PROCLAMATION OF REDISTRICTING
April 5, 2012

WHEREAS, on February 3, 2012, the Superior Court for the Second Judicial District at Fairbanks ruled that House Districts 1 and 2, 37 and 38 of the Alaska Redistricting Board's ("Board") Proclamation Plan of June 13, 2011 are unconstitutional and that the Board's VRA defense did not excuse the constitutional violations in House Districts 37 and 38; and

WHEREAS, the Board did not appeal the Superior Court's ruling that House Districts 1 and 2 violated the compactness requirements of the Alaska Constitution thereby requiring that those districts be withdrawn; and

WHEREAS, on March 14, 2012, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that (1) the language in footnote 22 in *Hickel v. Southeast Conference,* 846 P.2d 38 (Alaska 1993) created a mandatory process with defined procedural steps that must be followed by the Board in the creation of a redistricting plan (the "*Hickel* Process"); (2) since the Board did not follow the *Hickel* Process, the Board could not meaningfully demonstrate, nor could the Court reliably decide whether departure from strict adherence to the requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution in the configuration of Proclamation House Districts 37 and 38 was necessitated by compliance with Sec. 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act ("VRA"); and (3) the Proclamation Plan must be remanded to the Board to formulate a plan following the *Hickel* Process; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Supreme Court also ruled that the Superior Court used an incorrect legal standard regarding anti-dilution rule claims as well as its unjustifiable rationale for concluding that House Districts 37 and 38 were not necessary under the VRA; and

WHEREAS, the Board met in public sessions between March 26, 2012 and March 31, 2012, to formulate a new plan of redistricting following the mandated *Hickel* Process resulting in the adoption of its Amended Proclamation Plan in concept on March 31, 2012; and

WHEREAS, the *Hickel* Process required the Board to: (1) design a plan that complies with the requirements of the Alaska Constitution (i.e., develop a "*Hickel* Plan"); (2) measure that plan against the requirements of the VRA to determine whether it complies with the VRA; and if it does not, (3) adopt a final plan that deviates from the requirements of the Alaska Constitution to the least degree reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the VRA; and

WHEREAS, the Board made findings on the record, all of which were unanimous as to its compliance with each step of the *Hickel* Process prior to adoption in concept of its Amended Proclamation Plan; and

WHEREAS, in a public session on April 5, 2012, attended telephonically by Board Members McConnochie, Brodie and Holm, and in person by Board Chair Torgerson and Board Member Greene, the Board unanimously voted to adopt its "Written Findings in Support of Alaska Redistricting Board's Amended Proclamation Plan" ("Findings") and to use those findings as its Report to accompany this Proclamation of Redistricting; and

WHEREAS, in a public session on April 5, 2012, attended telephonically by Board Members McConnochie, Brodie and Holm, and in person by Board Chair Torgerson and Board Member Greene, the Board unanimously voted to adopt its Amended Proclamation Plan.

NOW THEREFORE, I JOHN TORGERSON, HERBY DO PROCLAIM ON BEHALF OF THE ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD:

First, the Board's Amended Proclamation Plan complies in all respects with the Alaska Supreme Court's order of March 14, 2012, as well as those portions of the Superior Court's February 3, 2012, Memorandum Decision regarding House Districts 1 and 2;

Second, as set forth in its Findings and the Board record, the Board followed the *Hickel* process in the creation of its Amended Proclamation Plan;

Third, as set forth in its Findings and the Board record, following the *Hickel* process the Board determined that (1) its *Hickel* Plan, which complied in all respects with the Alaska Constitution, was retrogressive and did not comply with the requirements of the federal Voting Rights Act ("VRA") (2) because it was impossible to strictly adhere to the requirements of the Alaska Constitution and comply with the requirements of the VRA it was necessary for the Board to relax the requirements of the Alaska Constitution as set forth in the Board record and its Findings; (3) the Board's Amended Proclamation Plan departs from strict adherence to the Alaska Constitutional requirements of Article VI, Sec. 6 to the least degree reasonably necessary in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of the VRA.; and (4) of all the plans considered by the Board, including the five third party plans the Amended Proclamation Plan does the least harm to the Alaska Constitution;

Fourth, the Board's truncation determination and assignment of senate terms shall be as set forth in paragraph 44 of the Board's Findings which are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein; and

Five, that the metes and bounds written description of boundaries through coastal waters, rivers and lakes shall prevail in case of conflict between the maps and the electronic shape files of the Amended Proclamation Plan.

ADOPTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD THIS 5TH DAY OF APRIL, 2012, AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.

JOHN TORGERSON
CHAIR - ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD

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WRITTEN FINDINGS IN SUPPORT OF ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD'S AMENDED PROCLAMATION PLAN

WHEREAS, on March 14, 2012, the Alaska Supreme Court issued an order requiring that the Alaska Redistricting Board's ("Board") Proclamation Plan be remanded to the Board in order for the Board to follow the process for developing a redistricting plan outlined in footnote 22 of *Hickel v. Southeast Conference,* 846 P.2d 38 (Alaska 1993) ("*Hickel* Process"); and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Supreme Court determined because the Board did not follow the *Hickel* Process, the Court was unable to determine whether departure from strict adherence to the requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution in the configuration of Proclamation House Districts 37 and 38 was reasonably necessary in order to comply with Sec. 5 of the federal Voting Rights Act ("VRA"); and

WHEREAS, the *Hickel* Process requires the Board to: (1) design a plan that complies with the requirements of the Alaska Constitution (i.e., develop a "*Hickel* Plan"); (2) measure that plan against the requirements of the VRA to determine whether it complies with the VRA; and if it does not, (3) adopt a final plan that deviates from the requirements of the Alaska Constitution "to the least degree reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the Voting Rights Act ;" and

