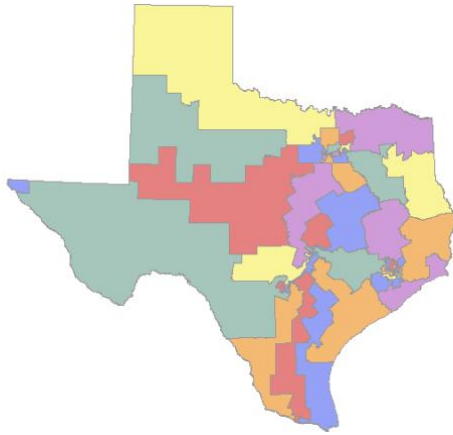


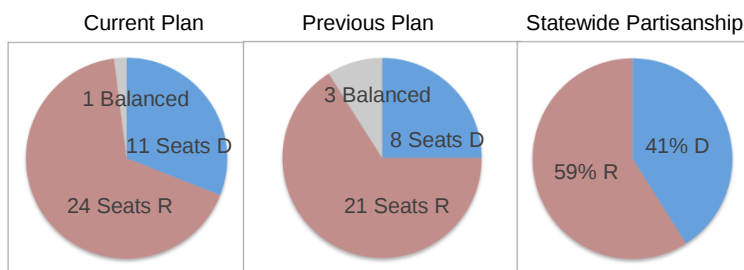
Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Interim map issued by a panel of federal judges on Feb. 28, 2012.

Texas' Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Plan Maintains Political Distortion



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

Redistricting Process in Texas

Redistricting in Texas is controlled by the state legislature, made up by a majority of Republicans. In 2003, the legislature famously convened to redraw district lines, with a resulting huge shift toward Republicans in the House.

Texas gained four seats this redistricting cycle. In 2011, after the legislative session closed without a redistricting plan in place, Gov. Rick Perry called a special session to resolve the dispute. Three of the state's four new districts were originally Republican-leaning, despite large gains in the Latino population. After lawsuits, a federal three-judge panel created interim maps, which were later rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court. On remand, the panel drew a new map – a compromise plan that created three new majority-minority districts. The interim maps will be redrawn next year – likely with a new map, as federal judges ultimately did not preclear the 2011 plan.

2012 Projections (24R, 10D, 2?)*

Redistricting has played a huge role in Texas politics for years. In 1992, for example, a Democratic plan produced a 21-9 edge in House seats. Republicans in 2003 returned the favor in a rare mid-decade redistricting, finally cracking the Democratic majority the following election.

We project landslide wins in 27 of 28 incumbent races in 2012. In the eight open districts, we project four Democratic and three Republican victories. Thus, we project 24 Republican seats and 10 Democratic seats after November, with only two races not projected for one party.

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

Competition and Voting Rights in Texas

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	3% (1/36)	9% (3/32)
African American Voting Strength*	32%	0%
Latino Voting Strength*	52%	44%

* 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.

U.S. House Elections in Texas

In Texas' congressional primary, delayed this year to May 29 by litigation, all but one incumbent won landslide victories. Silvestre Reyes was the one incumbent loser.

Since the 2003 re-redistricting that shifted six Democrats' seats to the GOP in 2004, few races have been competitive. Incumbents had landslide wins in 55 of 63 races from 2008-2010, while just six of 128 races in 2004-2010 were won by less than 10%. A few seats have changed parties, with the GOP having the upper hand. In 2010, Republicans had a 23-9 edge in seats, a near mirror of the Democrats' 21-9 edge after the 1992 election.

Three black representatives and six Hispanic representatives were elected in Texas in 2010. Three of the delegation's 32 seats are held by women.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

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

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Texas' 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.

