

Redistricting is not something that we have discretion on. The Constitution requires the legislature to do this every 10 years. Only when the legislature is unable to agree do the courts step in. When we pass these maps, it will be the first time in nearly 30 years that the Legislature has met its obligation.

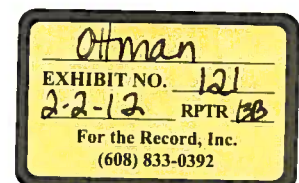
Many of you weren't here 10 years ago and most of the Assembly was not here 10 years ago. But because the courts drew a fair map after the last census, we're here today in the majority in both houses. The maps we pass will determine who's here 10 years from now.

Today we're going to walk through the proposed maps and talk about how we got there. We have an opportunity and an obligation to draw these maps that Republicans haven't had in decades.

There are 3 primary principles that go into the drawing of every map.

- Equal population
- Compact and contiguous districts
- Sensitivity to minority concerns.

The process is never pain-free, no matter who draws the maps. There are always tradeoffs as you make decisions when drawing a map. The constitution and the statues lay out the principals we have to follow. What we've come up with is a fair map that meets all these criteria and which we are confident will stand up to any legal scrutiny.



- Three principles
- Disenfranchisement
- Over/Under population map
- Start in Milwaukee
- Hispanic districts

Notes

59 split municipalities

Overall deviation of 0.76 (0.37 to -0.39) in Asm. 0.62 (0.27 to -0.35) in Sen

1. Currently, the urban areas of Racine and Kenosha are paired in 2 senate districts with the more rural parts of each county. This maps pairs the two urban areas in one senate district, and the more rural parts of each county together in another senate district. This results in 2 districts which each share more in common throughout the senate seat.