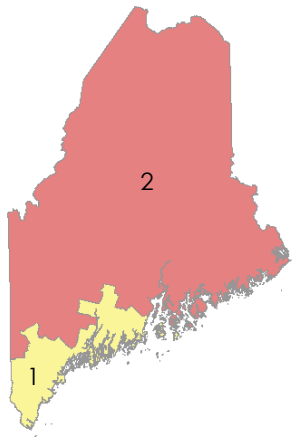
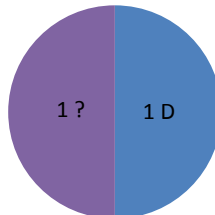
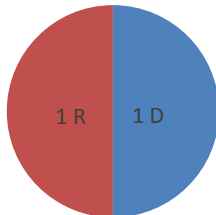
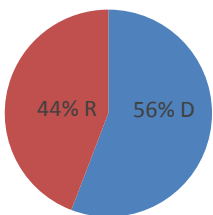


Current Congressional District Map



Representation

Statewide Partisanship Current Delegation 2014 Projections



Partisanship is a measure of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

District Competitiveness

Majority Partisanship	Swing (50-<53%)	Lean (53-<58%)	Safe (58%+)
Districts	1	0	1

Redistricting

Under Maine law, the legislature could have waited until 2013 to release new district maps. However, the U.S. District Court for Maine required redistricting to take place before September 30th, 2011 in order to maintain adequate apportionment for the 2012 elections.

Governor Paul LePage, a Republican, called a special redistricting session of the Maine legislature, also controlled by Republicans after the 2010 elections. The redistricting process was politically charged, with intense debate surrounding a Republican map that would have placed the two Democratic incumbents in the same district. The legislature ended up passing the largely status quo Democratic plan with only three dissenting votes.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

2014 Projections: 0 R, 1 D, 1 ?

Maine is a state with a disproportionate number of independent voters. Independent Angus King was elected governor in 1994 and 1998 and to the U.S. Senate in 2012. Although Maine has voted Democratic in every presidential election since 1992, Republicans hold one Senate seat and the governorship, and controlled both chambers of the state legislature for two years after 2010.

That independent streak has not translated to House races, however, as Democrats have won both House seats in every election since 1996.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 0 R, 2 D, 0 ? All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: With Mike Michaud running for governor, ME-2 (52% D) will be an open seat and a potentially competitive race. As Maine does not use a majority voting system like ranked choice voting or Top Two, an independent candidate could split votes and add some uncertainty to the outcome.

Strongest Candidate: N/A

Weakest Candidate: N/A

*POAC (Performance Over Average Candidate) is a measure of the quality of a winning candidate's campaign. It compares how well a winner did relative to what would be projected for a generic candidate of the same party and incumbency status. See our Methodology section to learn how POAC is determined.

Race and Gender in the U.S. House

Maine has one current woman House Member, Chellie Pingree. The only other woman who has represented Maine in the House was Olympia Snowe, who later served in the Senate. Both House districts are overwhelmingly white, and the state has never elected a racial minority to Congress.

Dubious Democracy

Maine's Democracy Index Ranking: 8th (of 50)

In the 2012 elections, the average margin of victory in Maine's two U.S. House races was 23%, a relatively low number compared to the national average. Furthermore, a relatively high 41% of eligible voters in the state voted for a winning candidate. These numbers account for Maine's high ranking in the index.

However, Maine's congressional elections are dominated by Democratic incumbents in spite of Republican success in other state elections. The last time a Republican was elected to the House from Maine was 1994. No incumbent has lost a U.S. House race in Maine since 1996.

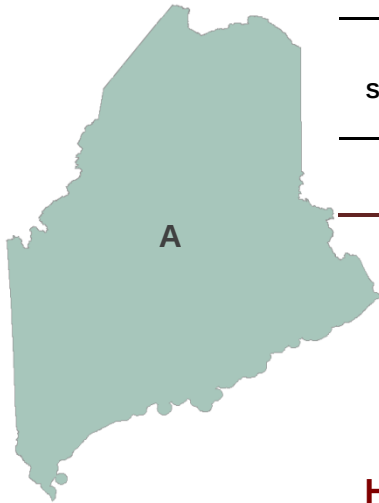
Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Maine's two U.S. House districts. All metrics in this table are further explained in the Methodology section of this report.

Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. It is determined by measuring how the district voted for president in 2012 relative to the presidential candidates' national averages. Developed by FairVote in 1997 and adapted by Charlie Cook for the Cook Partisan Voting Index, this definition of partisanship is based on only the most recent presidential election.

Performance Over Average Candidate (POAC) is an indicator of how well the winner did compared to a hypothetical generic candidate of the same district, incumbency status, and party, based on their winning percentages in 2010 and 2012. A high POAC suggests that the winner appealed to independents and voters from other parties in addition to voters from his or her own party. A low POAC suggests that the winner did not draw many votes from independents and other parties.

District	Incumbent	Party	Race/Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
1	Pingree, Chellie	D	White/F	2008	64.8%	-1.3%	59.1%	61.9%	Safe D
2	OPEN (Michaud, Mike)	D	White/M	2002	58.2%	+0.6%	52.6%	52.6%	No Projection

Maine's Fair Representation Voting Plan



Super District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win (plus 1 vote)	Partisanship (D/R %)	Current Rep.: 2 D	Super District Rep: 1 R, 1 D
A (CDs - 1,2)	2	664,181	33.33%	56 / 44	2 D	1 R, 1 D

Partisan and Racial Impact: This fair voting plan would provide fairer partisan representation by regularly electing candidates from major parties, giving Republicans representation after being shut out of Maine's delegation for nearly two decades. It would also create a better opportunity for an independent candidate to win a House seat. Maine is over 95% white, so no racial minority group would be above the threshold of election.

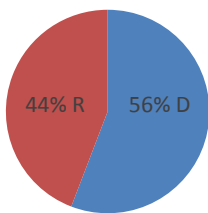
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

Fair representation voting methods such as ranked choice voting describe American forms of proportional representation with a history in local and state elections. They uphold American electoral traditions, such as voting for candidates rather than parties. They ensure all voters participate in competitive elections and ensure more accurate representation, with the majority of voters likely to elect most seats and backers of both major parties likely to elect preferred candidates.

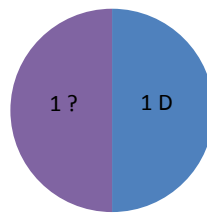
Instead of two individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into one larger "super district." Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a third of voters in a two-seat district will win a seat.

Comparing a Fair Representation Voting Plan to Maine's Current Districts

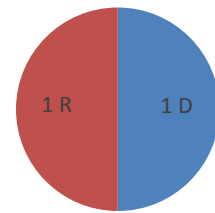
Statewide Partisanship



2014 Projections



FairVote's Plan



Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

Benefits of a Fair Representation Voting Plan

More accurate representation: Congressional delegations more faithfully reflect the preferences of all voters. Supporters of both major parties elect candidates in each district, with accurate balance of each district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice and competition: Third parties, independents and major party innovators have better chances, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat. Because voters have a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

Better representation of racial minorities: Racial minority candidates have a lower threshold to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

More women: More women are likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidates

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

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