



Administration

September 6, 2011

Senator Ralph Okerlund  
Capitol Office  
W115 State Capitol Complex  
Salt Lake City, UT 84144

Dear Senator Okerlund and committee:

As the Mayor and City Council of Tooele City, we strongly oppose any plan which splits Tooele City in the redistricting and respectfully request that our City be left whole. Our community has proven our interest and commitment to this issue, as we had the largest attendance of all the local redistricting meetings; yet, our voices were not listened to as is apparent in the decisions made to the most current redistricting plan.

Tooele City has been without local representation for the past 10 years! While we may understand the need to split counties, it makes no sense to split cities! Not only is our City split, but we have been placed in a district with Kearns, who we do not feel is a "community of common interest."

The decision to leave Tooele County as a minority in 2 seats, rather than a majority in 1 is not right and leaves us with another decade of no local representation in the Senate. Again, we strongly request that our City is left whole and we receive fair representation when considering the redistricting plan.

Sincerely,

Patrick H. Dunlavy, Tooele City Mayor

Scott Wardle, Tooele City Council Chairman

Steve Pruden, City Council Member and Redevelopment Agency Board Chair

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90 North Main Street  
Tooele, Utah 84074-2191

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TOOELE  
COUNTY

6 Sept 2011

*Dear Committee Members,*

*We are writing to let you know of our displeasure regarding the "base" Senate map submitted by Senator Okerlund. It is our opinion that Tooele County has again been allowed to be used simply to "fill" areas of other seats, leaving us in a position of being in a minority in not just one, but both of the Senate Districts we've been drawn into. Tooele County has spent most of the last decade being represented by Senators from other areas of the State. While we've been well represented for the most part, we feel that our growth and rising position as one of the pivotal Counties in the State in regards to continuing that growth make it vital that we receive at least a realistic chance of having someone from Tooele County elected to represent our citizens in the Utah State Senate.*

*The 58,000 plus residents of Tooele County have worked hard to be heard in this process. We see no logical reason not to listen to them. We urge the committee to treat us the same as other Counties have been, and urge the committee to reject this proposed map.*

*Respectfully,*

*Colleen S. Johnson*     *J. Bruce Clegg*     *Jerry Hurst*

Colleen S. Johnson  
Chairman

J. Bruce Clegg

Jerry Hurst

Cheryl A. Adams  
Administrative Assistant

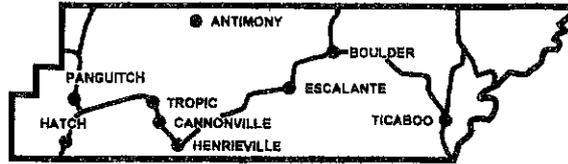
TOOELE COUNTY COMMISSION

47 S. Main Street, Room 208 Tooele, UT 84074

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# GARFIELD COUNTY



County Commissioners  
Clare M. Ramsay  
H. Dell LeFevre  
Leland F. Pollock  
Camille A. Moore,  
Auditor/Clerk

55 South Main Street, P.O. Box 77 • Panguitch, Utah 84759  
Phone (435) 676-8826 • Fax (435) 676-8239

Joe Thompson, Assessor  
Jeannie Henrie, Treasurer  
James D. Perkins, Sheriff  
Barry L. Huntington, Attorney  
A. Les Barker, Recorder  
Russell Bulkley,  
Justice Court Judge

July 13, 2011

Senator Ralph Okerlund  
48 South 500 West  
Monroe, UT 84754

Honorable Senator Okerlund:

The Garfield County Commission has examined various options for Senate redistricting. After careful consideration, it appears most feasible for the County to be involved with Senate District #24. Garfield County shares many common interests with this Senate District #24. The main highway corridor connects the district; water issues, noxious weed issues, public land issues, and common social relationships also tie the County to proposed District #24 values.

This letter expresses Garfield County's support for inclusion in Senate District # 24. We appreciate your efforts and thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Clare M. Ramsay'.

Clare M. Ramsay  
Commission Chairman





August 2, 2011

Senator Ralph Okerlund  
Chair – 2011 Redistricting Committee  
248 S 500 W  
MONROE, UT 84754

Representative Kenneth W. Sumsion  
Chair – 2011 Redistricting Committee  
PO Box 676  
AMERICAN FORK, UT 84003

Re: Redistricting

Dear Senator Okerlund and Representative Sumsion:

At the outset, let us express our appreciation and respect for the manner in which the business of the Utah Redistricting Committee has been conducted. This has been an open process with 17 public hearings held throughout the State and has been greatly enhanced by the new tools made available to the public.

We regret that on the evening of Tuesday, July 12<sup>th</sup> we were not able to attend the Committee meeting in West Jordan as the time conflicted with our City Council meeting. We were able to follow news accounts of the meeting and wanted to share with you our thoughts and suggestions relative to establishing boundaries for the State House seats in Salt Lake County.

It is our understanding that two themes that were voiced at the meeting were those of attempting to keep communities of interest together and the suggestion that this might be best accomplished by establishing, where possible, a single House seat for local government entities. The sense being that a House member who lives in and represents a city would be advantageous.

We thought it might be helpful to the Committee to share the experience of Sandy City where we have 5 members of the House who represent large portions of the City and 2 members who represent a very small sliver of the City. It has been the experience of Sandy City that having several members of the House representing the City has actually proven beneficial. We want to share with you our observations.

Page 2

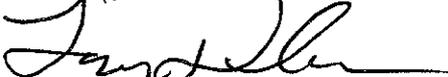
First, there is the opportunity to have a larger audience of representatives who have become familiar with the City and its needs and concerns. This can also prove helpful in having representation on broader range of committees.

Second, given the fact that several of the House members representing Sandy also represent other surrounding communities such as Bluffdale, Draper, Cottonwood Heights, Midvale, Riverton, South Jordan and portions of Unincorporated Salt Lake County provides the representatives with a sense of what surrounding communities are dealing with and broadens their understanding of how municipal government operates. The diversity of these cities will enhance the understanding of a House member that "one size" does not fit all. We have found many times at the Federal level there is not an understanding of differences between cities and the attempt to have one regulation apply to all cities simply does not work and many times creates added problems. At the State level we have the opportunity to share our varied experiences and provide context to the members of the State Legislature.

Third, in the case of the southern portion of the Salt Lake Valley, it would seem that there would be more issues of similarity than there would be disagreement. Yes, some of the cities have matured but they also went through their own times of explosive growth. It would seem that establishing artificial barriers based on not serving more than one community or using some geographic point of reference would prove counter productive in the long run.

In summary, we again express our appreciation to the Redistricting Committee for your hours of hard work and dedication. We understand and have empathy for the magnitude of the task before you. We have shared these thoughts with you with the intent of promoting constructive dialog on the issue of municipal interests in the redistricting process.

Sincerely,



Tom Dolan  
Mayor, Sandy City



Steve Fairbanks  
Chairman, Sandy City Council

Cc: Members of the Utah Redistricting Committee



## UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

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August 5, 2011

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Honorable Ralph Okerlund, Chair  
Redistricting Committee  
Utah State Senate  
248 South 500 West  
Monroe, UT 84754

Honorable Kenneth Sumsion, Chair  
Redistricting Committee  
Utah House of Representatives  
PO Box 676  
American Fork, UT 84003

Dear Senator Okerlund and Representative Sumsion:

We appreciate the long hours of service you and members of the 2011 Redistricting Committee have given in your efforts to understand the concerns of stakeholders across the state in the redistricting process. We also appreciate the opportunities given us by the committee to present the State Board of Education perspective to the committee. We hope our perspective, derived from experience as board members, adds to your understanding as you work to create appropriate districts.

With that in mind, we would like to address some of the issues in further detail.

### Optimal Size of the State Board of Education

The current board has fifteen members. Prior to 1992, the board had nine members. The larger board provides for smaller districts and thus better representation. The present size allows the board to effectively use a committee structure to improve both the quality and efficiency of its work. It remains small enough that additional non-voting members have been added without the board becoming excessively cumbersome.

A smaller board would increase the size of districts and the constituency represented by each member. Too few members would make the current, very successful committee structure of the board unsustainable. Additionally, the load on individual board members required to fulfill all the obligations of the board would be increased. We do not see any benefits to a smaller board.

A larger board would shrink districts and the constituency represented by each member. For these reductions to be meaningful, however, the size of increase would have to be of a large

Redistricting Committee Chairs  
August 5, 2011  
Page Two

magnitude. A board much larger than the current fifteen would very likely no longer work as a "board," but rather would more closely resemble a legislative body.

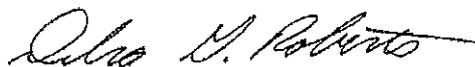
#### Optimal Board Districts

We believe that board districts should not be drawn to elect members to represent a constituency from a single school district. With 41 local school districts and over 80 charter schools, board members can be more effective when each member represents and understands a diversity of interests and points of view; hence, our belief that districts should be drawn such that no board member represents a constituency from a single school district.

While much of Utah is rural, the majority of the population lives in urban or suburban areas. It would be easy to create board districts leaving only one or two that represent rural districts and charter schools. While we recognize that the majority of the members will always come from the Wasatch Front, we believe that state board districts should be formulated in such a way that there are a significant number of members who can represent and speak for rural interests.

We would also report to you the vote of the State Board in support of the Redistricting Map Dave Thomas 5. We appreciate the willingness to listen that has been evident in your committee's work. We hope our comments will be helpful.

Sincerely,



Debra G. Roberts, Chair  
Utah State Board of Education

I move that the committee adopt \_\_\_\_\_ plan as a committee recommendation to the full Legislature. I further move that the committee authorize staff to make minor technical corrections to the plan to be subsequently approved at a final meeting of the committee prior to the Legislature considering these plans in a special session.



*Team Rob Kottman  
independent attorney*

## **What the Prison Policy Initiative will be providing to support data users:**

Our goal is to help advocates steer line drawers to avoid prison-based gerrymandering. We intend to give you the tools to be able to answer in detail these questions:

- Do the proposed districts contain large correctional facilities?
- What kinds of correctional facilities are in those districts?

**November 2010-May 2011:** Guidance on preparing your data systems for the Advanced Group Quarters table, and, where necessary, proceeding without it, including:

- Analyzing geography, including anticipating where prisons were counted and whether non-prison populations were likely counted there.
- What and where the Census Bureau counted correctional facilities in your state in 2000
- Historical corrections data from 2000, and hopefully soon, 2005 and 2010, to match with the federal Census.
- Guidance on how different types of correctional facilities in your state should be handled (i.e. jails differently than state or federal prisons?)
- Referrals to consultants who have the necessary skills to help, including:
  - Patty Becker <pbecker@umich.edu>, APB Associates
  - Bill Cooper (FairPlan2020, <http://www.fairvote2020.org/> bcooper@msn.com )
  - Anthony Fairfax (CensusChannel LLC, <http://www.censuschannel.com>, fairfax@censuschannel.com )
  - Howard Simkowitz <hsimkowitz@caliper.com >, (Caliper)

**Early May 2011:** Hopefully within hours of the Census Bureau's release we intend to release several things that will make it much easier to use the Advance Group Quarters Table:

- A version of the PL94-171 total population table adjusted to show the total populations without any correctional facilities. This will be available in both ESRI shapefile and a tabular form.
- ESRI shapefiles with the advanced group quarters table for each state.
- An online tool powered by Google Maps that shows the correctional facilities as counted by the Census in each county, and links to the same data (often annotated by the Prison Policy Initiative) from 2000. Non-technical users have found this tool extremely easy to use, and some technical users prefer it over using GIS software.

### **Late May 2011 and afterwards:**

- We'll be applying annotations to Census 2010 correctional counts to identify facilities by name and type.
- We'll be providing adjusted race/ethnicity calculations by counties or providing guidance on how you can calculate them yourself on an as needed basis.

<http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/technicalsolutions.html>  
<http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/legislation.html>  
<http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/50states/UT.html>



# editorial

## Keeping redistricting in perspective

BY J. ROBERT LATHAM

When the Utah Legislative Redistricting Committee holds its first meeting on Monday, April 25, it will continue a process so anti-competitive that in 2010, Utah

Democrats opted not to field a candidate in one out of five races for the state house of representatives.

