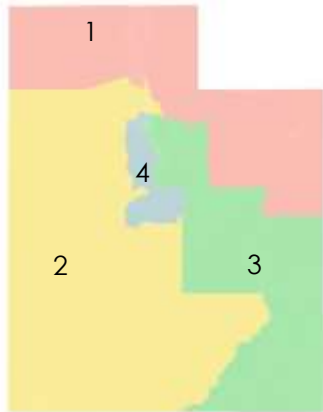
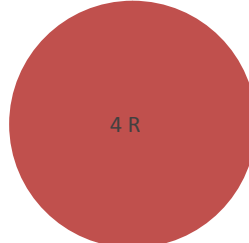
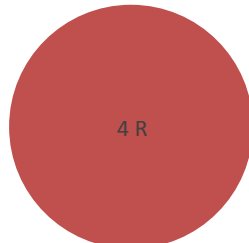
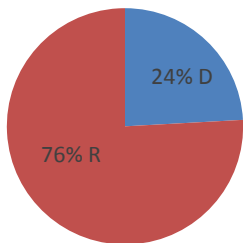


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



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	0	0	4

Redistricting

The Utah state legislature is responsible for redistricting, subject to gubernatorial veto. Utah Republicans controlled both state legislative chambers and the governor's seat during the most recent redistricting process.

Utah gained one U.S. House seat following the 2010 Census. The process was controversial, as Republicans threatened to sue if a more Democratic seat was created while Democrats were concerned that Democratic Congressman Jim Matheson was being targeted for elimination. The current map was approved by the legislature on October 17, 2011, and signed into law three days later.

2014 Projections: 4 R, 0 D, 0 ?

Utah was the most Republican state in the 2012 presidential election, but Democrats have held at least one U.S. House seat there for all but four years since 1987. All four of Utah's districts have at least a 70% Republican partisanship. While that is partly due to Mitt Romney receiving a bump from his connection to Utah and Mormonism, these districts remain unwinnable for any non-incumbent Democrats.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013

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

Races to Watch: Matheson (UT-4, D). Jim Matheson, who represented the most Republican district of any Democrat in the country, has decided to retire. He barely survived in 2012, beating challenger Mia Love by less than a thousand votes in a Democratic year. Love is running again, and it will be difficult for anyone to stop her.

Strongest Candidate: Matheson (UT-4, D): +14.2% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Chaffetz (UT-3, R): -6.1% 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

Utah has no majority-minority districts and no women currently serving in Congress. There have been three women who have previously served as members of the Utah delegation, all of whom represented the 2nd district.

Utah has not had a female Member of Congress since Republican Enid Greene Waldholtz retired in 1997. No racial minorities have ever represented Utah in Congress.

Dubious Democracy

Utah's Democracy Index Ranking: 27th (of 50)

Utah's middling ranking stems from its high average margins of victory and proportion of landslide victories. Three of its four districts are perpetually uncompetitive, and the fourth only continues to be competitive because of the strength of one incumbent, Jim Matheson. Since 1998, Utah House incumbents have won all 16 general election races. Utah also has poor representation, as only 35% of its voting eligible population voted for a winning candidate in 2012.

Matheson saves the state from further ignominy again in the category of partisan distortion, as his continued survival means the Utah delegation almost exactly matches the state's partisanship.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

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

2014 ELECTIONS IN UTAH

July 2014

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Utah'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	Bishop, Rob	R	White/M	2002	74.3%	-5.7%	19.6%	21.1%	Safe R
2	Stewart, Chris	R	White/M	2012	65.0%	-4.3%	28.7%	28.6%	Safe R
3	Chaffetz, Jason	R	White/M	2008	76.6%	-6.1%	18.7%	20.2%	Safe R
4	OPEN (Matheson, Jim)	D	White/M	2000	50.2%	14.2%	29.6%	29.6%	Lean R



Utah'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.: 3 R, 1 D	Partisan Projection: 3 R, 1 D
A (CDs - 1,2,3,4)	4	690,971	20%	24 / 76	3 R, 1 D	3 R, 1 D

Partisan and Racial Impact: While this fair voting plan would likely not change the partisan breakdown of Utah's delegation in the short term, it will ensure bipartisan representation for Utah's voters even after incumbent Democrat Jim Matheson retires from his heavily Republican district. No racial minority groups would exceed the threshold for election.

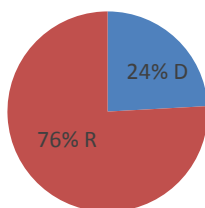
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

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.

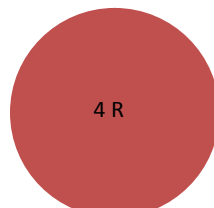
Instead of four individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into one larger "super district." Any candidate who is the first choice of more than one fifth of voters in a four-seat district will win a seat.

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

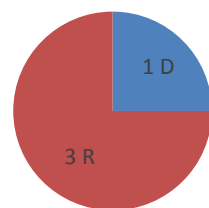
Statewide Partisanship



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