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court recommended that the Board make appropriate findings "in furtherance of the *Hickel* [P]rocess"; and

WHEREAS, the Board reconvened on March 26, 2012, and met every day thereafter through March 31, 2012, to develop a new plan of redistricting following the mandated *Hickel* Process resulting in the adoption of its Amended Proclamation Plan in concept on March 31, 2012; and

WHEREAS, the Board made findings on the record as to its compliance with each step of the *Hickel* Process prior to adoption in concept of its Amended Proclamation Plan as supported by the Board record; and

WHEREAS, the Board requested its counsel to review the Board record and create formal written findings outlining and summarizing the findings made by the Board in order to provide a clear and concise record in support of its Amended Proclamation Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, AS SET FORTH IN AND SUPPORTED BY THE BOARD RECORD, THE ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD HEREBY MAKES THE FOLLOWING WRITTEN FINDINGS IN SUPPORT OF ITS AMENDED PROCLAMATION PLAN:

ADOPTION OF THE *HICKEL* PLAN

1. As a starting point for complying with the *Hickel* Process, Board staff was tasked with designing several "*Hickel* Plans" for consideration by the Board.

2. In creating these plans, Board staff was instructed to create a "*Hickel* Template" as the basis for drafting the various options. The *Hickel* Template does not change those election districts from the Proclamation Plan that: (1) were constructed to comply Alaska constitutional redistricting requirements without reference to the VRA; and (2) were either not subject to, or directly or indirectly, affected by any successful legal challenge. Statewide and regional maps of the *Hickel* Template were posted on the Board's website and are part of the Board record.

3. Under the *Hickel* Template, there were four undrawn election districts in rural Alaska that needed to be created. Based on the census data, Board staff determined that to create four "ideal" election districts, requires a population of 71,020 (17,755 x 4).

a. To draw these districts at deviations of -5.0% requires a population of 67,468.

b. The undrawn areas had a population of 62,240 or enough population for approximately 3.5 House Districts.

c. Thus, in order to comply with the equal population requirements of art. VI, sec. 6, substantial population needed to be added from some urban area of the state to at least one rural district. The requirement of adding urban population to a rural district is, as noted by both the trial court and the Supreme Court, not a matter of "if" but only a matter of "where" and has nothing to do with the requirements of the VRA.

4. In order to resolve the rural population shortfall, staff was instructed to attempt to design *Hickel* Plans that took population out of the four urban areas of the state: Fairbanks, the Mat-Su Borough, Anchorage, and Kenai.

5. On March 26, 2012, the Board reviewed, considered and discussed on the record three *Hickel* Plans created by Board staff referred to as "*Hickel* 001," "*Hickel* 002" and "*Hickel* 003." These plans solved the rural population shortfall by taking population out of Fairbanks, Mat-Su, and Anchorage, respectively. Another plan, "*Hickel* 004", which took urban population from Kenai, was presented to the Board on March 27, 2012. Copies of all four *Hickel* Plans were posted on the Board's website and are part of the Board record.

6. After discussion, the Board instructed its counsel to review the proposed *Hickel* Plans for compliance with the Alaska Constitution.

7. On March 27, 2012, counsel for the Board provided the Board with a written memorandum setting forth his analysis of the four proposed *Hickel* Plans. A copy of this memorandum was posted on the Board's website and is part of the Board record. Board counsel also explained his analysis on the record and answered questions from Board members.

a. Board counsel's analysis determined that the *Hickel* 001 plan complied with the requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution.

b. Board counsel's analysis determined that each of the other three *Hickel* Plans did not comply with the requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution for the reasons set forth in Board counsel's memorandum and as explained on the record.

8. After discussion and deliberation, the Board unanimously adopted by a 5-0 vote the "*Hickel* 001" plan as its "*Hickel* Plan" for purposes of the *Hickel* Process.

9. The Board's *Hickel* Plan complies with the requirements of the Alaska Constitution. All forty (40) of the House districts are contiguous, relatively compact and, as nearly as practicable, socio-economically integrated. The Plan has an overall deviation of 8.93% which is within the equal population requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution. Each of the Senate districts is composed of two contiguous House districts.

HICKEL PLAN'S COMPLIANCE WITH THE VRA

10. As required by the *Hickel* Process, the Board's *Hickel* Plan and accompanying demographic data was provided to the Board's VRA expert, Dr. Lisa Handley, to determine whether it complied with the requirements of the VRA and, therefore, was likely to be precleared by the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ").

11. On March 28, 2012, Dr. Handley provided the Board with a memorandum outlining her VRA analysis of the *Hickel* Plan. A copy of Dr. Handley's memorandum was posted on the Board's website and is part of the Board record.

12. In Dr. Handley's expert opinion, the Board's *Hickel* Plan is retrogressive and therefore would therefore be denied preclearance by the DOJ.

a. The Benchmark Plan against which the *Hickel* Plan must be measured for purposes of retrogression contains five "ability to elect" (or effective) House

district and three "ability to elect" (or effective) Senate districts. This is true whether the appropriate benchmark is the Proclamation Plan or the 2002 Redistricting Plan.

b. The *Hickel* Plan is retrogressive because it contains at least one less "ability to elect" (or effective) House district and one less "ability to elect" (or effective) Senate district than the Benchmark Plan.

c. Because plans exist, including the Proclamation Plan, that are not retrogressive, there is no unavoidable retrogression.

13. Dr. Handley appeared telephonically at the Board meeting of March 28, 2012, to explain her analysis and answer questions from the Board. During her appearance, Dr. Handley reiterated the conclusion set forth in her memorandum that the Board's *Hickel* Plan is retrogressive, does not comply with Sec. 5 of the VRA, and thus would solicit an objection by the DOJ.