And those Democratic candidates who did contest state house races in the last election won 36 percent of the vote, but only 27 percent of the seats.

But also in 2010, Utah Democrats received more seats (46 percent) than votes (41 percent) in contested state senate elections.

These distorted results are common in plurality voting systems, which declare as the winner the candidate receiving the most votes, but not necessarily a majority of votes.

Many Utahns favor the creation of an independent redistricting

commission to address these irregularities.

But achieving both a competitive and representative process requires outside-the-box thinking. All that independent redistricting commissions do is offer differently-shaped boxes.

Proportional representation is a gerrymander-proof electoral method used by most of the world's elected governments that looks beyond the box known as the single-member district.

The method creates a closer fit between voter preferences and electoral outcomes than does our current winner-take-all scheme. A party that won 55 percent of the vote would earn a similar share of the seats. A party that won 15 percent of the vote would also receive proportionate representation.

In 2003, the Texas legislature's "reristricting" reminded us that the rules governing elections can be changed, and more often than once a decade. But despite the fact that most Utahns aren't registered

with either incumbent political party, the electoral reform movement here has been slow to build.

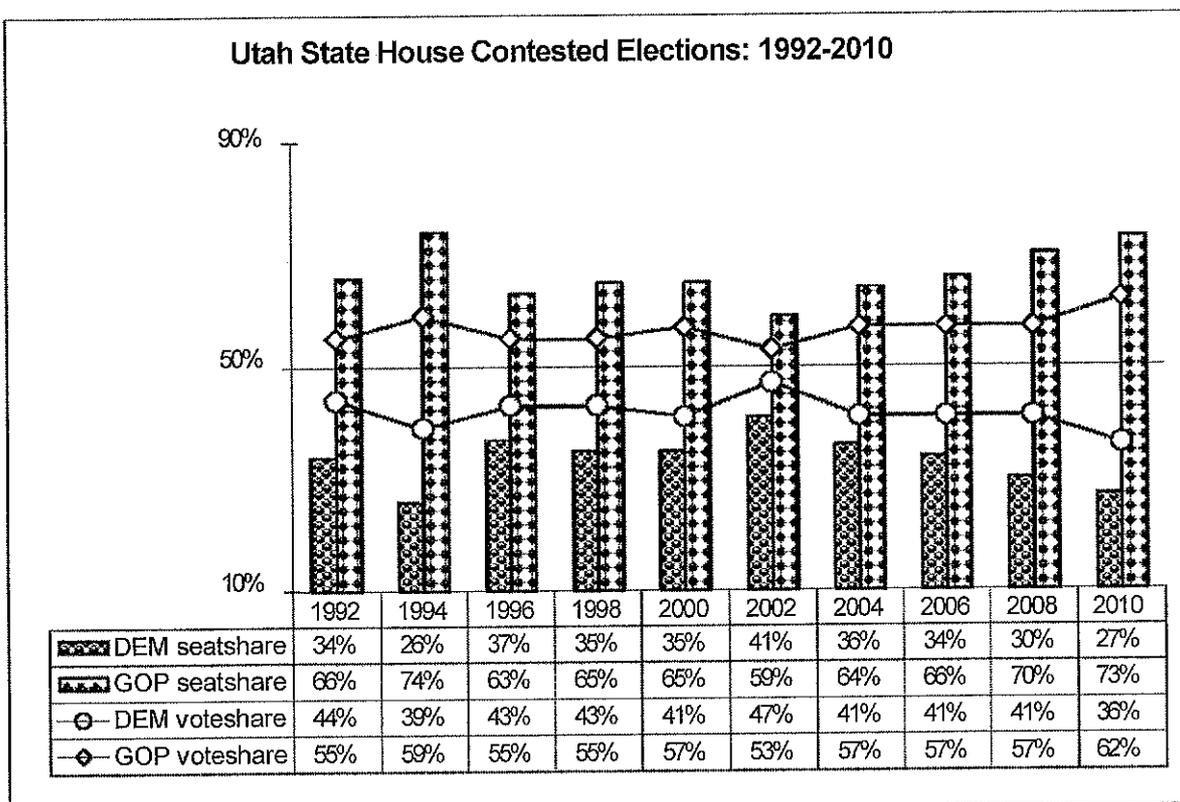
Support for more inclusive electoral systems in Utah among local Democratic leaders seems to stop at the count of two. Elected Republicans appear content to capitalize on the loyal opposition's timidity, and further consolidate power.

To effect real change, we can withdraw consent from those who claim to govern us. Utahns did this recently while demanding repeal of HB477 to preserve public access to government records. Participants in the Arab Spring across the globe are doing the same.

As the bipartisan cartel lays down its designs for another decade's worth of manipulated elections, we can justifiably question the legitimacy of a government that persists in cheating its constituents out of fair representation.

J. Robert Latham is a Salt Lake area attorney and long-time Libertarian observer of and participant in Utah politics.

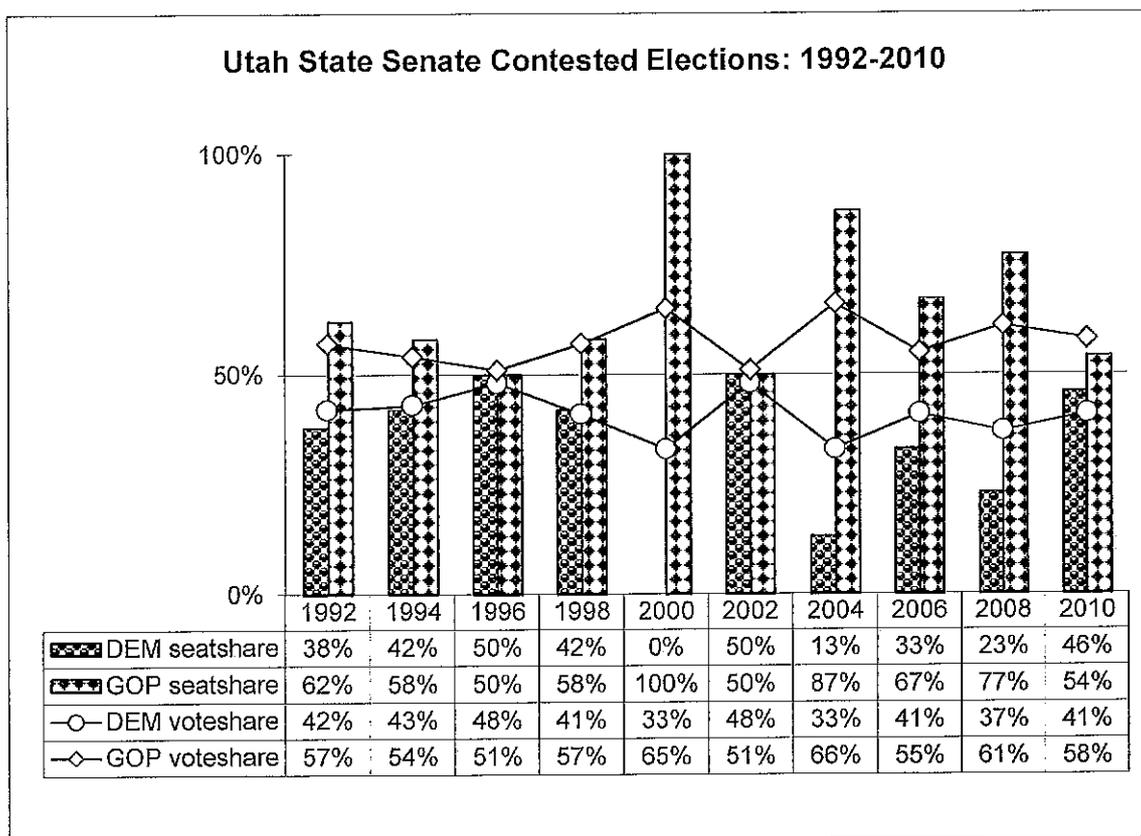
Figure 1



In 2010, Utah Democrats received five fewer seats in all races (both contested and uncontested) for the Utah House of Representatives under the winner-take-all, single member district electoral system than had the seats been allocated proportionally according to votes received. (Utah Democrats won 16 of 59 (27.1%) state house seats. Thirty-six percent of 59 is 21.2.)

Source: State of Utah Elections Office

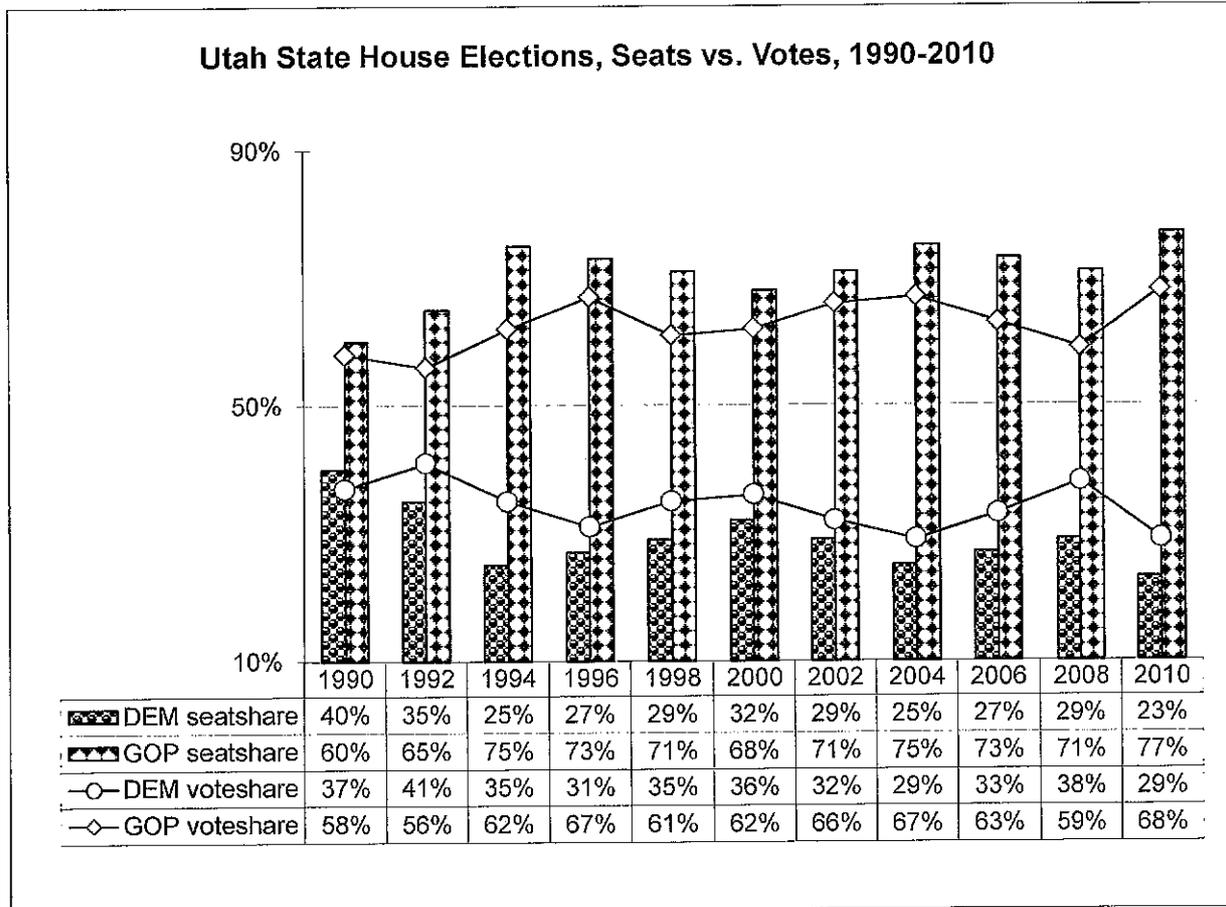
Figure 2



In 2010, Utah Democrats received one more seat in contested races for the Utah House of Representatives under the winner-take-all, single member district electoral system than had the seats been allocated proportionally according to votes received. (Utah Democrats won 6 of 13 (46%) contested state senate races. Forty-one percent of 13 is 5.3.)

