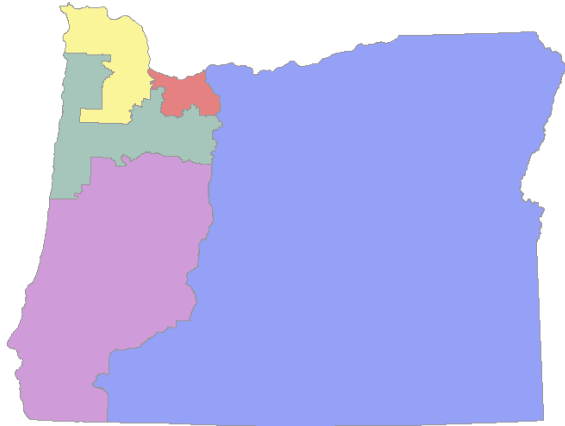


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Signed into law by Gov. John Kitzhaber on June 30, 2011.

2012 Projections (1R, 3D, 1?)*

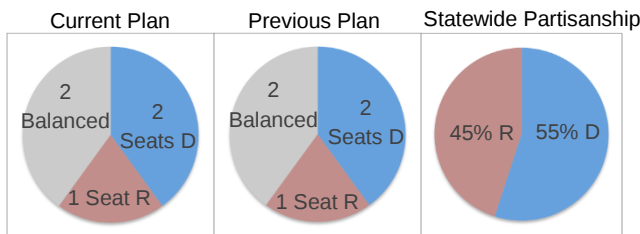
Democrats have maintained a 4-1 edge in House seats since the 1996 election. After some close races in 2010, three Democratic incumbents are projected to win in 2012, with only two-term incumbent Kurt Schrader potentially vulnerable. Republican Greg Walden is safe as well.

Future retirements could put more seats in play, particularly the balanced district now represented by Democrat Peter DeFazio.

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

Oregon's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Plan and the Political Landscape



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

Competition and Voting Rights in Oregon

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	40% (2/5)	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 Oregon

The state legislature controls Oregon's redistricting process, with the state senate controlled by Democrats, and the house split 30-30. State laws mandate that districts cannot divide communities of common interest and should be connected by transportation links. Furthermore, lines should not be drawn to favor a party, incumbent or any other person.

A Democratic redistricting plan protected Portland-area incumbents while splitting some of the outside county to make seats currently held by Democrats more Democrat-friendly. GOP legislators argued that Portland was split among three seats even though having only 15% of Oregon's population.

Latinos are a fast-growing demographic and lobbied to have their population kept as intact as possible.

Ultimately a compromise was reached and the governor signed the plan into law in June 2011.

U.S. House Elections in Oregon

Oregon's primary was held on May 15. Four of the state's five House members ran unopposed. Peter DeFazio earned 90% of the vote in his primary.

Over the past decade, no incumbent has lost in the general election, with a majority of these wins by landslide margins. Democrats have held a 4-1 edge in seats since 1996 even though their candidates won only 51% of House votes statewide in 2010.

Oregon has one woman in its House delegation. Suzanne Bonamici won a 2011 special election after four years of no women Members. She replaced an Asian American man who had been the state's only racial minority to win representation since at least 1982.

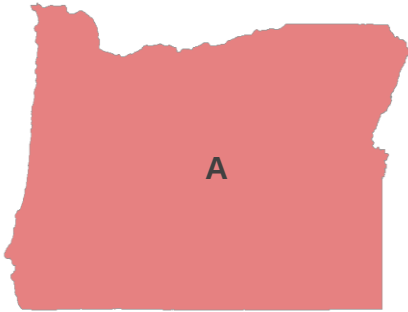
2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN OREGON

September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Oregon'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	Suzanne Bonamici	D	2012	54%	59 / 41	57 / 43	Lean D	Safe D
2	Greg Walden	R	1998	74%	41 / 59	41 / 59	Strong R	Safe R
3	Earl Blumenauer	D	1996	70%	69 / 31	71 / 29	Strong D	Safe D
4	Peter DeFazio	D	1986	54%	52 / 48	52 / 48	Balanced	Safe D
5	Kurt Schrader	D	2008	51%	52 / 48	51 / 49	Balanced	None

Oregon's Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisan Projection: 3D, 2R
A (CDs – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	5	766,215	16.7%	55 / 45	3D, 2R

* plus 1 vote

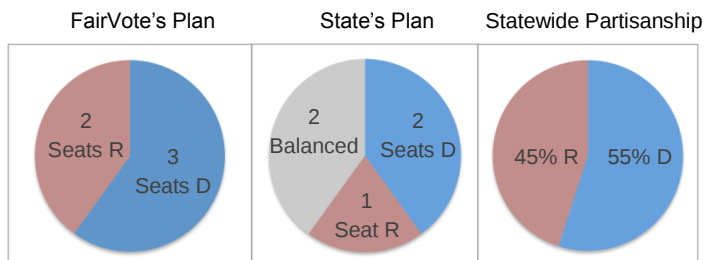
How Does Fair Voting Work?

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 five 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 sixth of voters will win a seat.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Oregon'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)	40% (2/5)
Shared Representation*	100% (1/1)	0% (0/5)

* 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