14. The Board's legal counsel also advised the Board that based on his understanding of the requirements of the VRA and Dr. Handley's analysis, it was his opinion the Board's *Hickel* Plan is retrogressive and therefore would not be precleared by DOJ.

15. The Board's *Hickel* Plan does not comply with requirements of Sec. 5 of the VRA because it contains at least one less "ability to elect" House district and one less "ability to elect" Senate district than the Benchmark. Accordingly, the Board's *Hickel* Plan is retrogressive and would not be precleared by the DOJ.

ADOPTION OF AN AMENDED PROCLAMATION PLAN

16. Because the Board's *Hickel* Plan is retrogressive and does not comply with the requirements of the VRA, it is impossible for the Board to construct a redistricting plan that strictly complies with both the Alaska Constitution and the VRA.

17. Because the federal VRA has legal priority over the Alaska Constitution, under the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution, the Board is required to depart from strict adherence to the requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution in order to create a non-retrogressive redistricting plan that complies with the VRA.

18. In creating its new redistricting plan, the Board followed the requirement of the Alaska Supreme Court's Order that its new plan must deviate from the requirements of the Alaska Constitution "to the least degree reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the VRA."

19. In order to construct a non-retrogressive redistricting plan, the Board was required to create one additional "ability to elect" (or effective) House district and one additional "ability to elect" (or effective) Senate district.

a. In order to create a fifth effective House district, HD-37 in the *Hickel* Plan must be substantially reconfigured and the two districts with over 80% Alaska Native Voting Age Population ("NVAP") – HD-39 with 84.22% NVAP and HD-38 with 82.65% NVAP – must be unpacked and the NVAP spread out in order to allow for the creation of a fifth effective House district.

b. In order to create a third effective Senate district, it is necessary to determine a way to combine an effective Alaska Native House district with a non-Alaska Native district that still produces a Senate district with high enough NVAP to be effective. This requires at least one Alaska Native effective House district maintain a high concentration of NVAP so it may be paired with a House district with a relatively low NVAP.

20. On March 28, 2012, the Board broke into two work groups to attempt to construct a plan that met the VRA requirements while departing from state constitutional requirements to the least degree reasonably necessary. Board staff also worked on configuring an appropriate plan.

a. The work sessions were conducted publically in the Board's conference room, but were not on the record. Members of the public were not allowed to participate in the drawing process, but were allowed to speak to individual board members if they so desired.

b. Because the trial court held that the pairing of Alaska Native preferred candidates of choice did not justify departing from strict adherence to the Alaska constitutional requirements of compactness and contiguity, the Board determined, while constructing plans at this juncture, it would focus on plans that did not split the Aleutian Chain.

21. After considerable effort, neither of the Board work groups, nor Board staff, were able to construct a plan that contained a third effective senate seat, kept the Aleutian Chain together and did not pair any Alaska Native incumbents. Board members and staff explained their work product and efforts on the record.

22. Although the Board did not reopen the public hearing process, it did accept, review, and analyze every plan submitted by third-party groups. The Board received five statewide third-party plans: one from AFFR, one from the RIGHTS Coalition and three

from the Calista Corporation. All third-party plans were posted on the Board website and are part of the Board record.

23. On March 29, 2012, the Board instructed Board counsel to work with Board staff to analyze the third-party plans for compliance with the *Hickel* Process, the VRA, as well as the Alaska Constitution.

24. Board counsel and staff performed this review and reported the results of their analysis to the Board on the record on March 29, 2012. The results of this analysis are summarized below.

a. AFFR Plan

i. *Compliance with Hickel Process*: The AFFR Plan does not comply with the *Hickel* Process. AFFR provided no *Hickel* Plan and did not use the Board's *Hickel* Plan as the starting point for drafting its plan. AFFR's claim that its final plan is its own *Hickel* Plan because it is constitutional without reference to the VRA, while at the same time satisfying the requirements of the VRA, is meritless; its plan not only has a number of election districts that appear to violate the requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution, but it also does not comply with the VRA.

ii. *VRA Compliance*: AFFR's Plan is likely retrogressive and would not be precleared by the DOJ because it contains only two "ability to elect" Senate districts, rather than the necessary three. Moreover, there is serious question regarding whether two of its House districts, HD-34 and HD-38, would be considered effective as the NVAP for those House districts are too low. The plan also contains two pairings of Alaska Native preferred incumbents.

iii. *Compliance with State Constitution*: AFFR's plan deviates from Alaska constitutional requirement in at least three, and potentially six, different areas as explained on the record by Board counsel and staff. It, therefore, substantially deviates from the requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution.

b. RIGHTS Coalition Plan

i. *Compliance with Hickel Process*: The RIGHTS Coalition Plan does not comply with the *Hickel* Process as it provided no *Hickel* Plan and did not use the Board's *Hickel* Plan as the starting point for drafting its plan. The RIGHTS Coalition's assertion that its plan is its own *Hickel* Plan because it is constitutional without reference to the VRA, while at the same time satisfying the requirements of the VRA, is meritless as its plan has a number of election districts that violate the requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution.

ii. *VRA Compliance*: The RIGHTS Coalition Plan appears by the numbers to meet the VRA requirements (and it claims a VRA expert has opined that the plan is not retrogressive) although two Senate districts are at the bare minimum NVAP requirements - Senate R at 42.33% NVAP (0.53% over minimum) and Senate S 42.38% NVAP (0.58% over minimum). The plan also contains two pairings of Alaska Native preferred incumbents.

iii. *Compliance with State Constitution*: The RIGHTS Coalition Plan deviates from Alaska constitutional requirements in numerous respects, none of which the RIGHTS Coalition asserts are necessitated by a need to comply with the VRA. The RIGHTS Coalition Plan deviates from Alaska constitutional requirements in at least six and potentially nine different areas as explained on the record by Board counsel and staff. It, therefore, substantially deviates from the requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution.

