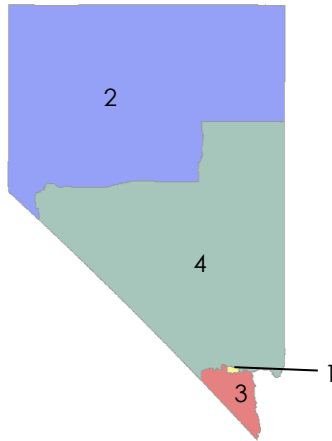
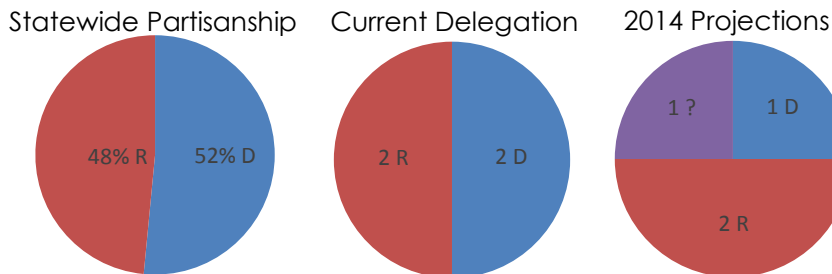


Current Congressional District Map



Representation



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	2	1

Redistricting

The state legislature is responsible for redistricting in Nevada. As the state with the fastest-growing population in the 2000's, primarily among Latinos, Nevada gained one House seat after the 2010 census.

The Democrats' proposed plan created a new district that was 23% Latino, while a GOP plan created a majority Latino district, making neighboring districts more Republican. Both sides filed lawsuits. The district court ruled that a special panel would complete the redistricting process. The panel settled on a plan similar to the one originally put forward by Democrats, and was adopted in October 2011.

2014 Projections: 2 R, 1 D, 1 ?

Nevada is a highly competitive state in presidential and Senate elections, and its congressional delegation is also evenly split between the parties. Two of Nevada's districts have relatively balanced partisanship, but both are likely to be won by the party that they favor in 2014. Nevada has no entrenched House incumbents; its longest-serving House Member, Joe Heck, was elected in 2010.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 0 R, 1 D, 3 ?. All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: Heck (NV-3, R) had a relatively close election in 2012 in his 51% Republican district, but is still projected to win in 2014. Freshman Steven Horsford (NV-4, D) underperformed in his 2012 open seat race for a 53% Democratic district, and is listed as "no projection" for 2014.

Strongest Candidate: Amodei (NV-2, R): +5.5% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Horsford (NV-4, D): -1.1% POAC

*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

Steven Horsford was elected in 2012 as Nevada's first African American Member, though African Americans make up just 9% of the state's total population and only 13% of the population in Horsford's district. Nevada's district 1 is the state's only non-majority white district.

That district is represented by Nevada's sole current female House Member, Dina Titus (D). Titus is the third woman to be elected to the House from Nevada.

Dubious Democracy

Nevada's Democracy Index Ranking: 16th (of 50)

Nevada ranks 16th in the Democracy Index. It scores especially highly in its translation of votes to seats (2nd in the country), as the 2-2 partisan split in its U.S. House delegation corresponds very closely with the 52% to 48% partisan split among the state's voters. Its races were also relatively competitive in 2012, decided by an average margin of victory of 17.2%

Nevada scores poorly in representation, however. Just 30.1% of eligible voters in Nevada voted for a winning candidate in 2012 House elections – the 47th lowest percentage in the U.S.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

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Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Nevada's four 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.

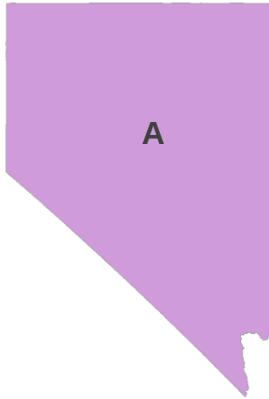
Performance Over Average Candidate (POAC) is an indicator of how well the winner did compared to a hypothetical generic candidate of the same district, incumbency status, and party, based on their winning percentages in 2010 and 2012. A high POAC suggests that the winner appealed to independents and 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	Titus, Dina	D	White/F	2012 ¹	66.8%	0.2%	64.7%	68.6%	Safe D
2	Amodei, Mark	R	White/M	2011 ²	61.4%	5.5%	44.0%	36.0%	Safe R
3	Heck, Joe	R	White/M	2010	54.0%	1.7%	48.5%	43.5%	Likely R
4	Horsford, Steven	D	Black/M	2012	54.3%	-1.1%	53.4%	53.9%	No projection

¹ Titus was first elected in 2008 in district 3, but was defeated by Rep. Joe Heck in the 2010 Republican wave. She returned to the House after winning a 2012 open seat election in district 1.

² Amodei won a September 2011 special election after Dean Heller was appointed to the U.S. Senate.

Nevada's Fair Representation Voting Plan



Super District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win (plus one vote)	Partisanship (D/R %)	Current Rep.: 2 R, 2 D	Super District Rep.: 2 R, 2 D
A (CDs - 1,2,3,4)	4	675,138	20%	52 / 48	2 R, 2 D	2 R, 2 D

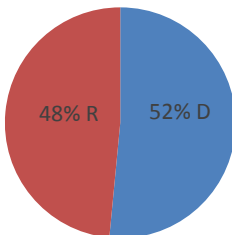
Partisan and Racial Impact: This statewide fair voting plan would guarantee that all voters would have the chance to help elect Democrats and Republicans. The current partisan breakdown would be likely to hold, as we project that both parties would typically win two seats each. Voters would also be able to turn to independents and more varied choices within parties to hold incumbents accountable. Latinos would have the voting power to elect a preferred candidate.

How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

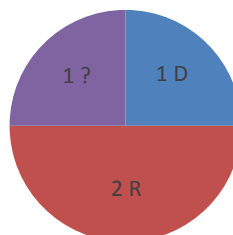
Fair representation voting methods such as ranked choice voting describe American forms of proportional representation with a history in local and state elections. They uphold American electoral traditions, such as voting for candidates rather than parties. They ensure all voters participate in competitive 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.

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

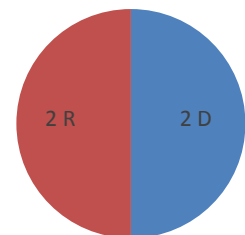
Statewide Partisanship



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.

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