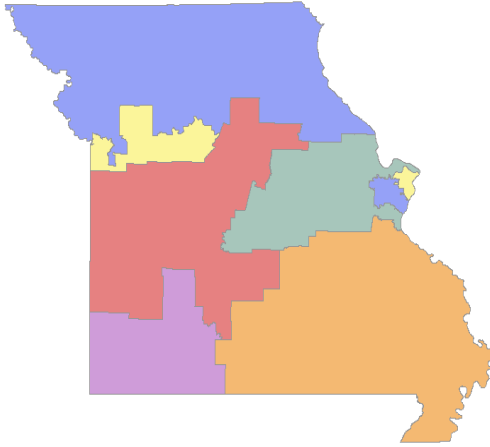


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Enacted by the Missouri state legislature in an override of Gov. Jay Nixon's veto on May 4, 2011.

2012 Projections (5R, 2D, 1?)*

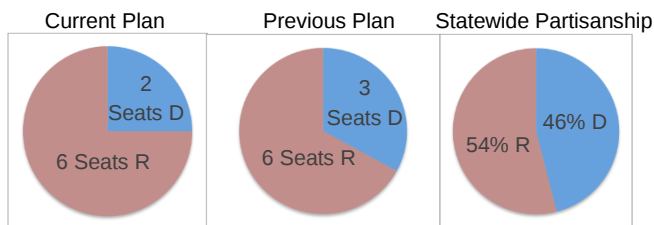
Republicans held six of nine seats after 2010. With the state losing one seat, the new map maintains two heavily Democratic districts. Republicans are projected to win five of the remaining districts and are favored in the open 2nd District created by Todd Akin's bid for the Senate. The 2nd District has a 57%-43% Republican edge, with the other seven districts at least 59% for the current party-holder.

The 1st District Democratic primary saw incumbent William Lacy Clay win in a landslide against Rep. Russ Carnahan, whose former 3rd District had become more conservative in redistricting.

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

Missouri's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Plan Distorts Political Landscape



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

Competition and Voting Rights in Missouri

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	0% (0/8)	0% (0/9)
African American Voting Power*	0%	47%

* Measures the percentage of eligible African American voters in districts where they represent a majority of eligible voters. Voters might not choose to vote for a candidate of their same race.

Redistricting Process in Missouri

The Missouri state legislature is responsible for redistricting. State law requires that districts be as compact as is possible.

Due to Republicans' supermajority in the state senate and a majority just three votes shy of a supermajority in the state House, redistricting became a largely intraparty fight among Republican legislators who had to choose which seat to eliminate. They eventually opted to break apart Democratic Rep. Carnahan's 3rd District and place him in the St. Louis-based and heavily Democratic majority-minority 1st District.

Democratic Gov. Nixon vetoed the plan on April 30, 2011, but four black Democratic state representatives voted with the GOP to override Nixon's veto. By doing so, they helped protect the state's two incumbent black House members.

U.S. House Elections in Missouri

Six incumbents won in their August 7 primaries, while Russ Carnahan lost to another incumbent.

The state's election history shows that U.S. House incumbents typically coast to reelection. Democrat Ike Skelton's defeat in 2010 was the first general election incumbent defeat since 1992.

In 2010, just 28% of eligible voters elected a House member, and fully 36% of voters wasted their votes on candidates who lost their House race.

Missouri's delegation includes two African American representatives and two women. African Americans have held at least one seat for decades, and women have held at least one seat since 1990.

2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN MISSOURI

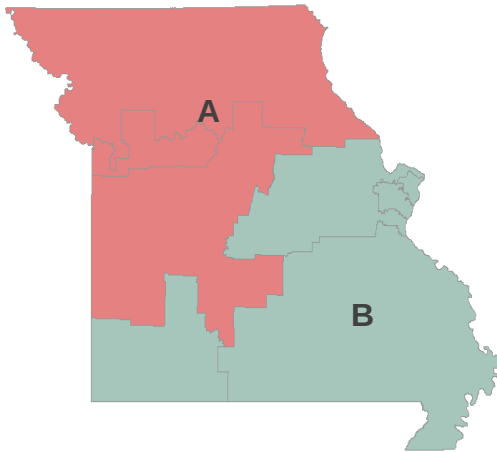
September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Missouri'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	William Lacy Clay*	D	2000	74%	77 / 23	77 / 23	Strong D	Safe D
2	OPEN (Todd Akin)	R			41 / 59	43 / 57	Lean R	None
3	Blaine Luetkemeyer	R	2008	77%	41 / 59	40 / 60	Strong R	Safe R
4	Vicky Hartzler	R	2010	50%	35 / 65	39 / 61	Strong R	Likely R
5	Emanuel Cleaver	D	2004	53%	61 / 39	59 / 41	Strong D	Likely D
6	Sam Graves	R	2000	69%	42 / 58	40 / 60	Strong R	Safe R
7	Billy Long	R	2010	63%	32 / 68	33 / 67	Strong R	Safe R
8	Jo Ann Emerson	R	1996	66%	33 / 67	36 / 64	Strong R	Safe R
9	ELIMINATED*	D						

*Missouri lost one seat after the 2010 Census, resulting in eight total seats. Rep. Russ Carnahan filed for re-election in District 1 after his district was absorbed by other incumbents' territories, but was defeated in the primary by William Lacy Clay on August 7.

Missouri's Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisan Projection: 3R, 3D, 2?
A (CDs - 4,5,6)	3	748,616	25%	46 / 54	1R, 1D, 1?
B (CDs - 1,2,3,7,8)	5	748,616	16.7%	46 / 54	2R, 2D, 1?

* plus 1 vote

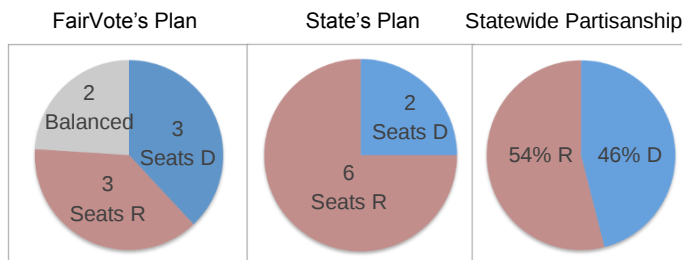
How Does Fair Voting Work?

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 eight individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into two larger "super-districts" with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a sixth of voters will win in a five-seat district.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Missouri'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% (2/2)	0% (0/8)
Shared Representation*	100% (2/2)	0% (0/8)

* 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.