c. <u>Calista 3/29 Ver. 1 Plan</u>

i. *Compliance with Hickel Process*: Calista used the Board's *Hickel* Plan as its starting point baseline plan and thus complies with the first step of the Hickel Process.

ii. *VRA Compliance*: The Calista Ver. 1 Plan appears by the numbers to meet the VRA requirements, although one of its Senate seats, SD-R, has a NVAP of only 41.81%, which is the bare minimum NVAP requirement.

iii. *Compliance with State Constitution*: The Calista Ver. 1 Plan deviates from Alaska constitutional requirements in at least four and potentially five different areas, as explained on the record by Board counsel. It, therefore, substantially deviates from the requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution.

d. Calista 3/29 Ver. 2 Plan

i. *Compliance with Hickel Process*: Calista used the Board's *Hickel* Plan as its starting point baseline plan and thus complies with the first step of the *Hickel* Process.

ii. *VRA Compliance*: The Calista Ver. 2 Plan appears by the numbers to meet the VRA requirements, although one of its Senate seats, SD-R, has a NVAP of only 41.77%, which is slightly below the statewide minimum NVAP requirement.

iii. *Compliance with State Constitution*: The Calista Ver. 2 Plan deviates from Alaska constitutional requirements in at least three and potentially four different areas, including splitting the Aleutian Chain as explained on the record by Board counsel and staff. The plan therefore substantially deviates from the requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution.

e. Calista VRA Mod. Hickel 01 Plan

i. *Compliance with Hickel Process*: Calista used the Board's *Hickel* Plan as its starting point baseline plan and thus complies with the first step of the Hickel Process.

ii. *VRA Compliance*: The Calista VRA Mod. *Hickel* 01 Plan is likely retrogressive and thus would not be precleared by the DOJ because it contains only two "ability to elect" Senate districts, rather than the necessary three. Moreover, there is some question, given its configuration whether HD-36 contains sufficient NVAP to be effective.

iii. *Compliance with State Constitution*: The Calista VRA Mod. Hickel 01 Plan deviates from Alaska constitutional requirements in at least three different areas, as explained on the record by Board staff and counsel. Departure from strict compliance with the requirements of the Alaska Constitution appear to be close to the "least amount reasonably necessary" requirement; however, the Plan does not comply with the VRA.

25. None of the third-party plans meet all the necessary legal requirements. Each of them contained one or more of the following fatal flaws: (1) it did not comply with the *Hickel* Process; (2) it did not comply with the VRA; or (3) it had unnecessary deviations from the Alaska constitutional requirements. Several failed in multiple areas.

26. On March 30, 2012, the Board considered several other options that took ideas from some of the third-party proposals. This included looking at whether a third effective Senate seat could be created by one of the following: (a) pairing a Bethel House district with a Mat-Su House district; (b) a plan that had a Bethel and Anchorage Senate pairing; and (c) a plan with a new variation of a Bethel-Kodiak Senate pairing that placed the city of Bethel in the Aleutian Chain district and avoided any Alaska Native preferred incumbent pairings.

a. Bethel-Mat-Su Plan: Based on proposals from AFFR and the RIGHTS Coalition, Board staff attempted to construct a plan that created a third effective Senate seat via a Bethel-Mat Su pairing. As explained on the record, this effort was eventually abandoned because of two problems. First, the Mat-Su district most appropriate for pairing with a Bethel district contains an incumbent Senator. Second, and most importantly, the NVAP in such a district pairing could not be brought any higher than approximately 42%, which, given the Alaska Native out-migration and the high growth rate in the Mat-Su, created serious concerns whether such a Senate district would be effective.

b. Bethel-Anchorage Plan: This plan used a Bethel-Anchorage pairing to create a third effective Senate seat. A copy of this plan was posted on the Board's website and is part of the Board record. As explained on the record by Board staff, this plan paired the Bethel district across Cook Inlet to the midtown Anchorage district, which borders Cook Inlet and has no incumbent senator. This created a Senate seat with an NVAP of 43.05%, which by the numbers appears to be effective. HD-37 was then paired with HD-38 via Nunivak Island. This plan appears to meet the requirements of the VRA while accomplishing the Board's goal of creating a plan that does not split the Aleutian Chain and does not pair any Alaska Native preferred incumbents.

c. Bethel-to-Chain Plan: This plan (labeled 3/30 #1 in the record) took a new twist on attempting to create a third effective Senate district through a Kodiak-Bethel pairing. A copy of this plan was posted on the Board website and is part of the Board record. The Plan placed the City of Bethel in the Aleutian district (HD-37) and the balance of the Bethel census area in a district includes areas of interior southwest Alaska from Tyonek to King Salmon (HD-36). This configuration allowed HD-36 (with an NVAP of 81.01%) to be paired with Kodiak (with an NVAP of 17.55%) to create SD-R with an NVAP of 47.76%. As in the Bethel-Anchorage plan, HD-37 is paired with HD-38 via Nunivak Island.

27. After consideration and discussion of the Bethel-Anchorage and Bethel-to-Chain Plans, the Board instructed staff to provide Dr. Handley with the necessary information to review both plans for compliance with the VRA.

28. As explained on the record, Dr. Handley performed her review of the two plans. She advised Board counsel and the Board's executive director, Taylor Bickford, that in her opinion, the Senate pairings in both plans complied with VRA requirements. However, she had concerns (based on recompiled election results) that the NVAP in HD-37 might bring an objection from DOJ. Of the two plans, the Bethel-to-Chain HD-37 has fewer VRA issues than the Anchorage-Bethel Plan.