Source: State of Utah Elections Office

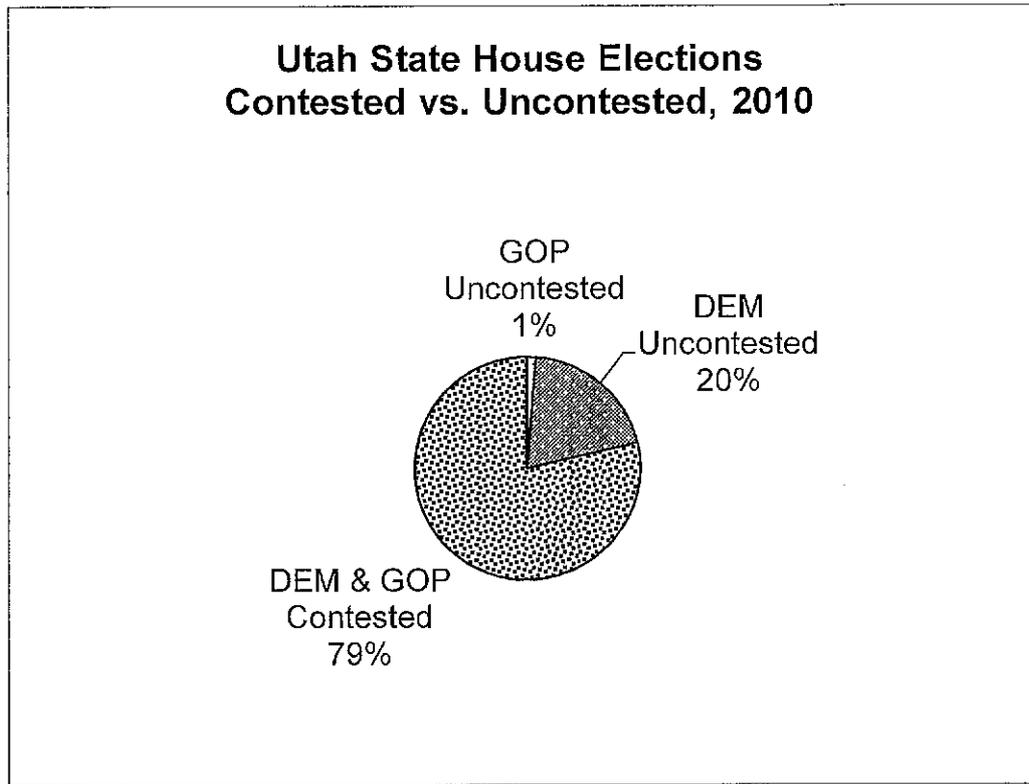
Figure 3



In 2010, Utah Democrats received four fewer seats in all races (both contested and uncontested) for the Utah House of Representatives under the winner-take-all, single member district electoral system than had the seats been allocated proportionally according to votes received. (Utah Democrats won 17 of 75 (22.6%) state house seats. Twenty-nine percent of 75 is 21.75.)

Source: State of Utah Elections Office

Figure 4



In 2010, Utah Democrats did not contest 15 out of 75 (20%) races for the Utah House of Representatives. Utah Republicans did not contest 1 out of 75 (1%) races for the Utah House of Representatives.

Source: State of Utah Elections Office



## GERMANY: The Original Mixed Member Proportional System

Michael Krennerich

After the use of the absolute-majority Two Round System (TRS) in the German Empire, and the use of a pure proportional representation system in the Weimar Republic, a new electoral system was established by the Parliamentary Council in 1949. The system was created by the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany (i.e. the West German Constitution). It was thus a result of inter-party bargaining between democratic forces in West Germany. Like the Basic Law, it was originally considered to be provisional, but has remained essentially unchanged since 1949.

The German electoral system is classified as a personalised proportional system (*Personalisierte Verhältniswahl*) or, as it is known in New Zealand and this handbook, as a Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) system. Its essence is the way in which it combines a personal vote in single-member districts with the principle of proportional representation.

Currently, the German parliament (*Bundestag*) has 656 seats, not including possible surplus seats (see below). Each voter has two votes. The first vote (*Erststimme*) is a personal vote, given to a particular (party) candidate in one of the 328 single-member constituencies. The second vote (*Zweitstimme*) is a party vote, given to a party list at the federal state level (*Landesliste*). Candidates are allowed to compete in single-member districts as well as simultaneously for the party list. The candidates who achieve a plurality in the single-member districts are elected (*Direktmandate*). However, the second vote determines how many representatives will be sent from each party to the Bundestag.

On the national level, all the second (*Zweitstimme*) votes for the parties are totalled. Only parties obtaining more than 5% of the votes at the national level or, alternatively, having three members elected directly in the single-member constituencies, are considered in the national allocation of list PR seats. The number of representatives from each party that has passed the legal threshold is calculated according to the Hare formula (see glossary – Annex B). Seats are then allocated within the 16 federal states (*Länder*).

The number of seats won directly by a party in the single-member districts of a particular federal state are then subtracted from the total number of seats allocated to that party's list. The remaining seats are assigned to the closed party list. Should a party win more *Direktmandate* seats in a particular federal state than the number of seats allocated to it by the second votes, these surplus seats (*Überhangmandate*) are

kept by that party. In such a case, the total number of seats in the Bundestag temporarily increases.

The German system is not, as sometimes supposed, a mixed system, but a PR system. It differs from pure proportional representation only in that the 5% threshold at national level excludes very small parties from parliamentary representation, and thanks to proportional representation a relatively wide range of social and political forces are represented in Parliament. Furthermore, the electoral system is to some extent open to social and political changes. In spite of the threshold, new political parties supported by a substantial part of the electorate have access to Parliament. Besides the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU), Social Democratic Party (SPD) and Free Democratic Party (FDP), which have been in the *Bundestag* since 1949, a new Green Party (GRÜNE) gained seats in 1983 and 1987. After falling below the threshold in 1990, the Greens, in a coalition with Alliance '90, were able to return to Parliament in 1994. After German unification, even small East German parties gained parliamentary seats. In the all-German elections of 1990, the East German Alliance '90/Greens and the Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS) cleared the 5% threshold which was applied, separately in the territory of former East Germany and former West Germany, for that one election. Four years later, the PDS took advantage of the "alternative clause" by winning four of the required three *Direktmandate* seats.

The personal vote for a candidate in single-member constituencies aims to ensure a close relationship between voters and their representatives. In practice, however, the advantage of these districts should not be overestimated. In Germany, elections in the single-member districts are mainly based on party preferences and not on the personality of the candidates. The initial hopes that MMP would guarantee a close voter-representative relationship have consequently only partly materialized, despite efforts by representatives to establish strong links with their constituencies. Nevertheless, this constituency element within a PR system does at least help to bridge the gap between voters and representatives which is normally widened by ordinary closed-list PR systems.

Furthermore, the two-vote system enables voters to split their votes strategically between existing or possible coalition partners. In fact, vote-splitting is common among the supporters of smaller parties. Since candidates of smaller parties have little chance of winning a single-member district, their supporters frequently give their first vote to a constituency candidate from the larger coalition party. Similarly, supporters of bigger parties may "lend" their second vote to a minor party within the coalition, in order to ensure that it will pass the legal threshold. Thus, vote-splitting is strategically used by voters to support the coalition partner of "their" party or, at least, to indicate their coalition preferences.

By producing highly proportional outcomes, the electoral system makes manufactured majorities, where one party wins an absolute majority of the parliamentary seats on a minority of the popular votes, very unlikely. In fact, over the last five decades in Germany, manufactured majorities have never occurred. Majority governments have usually been coalition governments, and any change of government has resulted from changes in the configuration of the coalition. German coalition governments are usually stable and regarded as legitimate by the electorate, and, because of a coalition's built-in incentives to co-operate, many Germans prefer a coalition government to a single-party government. The main checking function is fulfilled by an opposition which is fairly represented. It is important to note that the relationship between government and opposition in German politics is more consensual and co-operative than conflictual or hostile. This, however, is a result of history and political culture rather than of the electoral system *per se*.

To date, the MMP system has not shown any great drawbacks in Germany. It has lasted long enough to have a high level of institutionalized legitimacy; the basic principles of single-member districts and list PR representation have been left unaltered since 1949. However, some minor changes of the electoral system have taken place. Chief among these was the switch to two separate votes in 1953, before then the voter had only a single vote to apply to both district and national PR allocation.

Nevertheless, several attempts to reform the electoral system substantially have been made since 1949, and most intensely in the 1960s, when opponents of the PR system demanded the introduction of a FPTP system. This was partly due to political manoeuvrings to enhance the position of the stronger parties, and partly based on a theoretical school of thought which favoured the British model; but all attempts were unsuccessful. More recently, the electoral system has been criticized for producing too many surplus seats without compensating the disadvantaged parties in Parliament.

□□□□□□□□



5-3-11

## 2011 Redistricting Procedural Guidelines

1. Redistricting Committee meetings will be open to the public.
2. Members of the public may obtain any copies of written information provided at Redistricting Committee meetings.
3. All requests to use staff time and redistricting resources must first be cleared by a member of the committee and by one of the committee chairs. A committee chair will not unreasonably deny a legitimate request.
4. To ensure the security of information and to protect licensing agreements with software manufacturers, access to computer information and the computer system used in the redistricting process will be restricted to redistricting committee staff. With permission from a chair, individual legislators may be present and direct staff in drawing plans.
5. Political data will not be included in the redistricting computer system. Political data should not be shown to or discussed with redistricting committee staff nor at Redistricting Committee meetings.
6. Every change to a proposed plan by any committee member must also resolve the ripple effect on the entire plan caused by that change.

The above redistricting procedural guidelines were adopted by the Redistricting Committee at the 25 April 2011 meeting.



5/3/11  
Dear Members of the Utah Redistricting Committee,

Thank you for receiving my testimony at your April 25, 2011 meeting. I am writing to elaborate on matters raised during some of our conversations after the meeting, and offer additional resources to you, your staff, and members of the public.

*Suggested Amendment to Redistricting Principles to Allow Multi-seat Districts*

I have been assured by a Redistricting Committee staff member that the software the committee will use **does support** multi-seat districts. The Redistricting Committee will have to adapt the third principle from 2001 (“Districts will be single member districts”) to allow committee members, staff, and members of the public to advocate for multi-seat districts during the committee’s process. If the committee is inclined to preserve the option of multi-seat districts, I suggest the following replacement language: “Congressional districts will be single member districts. Non-congressional districts may be either single member or multi-seat districts.”

*FairVoteUtah Plan*

Following up on my testimony last week, I have proposed the following multi-member district redistricting plan for all non-congressional districts to be created by the Utah Legislature in 2011:

- Fifteen five-member districts for the 75-seat Utah House of Representatives (or an adjustment allowing multi-seat House districts to be nested within multi-seat Senate districts, for example, 29 three-member districts for an expanded 87-seat House of Representatives or 21 four-member districts for an expanded 84-seat House of Representatives)
- Seven three-member districts and two four-member districts for the 29-seat Utah Senate (or an adjustment allowing for equal nesting of multi-seat House districts, for example, seven four-member districts (28 Senate seats) or five five-member districts (25 Senate seats))
- Five three-member districts for the fifteen-seat Utah School Board.
- All elections with multi-member districts populate seats using the **single transferable vote** method.

So long as multi-seat districts are apportioned on the basis of population, they satisfy the “one person, one vote” rule. “Use of multi-member districts is constitutionally permissible, however, unless the districts are designed to or would ‘minimize or cancel out the voting strength of racial or political elements of the voting population.’” *Burling v. Chandler*, 804 A.2d 471, 479 (N.H. 2002) (quoting *Fortson v. Dorsey*, 379 U.S. 433, 439 (1965)). The U.S. Supreme Court struck down a multi-member district plan that used the at-large method and diluted minority voting strength. *Thornburg v. Gingles*,

478 U.S. 30, 47, 80 (1986). Thus, the use of the single transferable vote method to elect members to multi-seat districts is an important element of the FairVoteUtah plan.

