

**GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA FOR 2002
KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING**

**Adopted by the House Select Committee on Redistricting April 25, 2001
Adopted by the Senate Committee on Reapportionment April 26, 2001**

Legislative Redistricting

1. The basis for legislative redistricting is the 2000 U.S. Decennial Census as recalculated by the Kansas Secretary of State pursuant to Article 10, Section 1 of the *Constitution of the State of Kansas* and KSA 11-301 *et seq.*
2. Districts should be numerically as equal in population as practical within the limitations of Census geography and application of guidelines set out below. Deviations should not exceed plus or minus 5 percent of the ideal population of 21,378 for each House district and 66,806 for each Senate district, except in unusual circumstances. (The range of deviation for House districts could be plus or minus 1,069 persons, for districts that could range in population from 20,309 to 22,447. The overall deviation for House districts could be 2,138 persons. The range of deviation for Senate districts could be plus or minus 3,340 persons, for districts that could range in population from 63,466 to 70,147. The overall deviation for Senate districts could be 6,681 persons.)
3. Redistricting plans will have neither the purpose nor the effect of diluting minority voting strength.
4. Subject to the requirement of guideline No. 2:
 - a. The “building blocks” to be used for drawing district boundaries shall be voting districts (VTDs) as described on official 2000 Redistricting U.S. Census maps.
 - b. Districts should be as compact as possible and contiguous.
 - c. The integrity and priority of existing political subdivisions should be preserved to the extent possible.
 - d. There should be recognition of similarities of interest. Social, cultural, racial, ethnic, and economic interests common to the population of the area, which are probable subjects of legislation (generally termed “communities of interest”), should be considered. While some communities of interest lend themselves more readily than others to being embodied in legislative districts, the Committee will attempt to accommodate interests articulated by residents.
 - e. Contests between incumbent members of the Legislature or the State Board of Education will be avoided whenever possible.
 - f. Districts should be easily identifiable and understandable by voters.

Congressional Redistricting

1. The basis for congressional redistricting is the 2000 U.S. Decennial Census as published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The “building blocks” to be used for drawing district boundaries shall be Kansas counties and voting districts (VTDs) as their population is reported in the 2000 U.S. Decennial Census.
2. Districts are to be as nearly equal to 672,105 population as practicable.
3. Redistricting plans will have neither the purpose nor the effect of diluting minority voting strength.
4. Districts should attempt to recognize “community of interests” when that can be done in compliance with the requirement of guideline No. 2.
 - a. Social, cultural, racial, ethnic, and economic interests common to the population of the area, which are probable subjects of legislation (generally termed “communities of interest”), should be considered.
 - b. If possible, preserving the core of the existing districts should be undertaken when considering the “community of interests” in establishing districts.
 - c. Whole counties should be in the same congressional district to the extent possible while achieving population equality among districts. County lines are meaningful in Kansas and Kansas counties have historically been significant political units. Many officials are elected on a countywide basis, and political parties have been organized in county units. Election of the Kansas members of Congress is a political process requiring political organizations which in Kansas are developed in county units. To a considerable degree most counties in Kansas are economic, social, and cultural units, or parts of a larger socioeconomic unit. These interests common to the population of the area, generally termed “community of interests” should be considered during the creation of congressional districts.
5. Districts should be as compact as possible and contiguous, subject to the requirement of guideline No. 2.