29. The Board instructed staff to make the necessary adjustments to raise the NVAP in HD-37, provide the new plan and demographic information to Dr. Handley, and report back to the Board. Board counsel was also asked to perform a legal analysis of the two plans for Alaska constitutional compliance.

30. On March 31, 2012, Board staff presented its Modified Bethel-to-Chain Plan to the Board. As explained on the record, this plan raised the NVAP in HD-37 to above the NVAP 42% target without requiring any deviations from Alaska constitutional requirements.

31. As explained on the record by Board counsel and staff, the Modified Bethel-to-Chain Plan and demographic data was provided to Dr. Handley who reviewed it and provided the Board with an email setting forth her analysis. Dr. Handley's email is part of the Board record.

a. In Dr. Handley's expert opinion, all of the Alaska Native Districts meet the NVAP target percentage and based on recompiled election results would appear to perform. Thus preclearance, while not ensured, is possible.

b. Dr. Handley's comments to Board counsel and staff regarding her analysis were also discussed on the record.

32. Board counsel reviewed the Bethel-Anchorage and Modified Bethel-to-Chain plans and informed the Board of that analysis.

a. As explained on the record, Board counsel found that between the two plans, the Modified Bethel-to-Chain Plan deviated least from strict adherence to requirements of the Alaska Constitution; deviation from the requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 is with only two House districts, HD-39 and HD-38.

b. Board counsel advised the Board that while SD-S was contiguous by water via Nunivak Island, the absolute contiguity of land masses is impossible in Alaska, considering her numerous archipelagos and islands. The Alaska Supreme Court has specifically held that a contiguous district may contain some amount of open sea.

c. Thus, the fact that the art. VI, sec. 6 contiguity requirement for Senate districts is more flexible than for House districts, requiring only that they be "composed as near as practicable of two contiguous House Districts" that Senate district S was within acceptable constitutional limits. To the extent it might be considered otherwise, the configuration would be reasonably necessary in order to ensure compliance with the VRA and did less harm to the contiguity requirement than splitting the Aleutian Chain and paring it with Bethel in a House district as done in the Proclamation Plan.

33. Based on the Board record and advice of counsel, the Board adopted the Modified Bethel-to-Chain Plan in concept as its Amended Proclamation Plan by a unanimous vote, it is the plan that complies with the *Hickel* Process, meets the requirements of the VRA and deviates from the requirements of the Alaska Constitution to the least degree reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the VRA.

34. Staff was instructed to make any necessary technical corrections, produce maps, written metes and bounds descriptions of the districts and any other necessary documents in preparation for the Board's formal adoption of its Amended Proclamation Plan. Board counsel was instructed to prepare a written document summarizing the Board's findings made on the record.

35. As set forth in the Board record, the Amended Proclamation Plan complies with all of the requirements set forth in the Alaska Supreme Court's Order of March 14, 2012, as well as the trial Memorandum Decision and Order of February 3, 2012.

36. As explained in, and found by the Board on the record, the Amended Proclamation Plan fixes the compactness problems in House District 1 and 2 found to exist by the trial court. Rectifying the compactness problems had ripple effects that required some reconfiguration of all five of the House districts within the Fairbanks North Star Borough ("FNSB"). The reconfiguration of these districts results in five districts wholly within the FNSB that all meet compactness standards of art. VI, sec. 6 of the Alaska Constitution.

37. The trial court held the Board had legitimate non-discriminatory reasons for splitting the excess population of the FNSB, a ruling which was not overturned by the Supreme Court's Order. However, as part of its reconfiguration of the FNSB House districts, the Board determined that it is in the public interest to avoid any further

potential litigation over the proportionality claim regarding splitting the excess population of the FNSB into two different House seats.

a. Accordingly, the Amended Proclamation Plan splits the excess population of the FNSB only once by adding 5,756 FNSB residents into HD-38 in order to solve the rural population shortfall and comply with the equal population requirements of the federal and state constitutions.

b. The remaining excess FNSB population, which in the Proclamation Plan was placed into HD-6 (the Richardson Highway district), was added back into districts wholly within the FNSB. The population was spread out as evenly as practicable among the five House districts. While this resulted in slightly higher deviations in the FNSB districts, the deviation range among those districts is only 0.60%.

c. The Board's actions effectively moot any proportionality issues as the excess population of the FNSB is split only once.

38. The Alaska Supreme Court found that the legal standard used by the trial court for evaluating proportionality claims was erroneous. Accordingly, the trial court did not consider the merits of the Plaintiffs' city of Fairbanks Senate pairing proportionality claim. Thus, this issue remains an open question.

a. While the Board believes its legal position is correct and that the residents of the city of Fairbanks do not constitute a politically salient class separate from their status as residents of the FNSB, and that the evidence in the record is undisputed that there was no intent by the Board to discriminate against the residents of the city of Fairbanks, the Board finds that it is in the public's interest to avoid further litigation over this issue.

b. Accordingly, in the Board's Amended Proclamation Plan, the city of Fairbank's House districts are paired together to form SD-B. Thus, the residents of the city of Fairbanks constitute 85.88% of the population of that Senate district.