### *Winning Thresholds under the Single Transferable Vote Method*

I have attached a table illustrating the winning thresholds for hypothetical multi-seat district elections for state senate, state house, and state school board. For example, in a three-seat district, a candidate must receive at least 26 percent of the vote to be declared a winner. In a five-seat district, a candidate must receive at least 17.7 percent of the vote to be declared a winner. The table shows that the greater the number of seats in a district, the greater the number of voters who elect the winners (fewer “wasted votes”).

### *Geographic Concentration*

One concern expressed about multi-seat districts is the potential for the concentration of elected members in a small geographic area. For your reference, I have attached a map showing the geographic concentration of the current Members of the Utah House of Representatives.

### *Nesting House Districts within Senate Districts*

One option for redistricting is to “nest” House districts within Senate districts, as several U.S. states have done. Nesting would allow fewer lines to be drawn. For your reference, an August 2007 article titled “The Implications of Nesting in California Redistricting” authored by Bruce E. Cain and Karin MacDonald for the Institute of Governmental Studies at the University of California at Berkeley summarizes some of the pros and cons of nesting districts, and is a free download available online at: [http://swdb.berkeley.edu/resources/redistricting\\_research/Nesting\\_&\\_Redistricting.pdf](http://swdb.berkeley.edu/resources/redistricting_research/Nesting_&_Redistricting.pdf).

### *Ireland's Example*

Finally, I have attached the article *Ireland: The Archetypal Single Transferable Vote System* for your reference. The article is from *Electoral System Design: the International IDEA Handbook*, which is a free download available online at: <http://www.idea.int/publications/esd/index.cfm>.

I look forward to joining other Utahns at **FairVoteUtah.org** to follow your committee's process.

Thanking you again for your service,



J. Robert Latham

## Winning thresholds under the Single Transferable Vote method

District size	Droop quota <sup>1</sup> $\left(\frac{100^2}{Seats + 1}\right) + 1$	Senate district population <sup>3</sup>	Winning senate threshold <sup>4</sup>	House district population <sup>5</sup>	Winning house threshold <sup>6</sup>
1	50% + 1	95,306	47,654	36,852	18,427
3	26%	285,918	74,339	110,556	28,746
4	21%	381,224	80,058	147,408	30,957
5	17.7%			184,260	32,615
29	3.3%	2,763,874	91,208		
75	1.3%			2,763,900	35,931

District size	Droop quota $\left(\frac{100^7}{Seats + 1}\right) + 1$	State School Board District population <sup>8</sup>	Winning State School Board threshold <sup>9</sup>
1	50% + 1	184,259	92,131
3	26%	552,777	143,723
15	6.3%	2,763,885	174,125

<sup>1</sup> The Droop quota is a mathematical formula used for the single transferable vote method to determine the smallest number of votes to elect enough candidates to fill all the seats being contested in an electoral district, while being just big enough to prevent any more being elected.

<sup>2</sup> 100 percent of the valid votes cast

<sup>3</sup> Ideal Utah Senate District population for a single member district is 95,306 residents.

<sup>4</sup> Assumes every resident votes

<sup>5</sup> Ideal Utah House District population for a single member district is 36,852 residents.

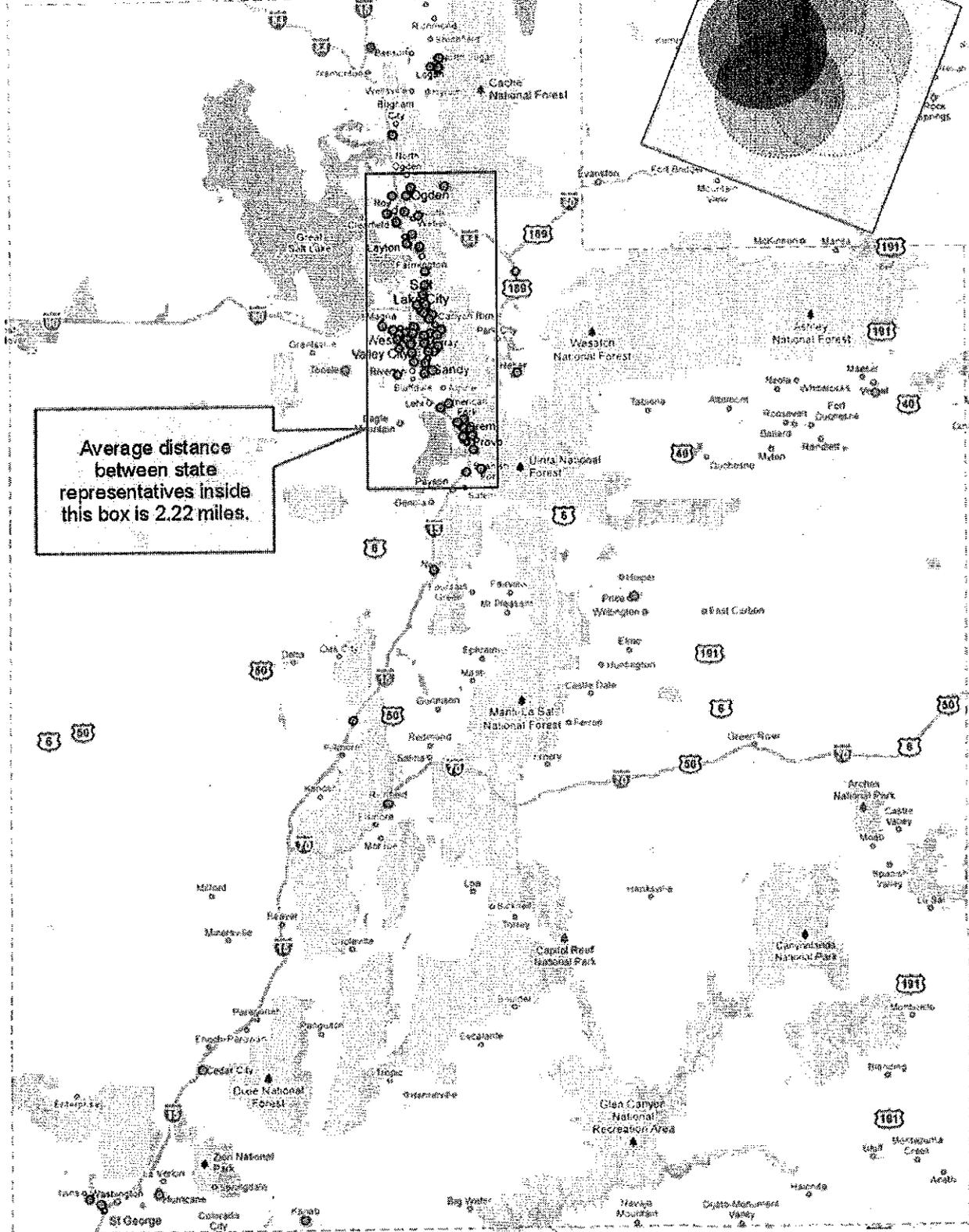
<sup>6</sup> Assumes every resident votes

<sup>7</sup> 100 percent of the valid votes cast

<sup>8</sup> Ideal Utah State School Board District population for a single member district is 184,259 residents.

<sup>9</sup> Assumes every resident votes

# Geographic distribution of Members of the Utah House of Representatives.



Average distance between state representatives inside this box is 2.22 miles.

Average distance between state representatives is 7.52 miles.  
Visit [FairVoteUtah.org](http://FairVoteUtah.org) for more information.

## **IRELAND:**

# **The Archetypal Single Transferable Vote System**

**Michael Gallagher**



Ever since independence in 1922, the Republic of Ireland has used proportional representation by means of the Single Transferable Vote (STV). When the new Irish state came to adopt an electoral system, the indigenous political elite favoured some version of Proportional Representation (PR) because they believed it intrinsically fair, while the departing British also preferred it to First Past the Post (FPTP) so as to protect the representation of Protestants, who constituted about 5% of the population. The STV electoral system was specified in the current (1937) Constitution, and consequently cannot be amended without a referendum. Members of parliament are elected from districts returning either three, four or five representatives.

The system has consistently delivered a high degree of proportionality, and all parties, large and small, have been accurately represented in relation to their size, with the larger parties only slightly over-represented. For example, Fianna Fáil, the largest party at every election for over 60 years, has won on average 45% of the votes at post-war elections, and 48% of the seats, while the third party, Labour, has won an average of 12% of the votes and 11% of the seats.

As in most other countries, members of parliament are predominantly professional people, with very few working-class MPs. Women are also under-represented, although the figure as of early 1997, 14%, was the highest in the history of the state. The Republic of Ireland cannot be said to be ethnically divided, so the question of representation of ethnic groups does not arise. Moreover, contrary to initial expectations, Protestants have not sought separate political representation but have voted for the mainstream parties.

Voting is straightforward: electors merely indicate their favoured candidate by writing "1" beside that candidate's name on the ballot paper, and can go on to indicate their second, third, etc., choices in the same way. About two-thirds of voters see their first choice candidate elected, and on average around 20% of votes are wasted in the sense of not contributing to the final result.

The house of parliament elected by the people by means of STV, the Dáil, is of critical importance in Ireland's parliamentary system. To gain office, a government needs the support of a majority of members of the Dáil, and a government can be ejected from office if it fails to maintain that support.

Ireland has not experienced problems in the area of stable and effective governments. For many years, single-party government by the largest party, Fianna Fáil, was the norm, interrupted only occasionally by coalitions formed by the other two main

parties. More recently, a decline in Fianna Fáil's strength and the emergence of a number of smaller parties has led to coalition governments becoming the norm. Since 1989 each of the largest five parties, i.e. every party winning more than 2% of the votes at elections, has spent at least two years in government; and governments, once formed, tend to be reasonably durable, lasting on average for about three years. The Dáil's procedures are based on the Westminster model, which enables governments to enact their legislation with little real chance for the opposition to influence legislation.

In terms of accountability, it is relatively easy to throw governments out; at every election from 1973 to 1997 the outgoing government did not manage to be re-elected. Voters do have local representatives: the ratio of members of parliament to population is high (about one for every 20,000 people) and district magnitude is small (at most five representatives for each constituency), so members of parliament are usually well known to their constituents and are active representatives in their area. There is no provision for recall of elected members.

One criticism aimed at STV is that it helps promote intra-party fragmentation, but the Irish parties tend to be relatively cohesive despite the electoral competition among candidates of the same party. In Parliament, it is very rare for party representatives to break ranks from the party line on any issue. The political culture of Ireland is strongly influenced by that of Britain, and the "winner-take-all" attitude that characterizes Westminster-based governmental systems remains strong in Ireland, despite the PR electoral system.

The absence of ethnic cleavages, or any other deep divisions, in Irish society means that the incentives for parties to reach out beyond their own group cannot be tested. It is worth noting, though, that in Northern Ireland, which has deep divisions along ethnic, national and religious dimensions between Protestants and Catholics, and which also uses STV for many elections, most of the main parties draw support entirely from one or other of the two communities and do not see any incentive to try to win support from the other community. Indeed, parties aiming to draw support from both communities generally fare poorly.

The STV electoral system is supported because it is seen as fair, since it delivers proportional representation, and because of the power it gives voters to choose their parliamentary representatives by ranking all candidates in order of their choice, both between parties and within parties. Although most voters vote along party lines, it is not necessary to do so, and a significant number of voters vote along geographical lines; that is, they give their highest preferences to those candidates, regardless of party, from their own local area. Two referendums have been held, both instigated by the then-governing Fianna Fáil party, to replace STV with the British FPTP system. On both occasions the electorate voted to keep STV; the margin of victory was narrow in 1959, but wide in 1968.

Nevertheless, STV is criticised because of the intense competition that it generates between candidates, especially candidates of the same party. More members of parliament of Fianna Fáil, the largest party, are defeated by other Fianna Fáil candidates than by candidates of other parties. Thus a number of members of parliament argue that STV compels them to spend too much time responding to individual and community grievances from their constituents, which is necessary for electoral survival, and prevents them from spending enough time on national political and parliamentary matters, to the detriment of the national interest. It is also argued that an electoral system that weakens the close link between members of parliament and their constituents, and thus removes the electoral incentive to respond to demands for constituency work, might attract higher calibre people into politics.