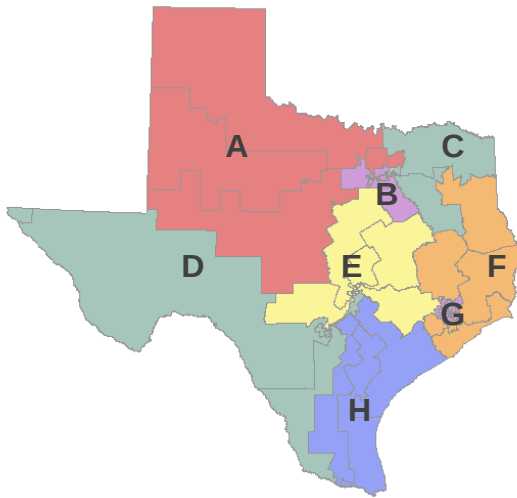
District	Incumbent	Party	Year First Elected	Last Election Winning %	2010 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Projection	2012 Election Projection
1	Louie Gohmert	R	2004	90%	27 / 73	27 / 73	Strong R	Safe R
2	Ted Poe	R	2004	89%	36 / 64	34 / 66	Strong R	Safe R
3	Sam Johnson	R	1991	66%	39 / 61	34 / 66	Strong R	Safe R
4	Ralph Hall	R	1980	73%	27 / 73	26 / 74	Strong R	Safe R
5	Jeb Hensarling	R	2002	71%	33 / 67	34 / 66	Strong R	Safe R
6	Joe Barton	R	1984	66%	36 / 64	39 / 61	Strong R	Safe R
7	John Culberson	R	2000	81%	38 / 62	37 / 63	Strong R	Safe R
8	Kevin Brady	R	1996	80%	22 / 78	23 / 77	Strong R	Safe R
9	Al Green	D	2004	76%	73 / 27	73 / 27	Strong D	Safe D
10	Michael McCaul	R	2004	65%	41 / 59	40 / 60	Strong R	Safe R
11	Mike Conaway	R	2004	81%	20 / 80	20 / 80	Strong R	Safe R
12	Kay Granger	R	1996	72%	33 / 67	32 / 68	Strong R	Safe R
13	Mac Thornberry	R	1994	87%	19 / 81	19 / 81	Strong R	Safe R
14	OPEN (Ron Paul)	R			30 / 70	39 / 61	Strong R	Likely R
15	Ruben Hinojosa	D	1996	56%	56 / 44	54 / 46	Lean D	Likely D
16	OPEN (S. Reyes)*	D			62 / 38	61 / 39	Strong D	Safe D
17	Bill Flores	R	2010	62%	29 / 71	38 / 62	Strong R	Safe R
18	Sheila Jackson Lee	D	1994	70%	74 / 26	73 / 27	Strong D	Safe D
19	Randy Neugebauer	R	2003	78%	24 / 76	25 / 75	Strong R	Safe R
20	OPEN (C. Gonzalez)	D			60 / 40	55 / 45	Lean D	None
21	Lamar Smith	R	1986	69%	38 / 62	39 / 61	Strong R	Safe R
22	Pete Olson	R	2008	67%	38 / 62	36 / 64	Strong R	Safe R
23	Francisco Canseco	R	2010	49%	48 / 52	47 / 53	Balanced	None

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
24	Kenny Marchant	R	2004	82%	41 / 59	37 / 63	Strong R	Safe R
25	OPEN (L. Doggett)**	D			56 / 44	40 / 60	Strong R	Likely R
26	Michael Burgess	R	2002	67%	38 / 62	32 / 68	Strong R	Safe R
27	Blake Farenthold	R	2010	48%	50 / 50	37 / 63	Strong R	Likely R
28	Henry Cuellar	D	2004	56%	52 / 48	55 / 45	Lean D	Likely D
29	Gene Green	D	1992	65%	58 / 42	59 / 41	Strong D	Safe D
30	Eddie Bernice Johnson	D	1992	76%	78 / 22	75 / 25	Strong D	Safe D
31	John Carter	R	2002	83%	38 / 62	40 / 60	Strong R	Safe R
32	Pete Sessions	R	1996	62%	43 / 57	41 / 59	Strong R	Safe R
33	OPEN**					65 / 35	Strong D	Safe D
34	OPEN**					57 / 43	Lean D	Likely D
35	OPEN** Lloyd Doggett	D	1994	53%	56 / 44	60 / 40	Strong D	Safe D
36	OPEN**					26 / 74	Strong R	Safe R

* Rep. Sylvestre Reyes lost in the Democratic primary for the 16th District.

** Texas gained four seats due to reapportionment. Rep. Doggett moved from District 25 to the newly created District 35.

Texas' Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisan Projection: 19R, 13D, 4?
A (CDs- 3, 26, 19, 13, 11)	5	698,488	16.7%	26 / 74	4R, 1D
B (CDs- 12, 33, 24, 30, 6)	5	698,490	16.7%	47 / 53	2R, 3D
C (CDs- 32, 5, 4)	3	698,488	25%	34 / 66	1R, 1D, 1?
D (CDs- 16, 23, 28, 20, 35)	5	698,488	16.7%	55 / 45	3R, 2D
E (CDs- 25, 31, 17, 10, 21)	5	698,485	16.7%	39 / 61	2R, 2D, 1?
F (CDs- 14, 36, 8, 1, 22)	5	698,488	16.7%	30 / 70	3R, 1D, 1?
G (CDs- 9, 7, 18, 2, 29)	5	698,488	16.7%	53 / 47	2R, 2D, 1?
H (CDs- 14, 36, 8, 1, 22)	3	698,487	25%	47 / 53	2R, 1D

How Does Fair Voting Work?

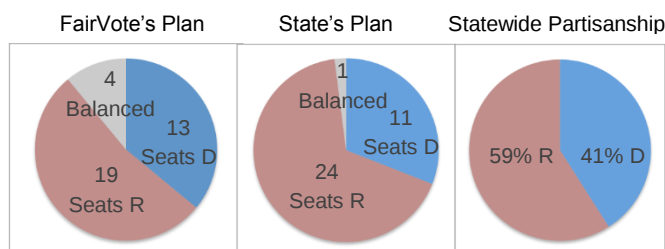
* plus 1 vote

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 36 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into eight larger "super-districts" with three or five representatives. Any candidate receiving support from just over a quarter of voters in a three-seat district is sure to 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 Texas' 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% (8/8)	3% (1/36)
Shared Representation*	100% (8/8)	0% (0/36)

* 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.