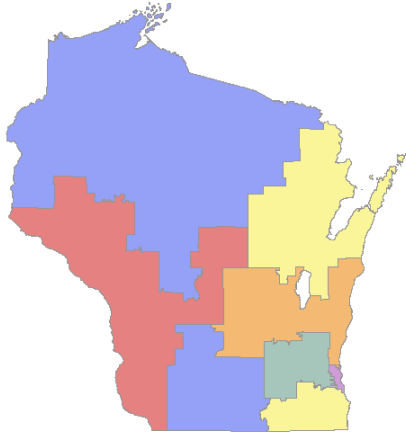


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Signed into law by Gov. Scott Walker on Aug. 9, 2011.

2012 Projections (3R, 3D, 2?)*

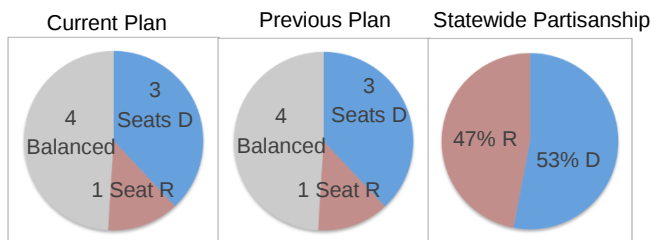
Republicans controlled redistricting in 2011 and helped freshmen Sean Duffy and Reid Ribble. Both seats are vulnerable in 2012, however, and two other GOP seats could be lost in future elections if popular incumbents Paul Ryan and Tom Petri step down. Mr. Ryan is seeking re-election to his House seat in 2012 even though he is also the Republican nominee for Vice President. Democrat Tammy Baldwin, who is running for Senate, is leaving her seat open.

Before Ryan joined the ticket, Wisconsin's Democratic lean for president in 2008 seemed to put it off limits for Republicans in 2012 and potentially leave GOP House incumbents at risk.

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

Wisconsin's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

Representation and Partisanship



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

Competition and Voting Rights in Wisconsin

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	50% (4/8)	50% (4/8)
Racial Minority Voting Strength*	0%	0%

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

Redistricting Process in Wisconsin

Wisconsin's redistricting authority falls to the state legislature, subject to a gubernatorial veto. Republicans had complete control over redistricting in 2011 with a Republican governor and majorities in both houses.

Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett (D) was among those calling for a nonpartisan authority to take over the process, but Republicans noted that Democrats could have established that method when they had a majority.

The congressional redistricting plan passed along party lines and was signed in August. Democrats criticized the plan as a partisan power grab.

U.S. House Elections in Wisconsin

Wisconsin held its congressional primary on August 14th, in which only one of seven incumbents faced a primary challenger. The remaining seat is open.

Wisconsin's U.S. House incumbents typically coast to victory, with 39 incumbents all winning reelection in 2000-2008. A Democratic incumbent lost in 2010, however, contributing to overall representation going from 5-3 Democratic to 5-3 Republican. Since 1982, neither party has led the other party by more than two Wisconsin seats.

One African American currently serves in Wisconsin's congressional delegation – Gwen Moore of District 4, representing a majority-minority district. She is also one of two women representing Wisconsin in Congress.

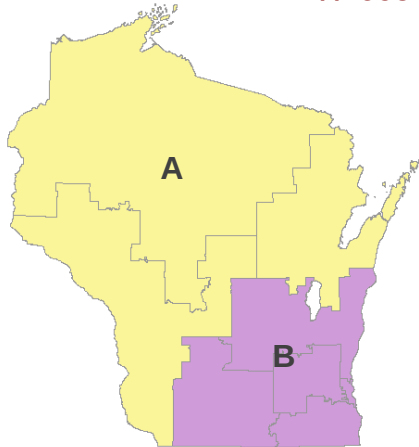
2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN

September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Wisconsin'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	Paul Ryan	R	1998	68%	48 / 52	48 / 52	Balanced	Safe R
2	OPEN (T. Baldwin)	D			66 / 34	67 / 33	Strong D	Safe D
3	Ron Kind	D	1996	50%	55 / 45	56 / 44	Lean D	Likely D
4	Gwen Moore	D	2004	69%	72 / 28	71 / 29	Strong D	Safe D
5	Jim Sensenbrenner	R	1978	69%	38 / 62	39 / 61	Strong R	Safe R
6	Tom Petri	R	1979	71%	47 / 53	47 / 53	Balanced	Likely R
7	Sean Duffy	R	2010	52%	53 / 47	50 / 50	Balanced	None
8	Reid Ribble	R	2010	55%	51 / 49	51 / 49	Balanced	None

Wisconsin's Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisanship Projection: 3R, 3D, 2?
A (CDs – 3,7,8)	3	710,873	25%	52 / 48	1R, 2D, 1?
B (CDs- 1,2,4,5,6)	5	710,873	16.7%	54 / 46	2R, 1D, 1?

* plus 1 vote

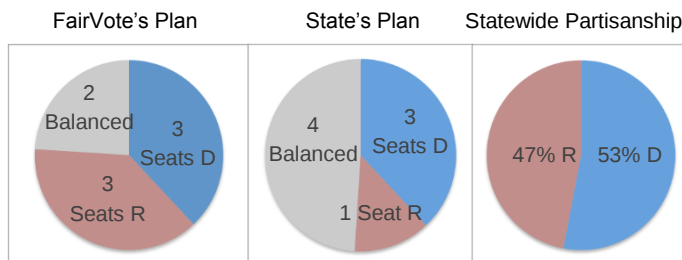
How Does Fair Voting Work?

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 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 Wisconsin'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)	50% (4/8)
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.

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

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