# Lawyer proposes 'fairer' voting system

**Redistricting** » "Proportional representation" would move away from winner-takes-all.

By LEE DAVIDSON  
*The Salt Lake Tribune*

Attorney J. Robert Latham says Utah should borrow a system used by other countries that could realistically help elect some Democratic legislators in heavily Republican Utah County next year, or some Republicans in Democratic Salt Lake City — without crazy gerrymandering of political boundaries.

He presented the idea to the Legislature's new Redistricting Committee this week, which acknowledged it is at least legal.

The idea: "proportional representation." Instead of using single-member districts where one

Latham — a past Utah Libertarian Party chairman who has run for office as a Libertarian and a Republican (in a heavily Democratic district) — said the system would give minor parties a fighting chance of electing someone.

"Multi-member districts would also solve many of the problems they [lawmakers] say they are struggling with



**J. Robert Latham**

Wants a twist in the redistricting process based on the idea of 'proportional representation' as opposed to the current winner-takes-all approach.

— such as dividing cities, counties or communities of interest" to make populations equal among many small districts. Multimember districts would be larger geographically, and less likely to divide such areas.

John Fellows, general counsel to the Redistricting Committee, told members that U.S. courts have allowed multimember districts, but has given them less legal support than single-member districts.

He said a concern is they could allow all lawmakers in a district to come from one small area within it, and not give broad geographical representation.

But Latham said proportional voting has benefits that could outweigh that. For example, Democrats voting in a heavily Republican district would feel that their vote still

counts if it helps elect at least one representative — so it would increase voter turnout and registration.

Latham is not alone in pushing such a system. Fair Vote, a national group, has pushed the idea for years — and Latham has worked with that group. He said it is used by many countries, and U.S. diplomats have pushed the system in such countries as Iraq and Afghanistan.

"I have heard from soldiers returning from conflict zones saying, 'Why are we fighting for these more representative governments in Iraq and Afghanistan, and yet we don't have that same kind of representative government here at home?'" Latham said in an interview.

He said he and others hope to lobby Redistricting Committee members

before its meeting next week — where it is expected to decide such things as how many and what type of districts to create.

He created a website, fairvoteutah.org, with videos to explain how sometimes-complex proportional voting systems work.

But Latham was blunt about his chances when he told the committee this week. "My expectations for this process, frankly, are fairly low. But I really hope that you'll surprise me." He said it may take another decade for the idea to catch fire.

But Rep. Ken Summison, R-American Fork, House chairman of the committee, gave him a sliver of hope. He told Latham, "This gives us some thing to look at. And it's something I've never thought about."

5/4/11

---

**From:** John Fellows  
**To:** joymiller@utah.gov  
**Date:** 5/4/2011 9:16 AM  
**Subject:** Fwd: Resignation from Redistricting Committee

---

Sent from myTouch 4G

----- Forwarded message -----  
From: "Becky Lockhart" <blockhart@utah.gov>  
To: "John Fellows" <jfellows@utah.gov>  
Subject: Resignation from Redistricting Committee  
Date: Wed, May 4, 2011 9:14 am

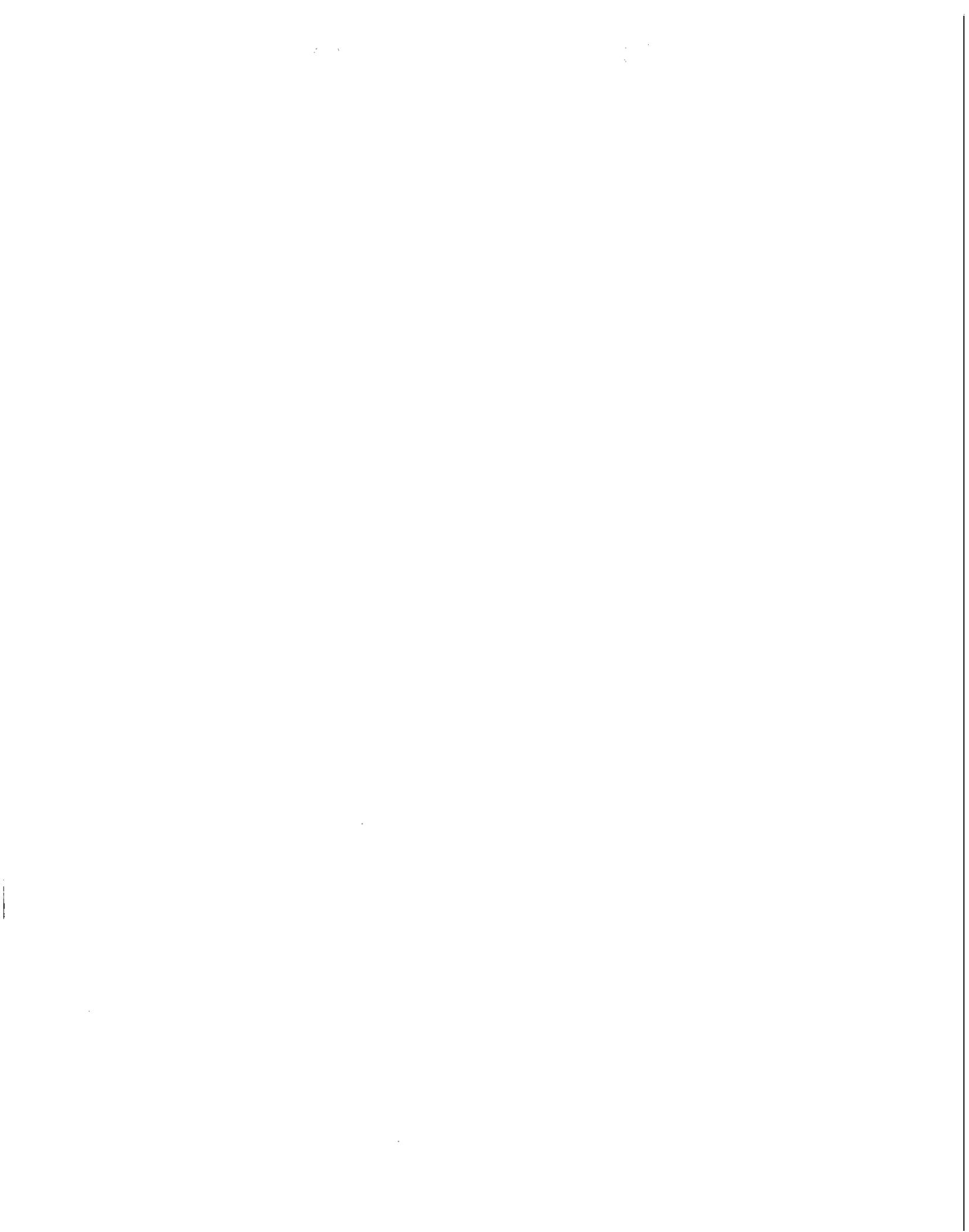
>>> "Becky Lockhart" 2011-05-04T09:14:16.340832 >>>

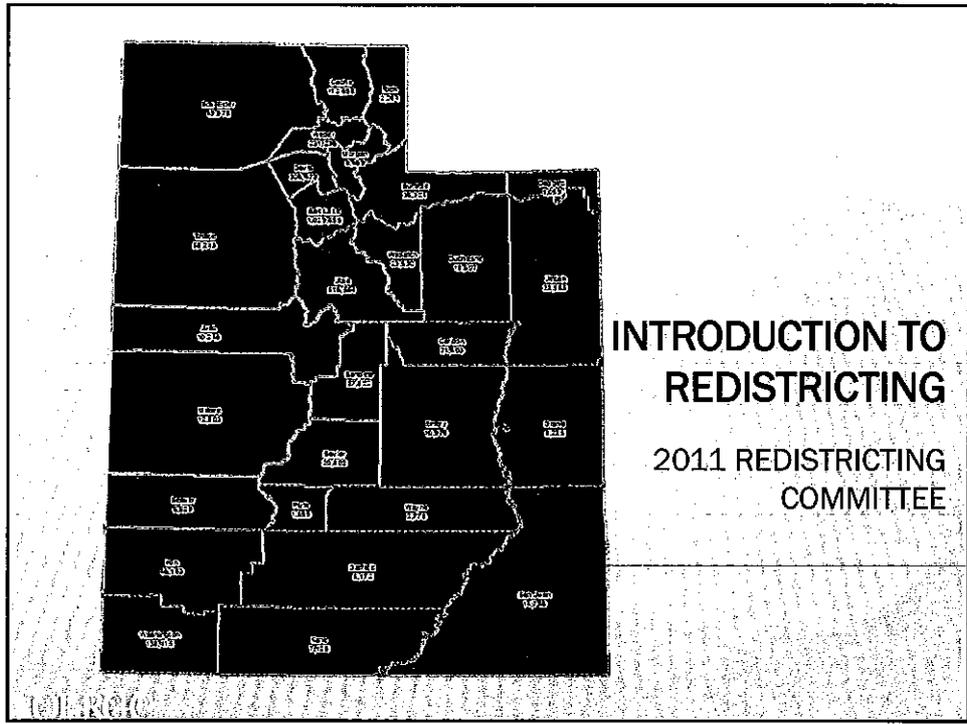
Sent from myTouch 4G

----- Forwarded message -----  
From: "Jackie Biskupski"  
To: "Becky Lockhart"  
Cc: "David Litvack"  
Subject: Resignation from Redistricting Committee  
Date: Mon, May 2, 2011 4:38 pm

>>> "Jackie Biskupski" 2011-05-02T16:38:32.784731 >>>

Dear Speaker Lockhart,  
I am writing to provide you with a written resignation of my service on the Redistricting Committee due to personal reasons. I would like this to be effective immediately. Please let me know if you have any questions.  
Thank you,  
Rep. Jackie Biskupski





**UTAH REDISTRICTING 2011**  
**OVERVIEW OF PRESENTATION**

---

- ✘ Constitutional Mandate
- ✘ Population Shifts
- ✘ Redistricting Principles adopted by the Redistricting Committee for 2011
- ✘ Projected Timeline
- ✘ [www.RedistrictUtah.com](http://www.RedistrictUtah.com)
- ✘ Citizen online redistricting tool demo

2

**UTAH STATE LEGISLATURE'S RESPONSIBILITY  
CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE**

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**“...the Legislature shall divide the state  
into congressional, legislative, and other  
districts...”**

Utah Constitution – Article IX, Section 1

**UTAH REDISTRICTING  
TYPES OF DISTRICTS**

---

- +Utah Congressional
- +Utah House of Representatives
- +Utah Senate
- +State Board of Education

**UTAH REDISTRICTING**  
**WHY REDISTRICT?**

The Utah State Legislature redraws district boundaries after every decennial census because:

- One person – one vote (population shifts within the state creates unequal representation)
- Constitutional requirement
- Change in the number of U.S. House Seats