39. As previously discussed above, the Board's *Hickel* Plan does not meet the requirements of the VRA and it is impossible to retain strict adherence to the Alaska Constitution and meet the requirements of the VRA. Accordingly, the Board's Amended Proclamation Plan departs from strict adherence with the Alaska Constitution to the least degree reasonable necessary to ensure compliance with the VRA in the following respects:

a. HD-39: In order to create a fifth effective House district required by the VRA, the Board had to relax the compactness and SEI requirements of the Alaska Constitution in its configuration of HD-39. In configuring HD-39 the Board departed from Alaska constitutional requirements to the least degree reasonably necessary in order to ensure compliance with the VRA.

b. HD-38: In order to create a fifth effective House district required by the VRA, the Board was required to relax the SEI requirements of the Alaska Constitution in its configuration of HD-38. In configuring HD-38 the Board departed from Alaska constitutional requirements to the least degree reasonably necessary in order to ensure compliance with the VRA.

c. SD-S: While the Board finds that Senate district S meets the "as nearly as practicable" contiguity requirement of the Alaska Constitution, to the extent a court may disagree with the Board's conclusion, the Board's further finds that it was required to relax the "as nearly as practicable" contiguity requirement in its configuration of SD-S to the least degree reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the VRA. To the extent there may considered a departure from strict adherence to the Alaska Constitution in the configuration of SD-S, it was necessary in order to allow for the creation of a third effective Senate district and avoid the unnecessary pairing of any Alaska Native incumbents.

40. The Board's Amended Proclamation Plan as a whole departs from strict adherence to the Alaska constitutional requirements of art. VI, sec. 6 to the least degree reasonably necessary in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of the VRA. Of all the plans considered by the Board, including the five third-party plans provided to the Board, the Amended Proclamation Plan does the least harm to the Alaska Constitution.

41. In constructing its Amended Proclamation Plan the Board considered input from the Alaska Native community. As evidence by Board record and the amicus briefs filed, the Alaska Supreme Court urged the Board to avoid the pairing of any Alaska Native incumbents contending that the Board was required to do so by the VRA. To the extent the Board could avoid pairing of Alaska Native preferred incumbents without doing unnecessary harm to the Alaska Constitution, it attempted to do so.

42. The Board did not revisit the configuration of the election districts in Southeast Alaska because, despite some comments from the trial court regarding the necessity of Alaska Native influence districts in Southeast, the trial court expressly found that the only legal challenge to any Southeast Alaska district, the city of Petersburg compactness challenge to Proclamation Plan HD-32, was without merit and that HD-32 met the compactness requirements of the Alaska Constitution as summarized below.

a. In opposition to the city of Petersburg summary judgment motion regarding the compactness of HD-32, the Board contended that HD-32 was compact under the Alaska Constitution and only to the extent there was any question as to its compactness was the VRA offered as a justification for departing from strict compliance with the compactness requirement.

b. In its December 12, 2011 Order the trial court specifically found that HD-32 is "compact enough" to satisfy the requirements of the Alaska Constitution."

c. In its February 3, 2012, Memorandum Decision and Order Re: 2011 Proclamation Plan, the trial court reiterated its previous holding noting that (1) the "Petersburg plaintiffs argued that the Proclamation House District 32 was not compact. The Board contended that it was compact. The court found that it was compact and granted the Board's cross-motion for summary judgment"; and (2) while the Board's choice not to pair Alaska Native Representative Thomas "affected all of the Southeast and there was a compactness challenge to Proclamation House District 32, this court ultimately concluded that it was 'compact enough'."

43. The Board's Amended Proclamation Plan supported by the Board record as summarized by these written findings and, adopted by a unanimous 5-0, complies with all federal and state legal requirements.

a. The Amended Proclamation Plan complies with the requirements of the VRA by creating a non-retrogressive plan that includes the required number of "ability to elect" House districts (36, 37, 38, 39, and 40) and Senate districts (R, S & T).

b. The Amended Proclamation Plan's "Overall Range," or the difference between the largest and smallest district, is 9.05% for the House districts and 8.46% for the Senate districts. The Overall Range in the five major urban areas (for non-shared seats) is substantially smaller.

44. As discussed on the record, the Board reviewed the truncation issue and designation of Senate terms and, subject to verification by Board staff, voted unanimously regarding which terms of sitting senators need to be truncated and how to designate term lengths. Board staff has verified the data and therefore the Board finds that the Amended Proclamation Plan requires that the term of nine sitting senators be truncated in accordance with the criteria set forth in *Egan v. Hammond*, 502 P.2d 856 (Alaska 1972), subject to verification of the data by Board.

a. These districts under the old system of identification are Districts D, F, H, J, L, N, P, R, and S. The Amended Proclamation Plan substantially changes the Senate districts these senators currently serve. Therefore, a new election is required. The one Senate district that the Proclamation Plan does not substantially change, and in which the sitting senator will be mid-term at the time of the 2012 election, is district B under the old system of identification (SD- P in the Amended Proclamation plan). The senator in that district will not be required to stand for election in 2012.

b. The Alaska Constitution requires that half of the senators stand for election every two years (Article II, Section 3). Therefore, at the general election in 2012, nine (9) of the senators will run for two year terms and 10 will run for four year terms. The one (1) mid-term senator whose term need not be truncated will not have to run in 2012, and that seat will be designated a two-year seat in the pattern of alternating two and four year seats. The designation of two year and four year seats is shown below. This designation is based on the location of Senate seat P (under the new system of identification) in the pattern of alphabetically alternating seats.

c. The data upon which this determination was made is shown in the two tables which are part of the materials provided in the Board's Proclamation of Redistricting package.

