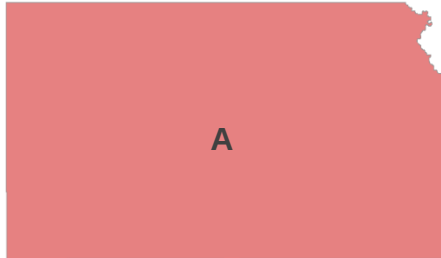
2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN KANSAS

September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Kansas' 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	Tim Huelskamp	R	2010	74%	27 / 73	28 / 72	Strong R	Safe R
2	Lynn Jenkins	R	2009 (Special)	63%	40 / 60	43 / 57	Lean R	Safe R
3	Kevin Yoder	R	2010	58%	48 / 52	46 / 54	Lean R	Likely R
4	Mike Pompeo	R	2010	59%	37 / 63	37 / 63	Strong R	Safe R

Kansas' Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong .Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisan Projection: 2R, 1D, 1?
A (CDs - 1,2,3,4)	4	713,280	20%	39 / 61	2R, 1D, 1?

* plus 1 vote

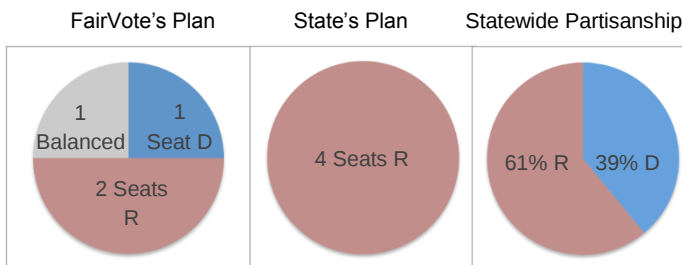
How Does Fair Voting Work?

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 receiving support from just over 20% of voters is sure to win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a fifth of voters will in a four-seat district.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Kansas' 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)	0% (0/4)
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

FairVote.org // Tweet @fairvote // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org