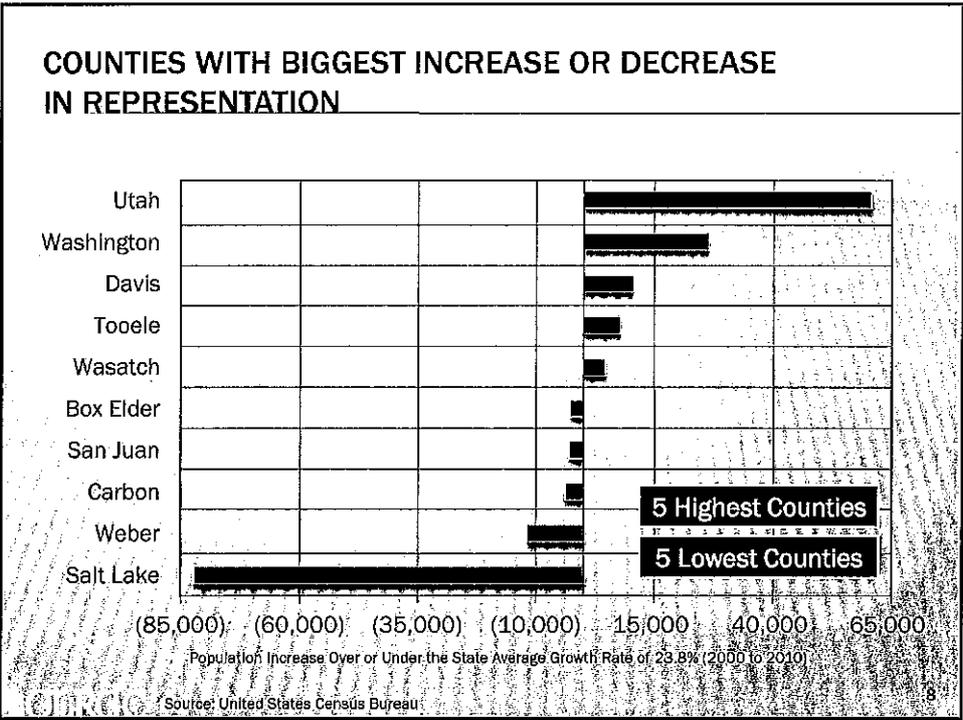
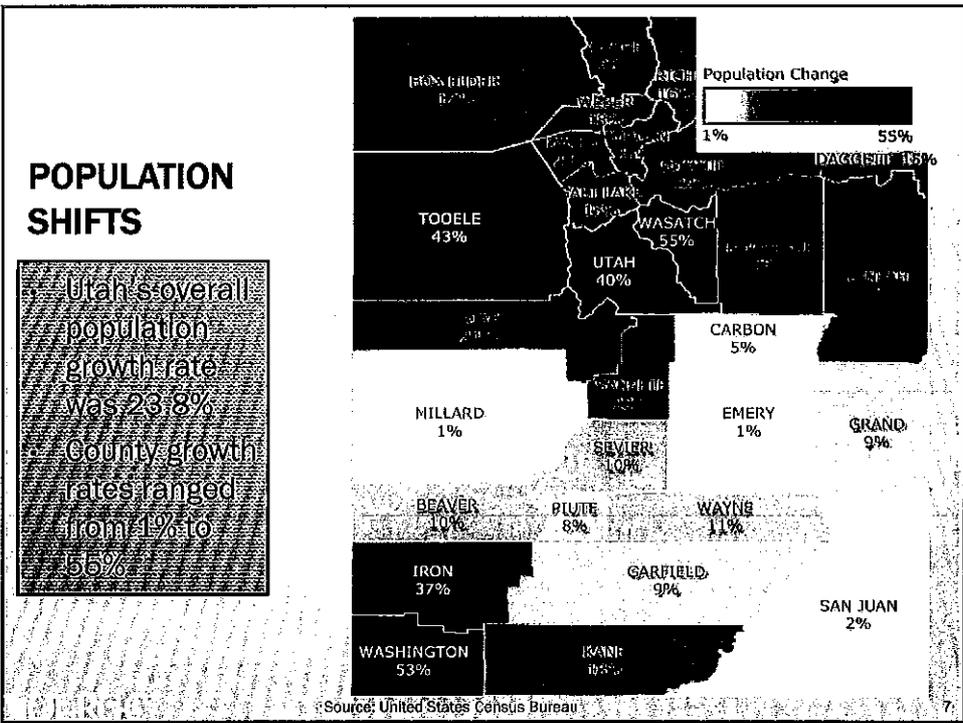
5

**UTAH REDISTRICTING**  
**POPULATION SHIFTS**

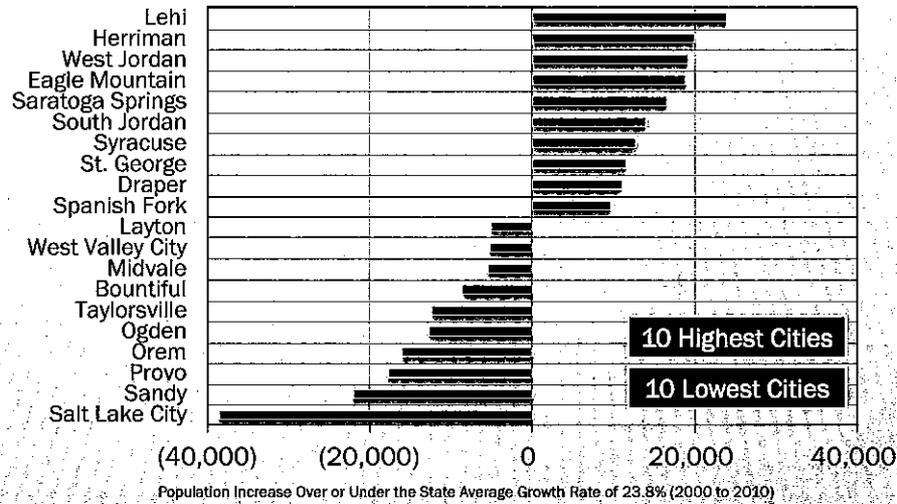
Population shifts within the state

- Absolute numbers are less important than relative numbers
- Growth slower than average – Size of districts will grow
- Growth faster than average – Size of districts will shrink

6

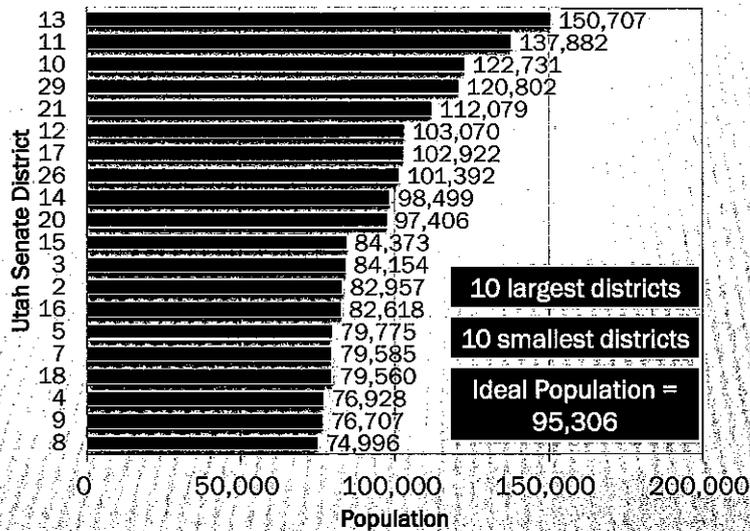


## MUNICIPALITIES WITH BIGGEST INCREASE OR DECREASE IN REPRESENTATION



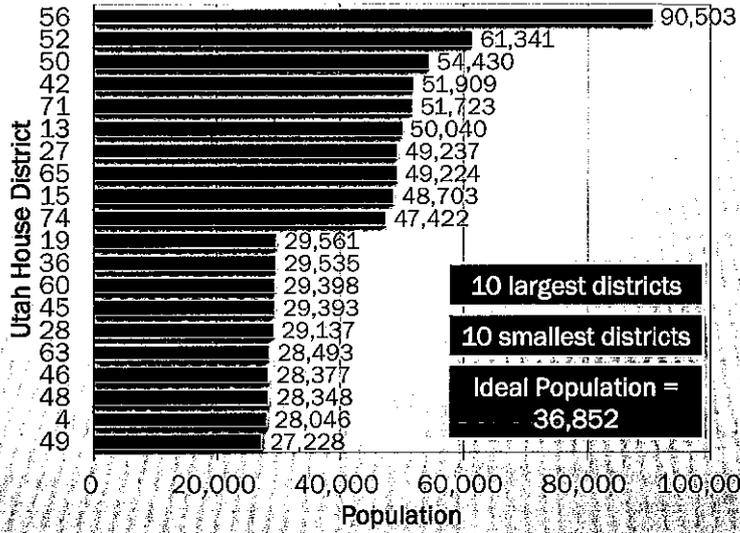
Source: United States Census Bureau

## POPULATION 2010 CENSUS POPULATION FOR SENATE DISTRICTS



Source: United States Census Bureau

**POPULATION**  
**2010 CENSUS POPULATION FOR HOUSE DISTRICTS**



Source: United States Census Bureau

11

**REDISTRICTING PRINCIPLES**

**REDISTRICTING PRINCIPLES**  
**EQUAL POPULATION**

**Congressional**

- Equal, as practicable

**Legislative Districts**

- Minor deviations in population between districts

13

**REDISTRICTING PRINCIPLES**  
**CRITERIA FOR DRAWING NEW DISTRICTS IN 2011**

Equal Population - +/- .1% for Congressional Districts, +/- 3.5% for other districts

Number of Districts - 4 Congressional, 15 State School Board, 29 State Senate, 75 State House

Official Census Bureau Population Counts & Geography

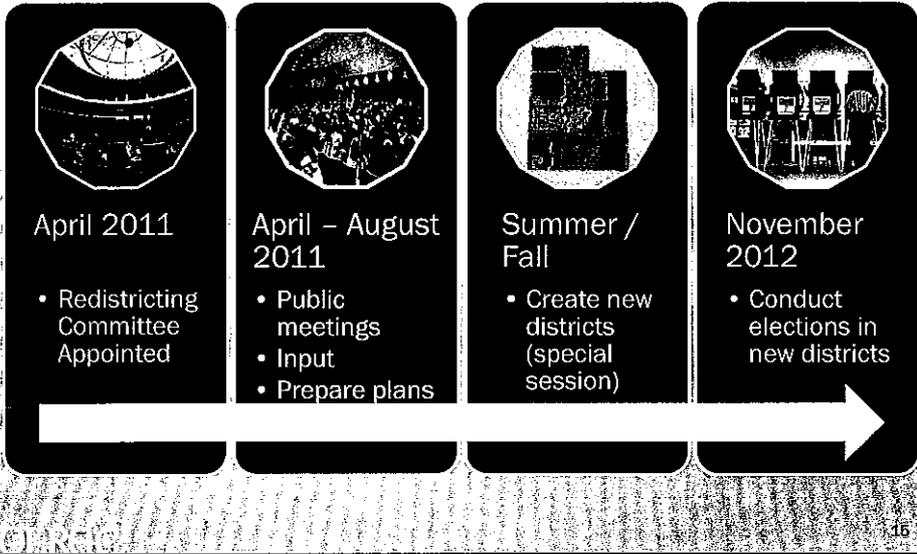
Contiguous

Reasonably Compact

Single Member Districts

14

## REDISTRICTING PROCEDURES PROJECTED SCHEDULE



## REDISTRICTING INFORMATION ONLINE

<http://www.RedistrictUtah.com/> (Redistricting Home Page)

W. Kent Money, *Mayor*  
Brian Butters, *Council Member*  
Kathie L. Johnson, *Council Member*  
Larry Short, *Council Member*  
Aleta Taylor, *Council Member*  
Leona Winger, *Council Member*  
John H. Geilmann, *City Manager*



PH: 801.254.3742 EMAIL: info@sjc.utah.gov FAX: 801.254.3393

June 30, 2011

Representative Merlynn Newbold  
10454 S 1440 W  
South Jordan, UT 84095

Dear Representative Newbold:

One of the principles that aided in the foundation of the United States was representative government, where citizens would be represented accurately in the legislative bodies. Utah now has an opportunity to examine how its elected officials represent citizens in their various districts. The City Councils and Mayors of western Salt Lake County have worked together to create a set of guiding principles for legislative redistricting.

The purpose of these principles is to help those legislators working on them understand the issues that face the constituencies of western Salt Lake County. The communities in this part of the Salt Lake Valley have come together, through groups such as the Western Growth Coalition, to address issues and challenges that are unique to this area.

The challenges of legislative redistricting are many, but as demonstrated by the communities that participated in preparing these enclosed principles, much can be achieved by working together.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "W. Kent Money".