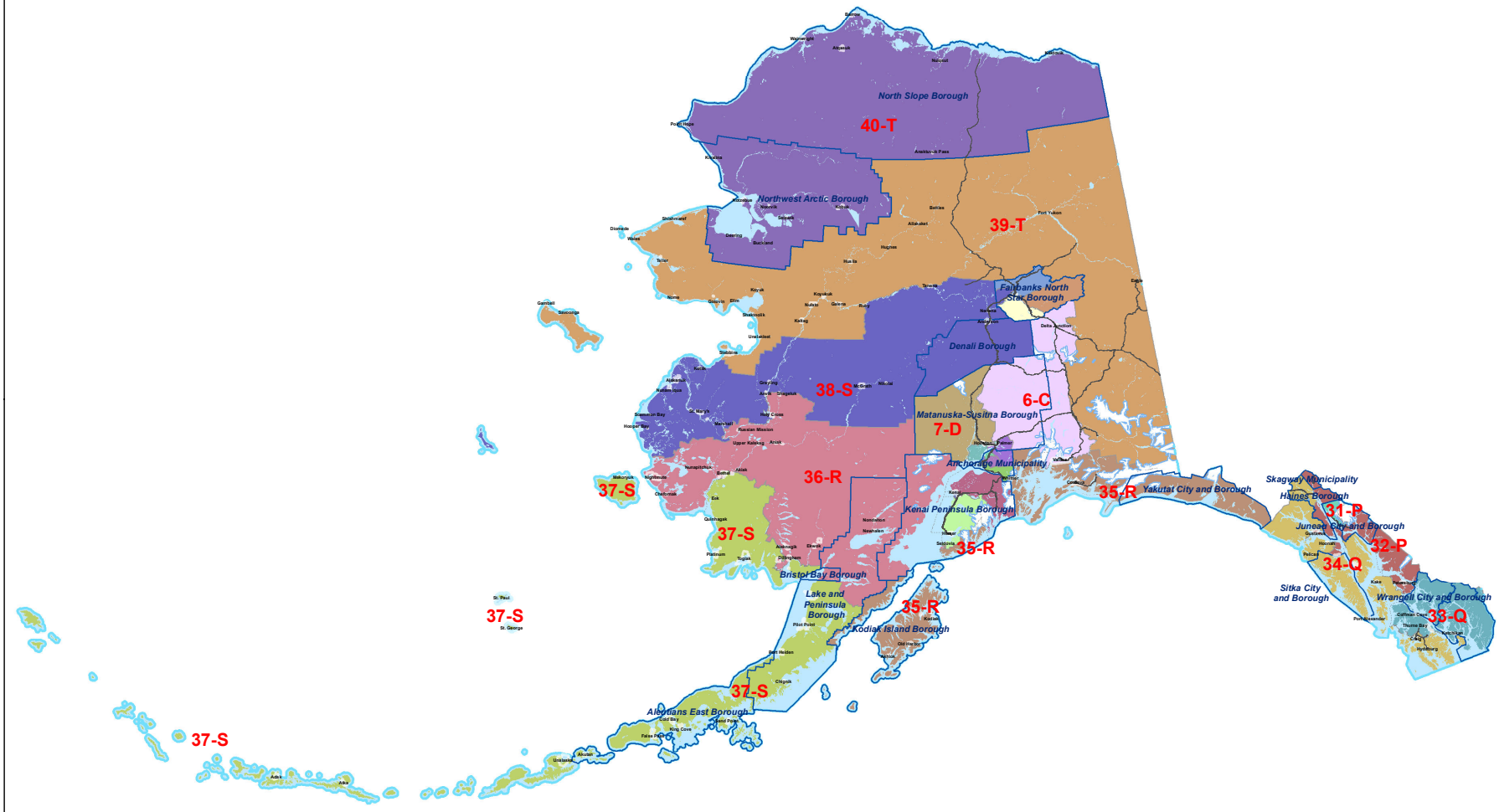
ADOPTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD THIS 5TH DAY OF APRIL, 2012, AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.

JOHN TORGERSON
CHAIR - ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD

029810.0101\73733

Amended Proclamation House Districts

Statewide



N

Legend
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- Borough
- Water Boundary

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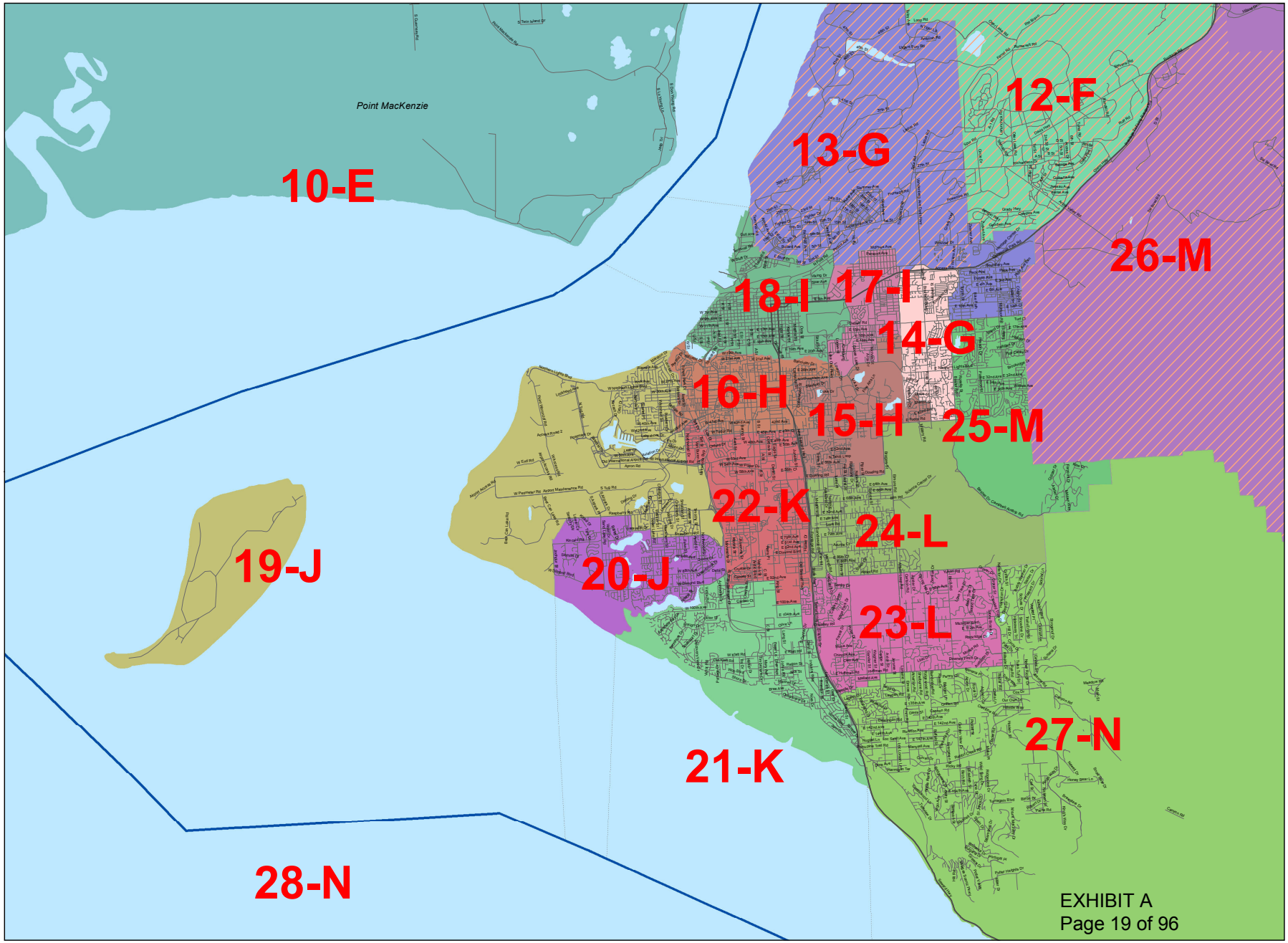
Alaska Redistricting Board