W. Kent Money  
Mayor

cc: Bluffdale Mayor and City Council  
Herriman Mayor and City Council  
Riverton Mayor and City Council  
Taylorsville Mayor and City Council  
Western Growth Coalition  
West Jordan Mayor and City Council  
West Valley Mayor and City Council  
South Jordan City Council



**RESOLUTION R2011-29**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN  
SETTING FORTH PRINCIPLES THAT SHOULD GOVERN THE PROCESS OF  
REDISTRICTING OF STATE LEGISLATIVE SEATS BY THE UTAH  
LEGISLATURE AND ENCOURAGING THE LEGISLATURE TO ADOPT AND  
FOLLOW THE PRINCIPLES IN DEFINING LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS IN  
THE SALT LAKE VALLEY**

**WHEREAS**, “Redistricting” is the constitutional responsibility of the Utah State Legislature; and

**WHEREAS**, the Utah State Legislature has undertaken the redistricting of State legislative districts as required by the Constitution of Utah and the Constitution of the United States; and

**WHEREAS**, although Federal and State constitutional mandates govern certain basic underlying principles in the redistricting process, the Utah State Legislature has broad discretion in the redistricting process and final outcome of the redistricting effort; and

**WHEREAS**, the Legislature has empowered a committee to make final recommendations to the Legislature defining how the boundaries for State legislative districts should be drawn and adopted; and

**WHEREAS**, the 2010 Census is the essential building block for all redistricting efforts and as evidenced in part by the 2010 Census, the demographics of the Salt Lake Valley have significantly changed during the past 10 years as well as during the past half century; and

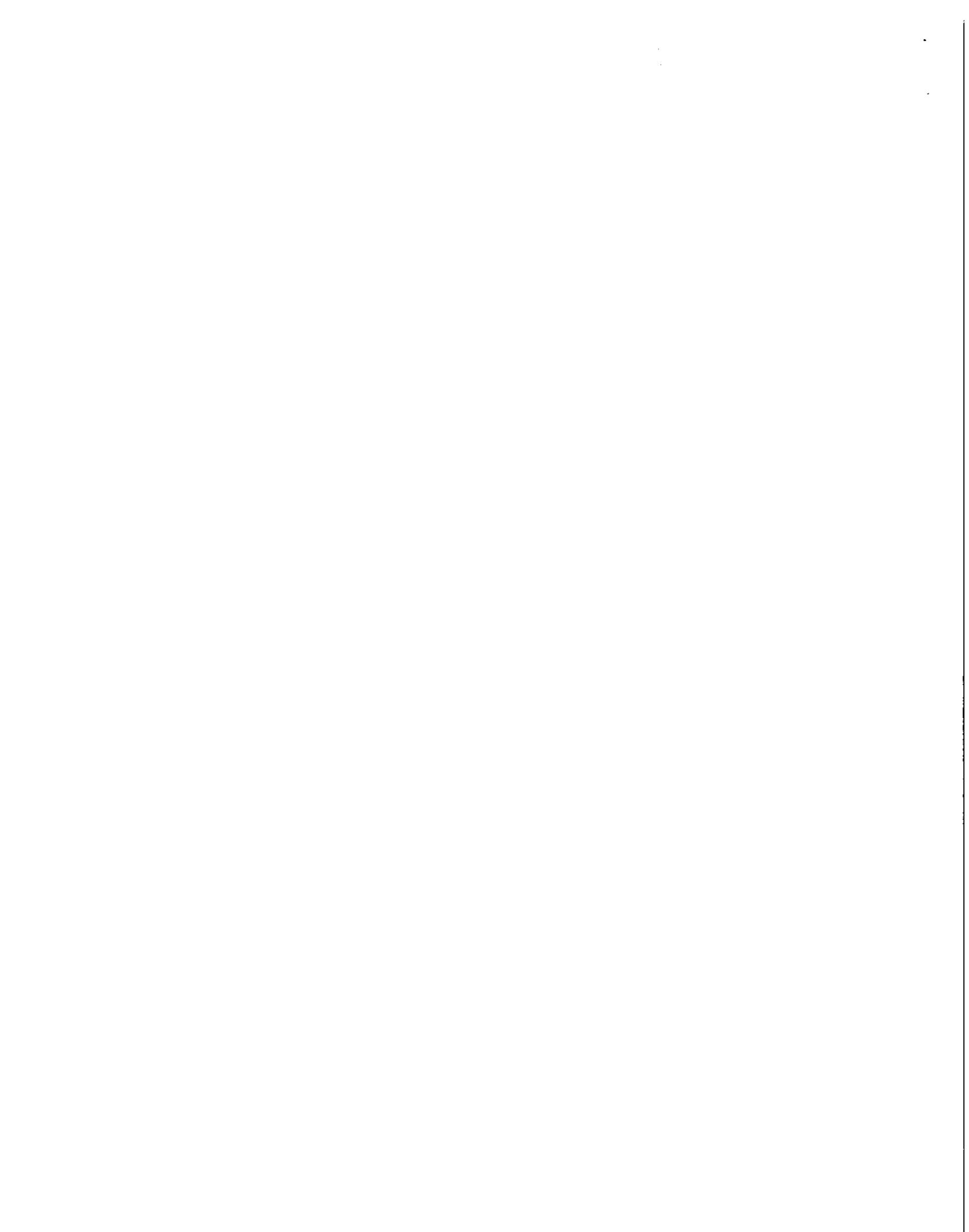
**WHEREAS**, such demographic changes include a dramatic growth and shift of population to where approximately one-half (1/2) the population of the Salt Lake valley and one-sixth (1/6) the population of the entire State of Utah resides now reside between I-15 and the Oquirrh Mountains (“Western Salt Lake Valley”); and

**WHEREAS**, the demographic changes which have occurred in the Western Salt Lake Valley will be further magnified as time progresses, and should therefore bear significant influence on the redistricting decisions of the Utah State Legislature.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN AS FOLLOWS:**

**Section 1.**     **Adoption of Redistricting Principles.** The City Council of the City of South Jordan (the “Council”) does hereby adopt the principles outlined in the attached document entitled, “Redistricting Principles” as the philosophy that should govern legislative redistricting in the State of Utah.

**Section 2.**     **Adoption by Utah State Legislature.** The Council does hereby encourage and request of the Legislature of the State of Utah:

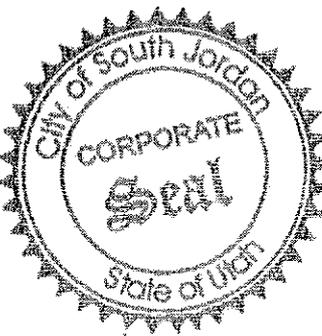


- 1) That the principles outlined in the attached document entitled, "Redistricting Principles" should underlay the philosophy of the Legislature that governs the legislative redistricting process in the State of Utah; and
- 2) That the legislative district boundaries drawn and adopted by the Legislature for the Salt Lake Valley be consistent with and reflective of said Principles.

**Section 3. Effective Date.** This resolution shall be effective immediately upon passage.

APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN, STATE OF UTAH, ON THIS 7<sup>th</sup> DAY OF June, 2011 BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Leona Winger	<u>X</u>	_____	_____	_____
Larry Short	<u>X</u>	_____	_____	_____
Kathie L. Johnson	<u>X</u>	_____	_____	_____
Brian C. Butters	<u>X</u>	_____	_____	_____
Aleta A. Taylor	<u>X</u>	_____	_____	_____



Mayor: W. Kent Money  
W. Kent Money, Mayor

ATTEST: Anna M. West  
City Recorder



## “Redistricting Principles”

The Western Growth Coalition (“Coalition”) comprised of the cities, the townships and the business community located west of I-15 in Salt Lake County (“Western Salt Lake Valley”), represents approximately one-half (1/2) the population of the entire Salt Lake valley and approximately one-sixth (1/6) the population of the State of Utah per the 2010 Census. The Coalition recommends to the Legislature that the unique dynamics of growth, land development, education, transportation, and political governance of the Western Salt Lake Valley should be reflected in the location and allocation of legislative seats in the Valley. The Coalition believes final redistricting legislation should reflect the following:

► **Natural Borders:** Natural borders should be used to define Senate and Representative Districts. The Western Salt Lake Valley presents very natural and distinct borders:

- West and East: West of I-15 to the Salt Lake County border
- North and South: U 201 on the North; Salt Lake County border on the South

► **Unique Nature of Common Interests and Challenges of the Western Salt Lake Valley:** Although there may be a commonality of issues among all cities and communities in the Salt Lake valley as a whole, there is an obvious uniqueness to the context of such issues as they impact cities and communities located in the Western Salt Lake Valley. The manner in which cities and communities located in the Western Salt Lake Valley deal with these issues historically, as well as the manner in which the Legislature has viewed such issues, are evidence of the uniqueness. Western Salt Lake Valley residents and business community interests desire the right of self-determination in addressing unique common interests and challenges. Included among such issues are the following:

- New Growth and Land Development: Land Development in the Western Salt Lake Valley is primarily “new” growth, where cities, townships, and the business community are, for the first time, defining their future.
- Unprecedented Education Demands: Increase in student populations in the Western Salt Lake Valley has been and will continue to be unprecedented in size and pace. Capital demands, operation policy, and education philosophy to address such growth can be most effectively and fairly accomplished to the benefit of children by the Legislature providing for legislative districts consistent with the natural borders of the Western Salt Lake Valley, represented by legislators from the Western Salt Lake Valley.
- New Transportation Corridors and Infrastructure Systems: Major vehicle transportation corridors and massive infrastructure systems are yet-to-be-built in many areas of the Western Salt Lake Valley. Future infrastructure system design as well as subdivision, collector, and arterial vehicle transportation philosophy in new growth areas of the Western Salt Lake Valley are being shaped by contemporary development paradigms (i.e. new urbanism, mass transportation, Envision Utah, etc.). Such paradigms had little influence on development of either the Salt Lake valley or the State of Utah throughout the prior century.

► **General Welfare of Western Salt Lake Valley Citizens Should be Priority:** Self-determination is accomplished where citizens are represented in the State Legislature by Senators and Representatives whose primary focus is the unique issues facing such citizens. Effectiveness of Senators and Representatives is diluted when they are placed in a position of choosing among blocks of voting residents whose challenges and interests are not consistent and common. Defining district boundaries which provide for self-determination of cities, townships, businesses, and residents is good public policy and promotes the independent spirit prized by the citizens of the State of Utah.



**City of  
Bluffdale**

# **WESTERN GROWTH COALITION**

**City of  
Herriman**

July 1, 2011

**City of  
Riverton**

Representative Merlynn Newbold  
10454 S 1440 W  
South Jordan, UT 84095

**City of  
Taylorsville**

Dear Representative Newbold:

The Western Growth Coalition, a group of Mayors, City Council members, Chambers of Commerce, State legislators, educators, and other stakeholders, have adopted a set of principles which the Coalition believes should guide the legislative redistricting process.

**City of  
South Jordan**

The Coalition believes the demographic changes which have occurred in the Western Salt Lake Valley, as evidenced in part by the 2010 Census, will be further magnified as time progresses, and should therefore bear significant influence on the redistricting decisions of the Utah State Legislature.

**City of  
West Jordan**

Though the challenges of redistricting are many, the Coalition is confident the efforts of the Legislature will result in legislative representation that understands the challenges of and is committed to enhancing the opportunities unique to the western Salt Lake Valley.

**City of  
West Valley**

Should you have questions or would like more information regarding these redistricting Principles, please feel free to contact me at any time.

**South Jordan  
Chamber of  
Commerce**

Sincerely,



Craig Dearing  
Chairman  
Western Growth Coalition

**Southwest  
Valley  
Chamber of  
Commerce**

cc: Senator Aaron Osmond  
Senator Daniel Thatcher  
Senator Karen Mayne  
Representative Jim Bird  
Representative Fred Cox  
Representative Ken Ivory  
Representative Johnny Anderson  
Representative Wayne Harper

**Chamber West**

**West Jordan  
Chamber of  
Commerce**

C

C

City of  
Herriman

# WESTERN GROWTH COALITION

White Paper

City of  
Riverton

City of  
South Jordan

City of  
Taylorsville

## “Redistricting Principles”

A recommendation of the Western Growth Coalition to the  
Legislature of the State of Utah

City of  
West Jordan

City of  
West Valley

Chamber West

South Jordan  
Chamber of Commerce

Southwest Valley  
Chamber of Commerce

West Jordan  
Chamber of Comr | 8000 South Redwood Road | West Jordan | Utah | 84088 | 801.569.5150 |



## “Redistricting Principles”

The Western Growth Coalition (“Coalition”) comprised of the cities, the townships and the business community located west of I-15 in Salt Lake County (“Western Salt Lake Valley”), represents approximately one-half (1/2) the population of the entire Salt Lake valley and approximately one-sixth (1/6) the population of the State of Utah per the 2010 Census. The Coalition recommends to the Legislature that the unique dynamics of growth, land development, education, transportation, and political governance of the Western Salt Lake Valley should be reflected in the location and allocation of legislative seats in the Valley. The Coalition believes final redistricting legislation should reflect the following:

► **Natural Borders:** Natural borders should be used to define Senate and Representative Districts. The Western Salt Lake Valley presents very natural and distinct borders:

- West and East: West of I-15 to the Salt Lake County border
- North and South: U 201 on the North; Salt Lake County border on the South

► **Unique Nature of Common Interests and Challenges of the Western Salt Lake Valley:** Although there may be a commonality of issues among all cities and communities in the Salt Lake valley as a whole, there is an obvious uniqueness to the context of such issues as they impact cities and communities located in the Western Salt Lake Valley. The manner in which cities and communities located in the Western Salt Lake Valley deal with these issues historically, as well as the manner in which the Legislature has viewed such issues, are evidence of the uniqueness. Western Salt Lake Valley residents and business community interests desire the right of self-determination in addressing unique common interests and challenges. Included among such issues are the following:

- New Growth and Land Development: Land Development in the Western Salt Lake Valley is primarily “new” growth, where cities, townships, and the business community are, for the first time, defining their future.
- Unprecedented Education Demands: Increase in student populations in the Western Salt Lake Valley has been and will continue to be unprecedented in size and pace. Capital demands, operation policy, and education philosophy to address such growth can be most effectively and fairly accomplished to the benefit of children by the Legislature providing for legislative districts consistent with the natural borders of the Western Salt Lake Valley, represented by legislators from the Western Salt Lake Valley.
- New Transportation Corridors and Infrastructure Systems: Major vehicle transportation corridors and massive infrastructure systems are yet-to-be-built in many areas of the Western Salt Lake Valley. Future infrastructure system design as well as subdivision, collector, and arterial vehicle transportation philosophy in new growth areas of the Western Salt Lake Valley are being shaped by contemporary development paradigms (i.e. new urbanism, mass transportation, Envision Utah, etc.). Such paradigms had little influence on development of either the Salt Lake valley or the State of Utah throughout the prior century.

► **General Welfare of Western Salt Lake Valley Citizens Should be Priority:** Self-determination is accomplished where citizens are represented in the State Legislature by Senators and Representatives whose primary focus is the unique issues facing such citizens. Effectiveness of Senators and Representatives is diluted when they are placed in a position of choosing among blocks of voting residents whose challenges and interests are not consistent and common. Defining district boundaries which provide for self-determination of cities, townships, businesses, and residents is good public policy and promotes the independent spirit prized by the citizens of the State of Utah.



## Redistricting Principles of the Jordan Coalition

The Jordan Coalition ("Coalition") is comprised of the cities, the township, and the county located west of I-15 and south of 6600 South in Salt Lake County ("Southwest Salt Lake Valley"). The Coalition recommends to the Legislature that the unique dynamics of growth, land development, education, transportation, and political governance of the Southwestern Salt Lake Valley should be reflected in the location and allocation of legislative seats in the Valley. The Coalition believes final redistricting legislation should reflect the following:

► **Natural Borders:** Natural borders should be used to define Senate and Representative Districts. The Southwestern Salt Lake Valley presents very natural and distinct borders:

- West and East: West of I-15 to the Salt Lake County border
- North and South: Salt Lake County border on the South and 6600 South on the North

► **Unique Nature of Common Interests and Challenges of the Western Salt Lake Valley:** Although there may be a commonality of issues among all cities and communities in the Salt Lake Valley as a whole, there is an obvious uniqueness to the context of such issues as they impact cities and communities located in the Southwestern Salt Lake Valley. The manner in which cities and communities located in the Southwestern Salt Lake Valley deal with these issues historically, as well as the manner in which the Legislature has viewed such issues, are evidence of the uniqueness. Southwestern Salt Lake Valley residents and business community interests desire the right of self-determination in addressing unique common interests and challenges. Included among such issues are the following:

- New Growth and Land Development: Land Development in the Southwestern Salt Lake Valley is primarily "new" growth, where cities, townships, and the business community are, for the first time, defining their future.
- Unprecedented Education Demands: Increase in student populations in the Southwestern Salt Lake Valley has been and will continue to be unprecedented in size and pace. Capital demands, operation policy, and education philosophy to address such growth can be most effectively and fairly accomplished to the benefit of children by the Legislature providing for legislative districts consistent with the natural borders of the Southwestern Salt Lake Valley, represented by legislators from the Southwestern Salt Lake Valley.
- New Transportation Corridors and Infrastructure Systems: Major vehicle transportation corridors and massive infrastructure systems are yet-to-be-built in many areas of the Southwestern Salt Lake Valley. Future infrastructure system design as well as subdivision, collector, and arterial vehicle transportation philosophy in new growth areas of the Southwestern Salt Lake Valley are being shaped by contemporary development paradigms (i.e. new urbanism, mass transportation, Envision Utah, etc.). Such paradigms had little influence on development of either the Salt Lake valley or the State of Utah throughout the prior century.

► **General Welfare of Southwestern Salt Lake Valley Citizens Should be Priority:** Self-determination is accomplished where citizens are represented in the State Legislature by Senators and Representatives whose primary focus is the unique issues facing such citizens. Effectiveness of Senators and Representatives is diluted when they are placed in a position of choosing among blocks of voting residents whose challenges and interests are not consistent and common. Defining District boundaries which provide for self-determination of cities, townships, businesses, and residents is good public policy and promotes the independent spirit prized by the citizens of the State of Utah.



# JORDAN COALITION

Bluffdale City • Copperton Township • Herriman City  
City of Riverton • South Jordan City • City of West Jordan  
Jordan School District

**A RESOLUTION OF THE JORDAN COALITION SETTING FORTH PRINCIPLES THAT SHOULD GOVERN THE PROCESS OF  
REDISTRICTING OF STATE LEGISLATIVE SEATS BY THE UTAH LEGISLATURE AND ENCOURAGING THE LEGISLATURE TO ADOPT  
AND FOLLOW THESE PRINCIPLES IN DEFINING LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS IN THE SALT LAKE VALLEY**

**WHEREAS**, the Utah State Legislature has undertaken the redistricting of State legislative districts as required by the Constitution of Utah and the Constitution of the United States; and

**WHEREAS**, although Federal and State constitutional mandates govern certain basic underlying principles in the redistricting process, the Utah State Legislature has broad discretion in the redistricting process and final outcome of the redistricting effort; and

**WHEREAS**, the demographics of the Salt Lake Valley, particularly in the west and southwest areas, have significantly changed during the past ten years, and the philosophy and reasoning upon which the current existing legislative district boundaries were created are no longer valid and will only be further magnified as time progresses.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE JORDAN COALITION THAT:**

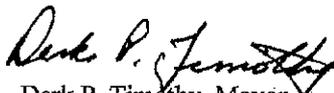
Jordan Coalition supports efforts by cities and entities in the southwest area of Salt Lake County to encourage and recommend to the Legislature of the State of Utah that the following principles in governing legislative redistricting in the State of Utah be considered:

1. Legislative district boundaries are drawn to maintain consistency for the cities and unincorporated areas within the Salt Lake Valley in regard to demographics and unique issues pertaining to education, growth and development, and transportation to best serve the needs of patrons within the Jordan School District boundaries.
2. Constituents of the southwest Salt Lake Valley would best be represented by legislators who understand the unique needs of the area by residing in southwest Salt Lake Valley.

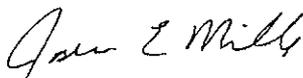
**Adoption by Utah State Legislature.** Jordan Coalition does hereby encourage and recommend to the Legislature of the State of Utah that the principles outlined in the attached document entitled, "Redistricting Principles of the Jordan Coalition" as the philosophy of the Legislature that should govern the legislative redistricting process in the State of Utah, and specifically that of the west and southwest Salt Lake County.

**Effective Date.** This resolution will be effective immediately upon passage.

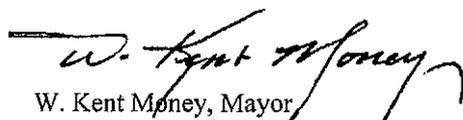
Approved and adopted by the Jordan Coalition this 15th day of June, 2011.

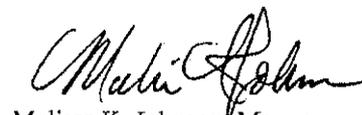
  
Derk P. Timothy, Mayor  
Bluffdale City

  
Gary C. Curtis, Chairman  
Copperton Township

  
Joshua E. Mills, Mayor  
Herriman City

  
William Applegarth, Mayor  
City of Riverton

  
W. Kent Money, Mayor  
South Jordan City

  
Melissa K. Johnson, Mayor  
City of West Jordan

  
Rick Bojak, President  
Jordan School District Board of Education



# JORDAN COALITION

Bluffdale City • Copperton Township • Herriman City  
City of Riverton • South Jordan City • City of West Jordan  
Jordan School District

## A RESOLUTION OF THE JORDAN COALITION SETTING FORTH PRINCIPLES THAT SHOULD GOVERN THE PROCESS OF REDISTRICTING OF STATE LEGISLATIVE SEATS BY THE UTAH LEGISLATURE AND ENCOURAGING THE LEGISLATURE TO ADOPT AND FOLLOW THESE PRINCIPLES IN DEFINING LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS IN THE SALT LAKE VALLEY

**WHEREAS**, the Utah State Legislature has undertaken the redistricting of State legislative districts as required by the Constitution of Utah and the Constitution of the United States; and

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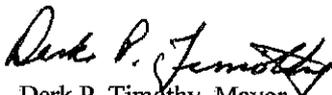
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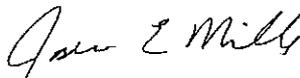
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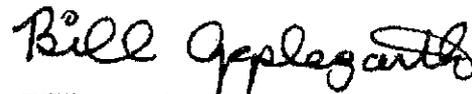
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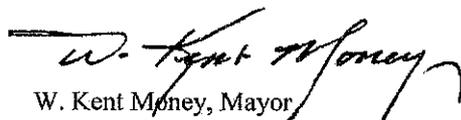
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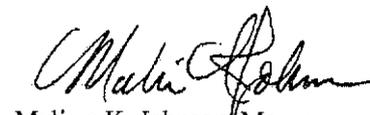
  
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W. Kent Money, Mayor  
South Jordan City

  
Melissa K. Johnson, Mayor  
City of West Jordan

  
Rick Bojak, President  
Jordan School District Board of Education

## Redistricting Principles of the Jordan Coalition

The Jordan Coalition ("Coalition") is comprised of the cities, the township, and the county located west of I-15 and south of 6600 South in Salt Lake County ("Southwest Salt Lake Valley"). The Coalition recommends to the Legislature that the unique dynamics of growth, land development, education, transportation, and political governance of the Southwestern Salt Lake Valley should be reflected in the location and allocation of legislative seats in the Valley. The Coalition believes final redistricting legislation should reflect the following:

► **Natural Borders:** Natural borders should be used to define Senate and Representative Districts. The Southwestern Salt Lake Valley presents very natural and distinct borders:

- West and East: West of I-15 to the Salt Lake County border
- North and South: Salt Lake County border on the South and 6600 South on the North

► **Unique Nature of Common Interests and Challenges of the Western Salt Lake Valley:** Although there may be a commonality of issues among all cities and communities in the Salt Lake Valley as a whole, there is an obvious uniqueness to the context of such issues as they impact cities and communities located in the Southwestern Salt Lake Valley. The manner in which cities and communities located in the Southwestern Salt Lake Valley deal with these issues historically, as well as the manner in which the Legislature has viewed such issues, are evidence of the uniqueness. Southwestern Salt Lake Valley residents and business community interests desire the right of self-determination in addressing unique common interests and challenges. Included among such issues are the following:

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