Amended Proclamation House Districts

Anchorage



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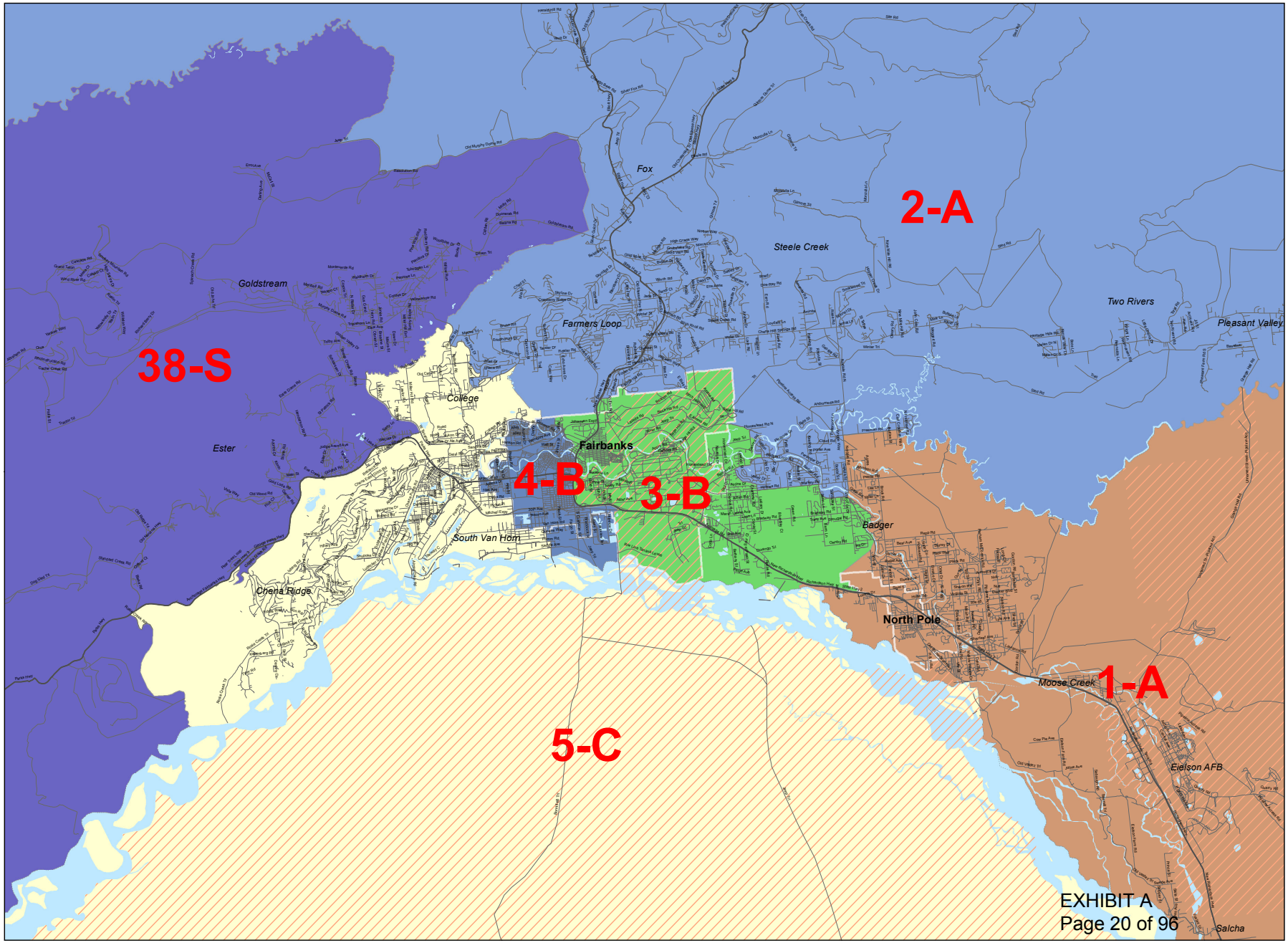
Amended Proclamation House Districts

Fairbanks



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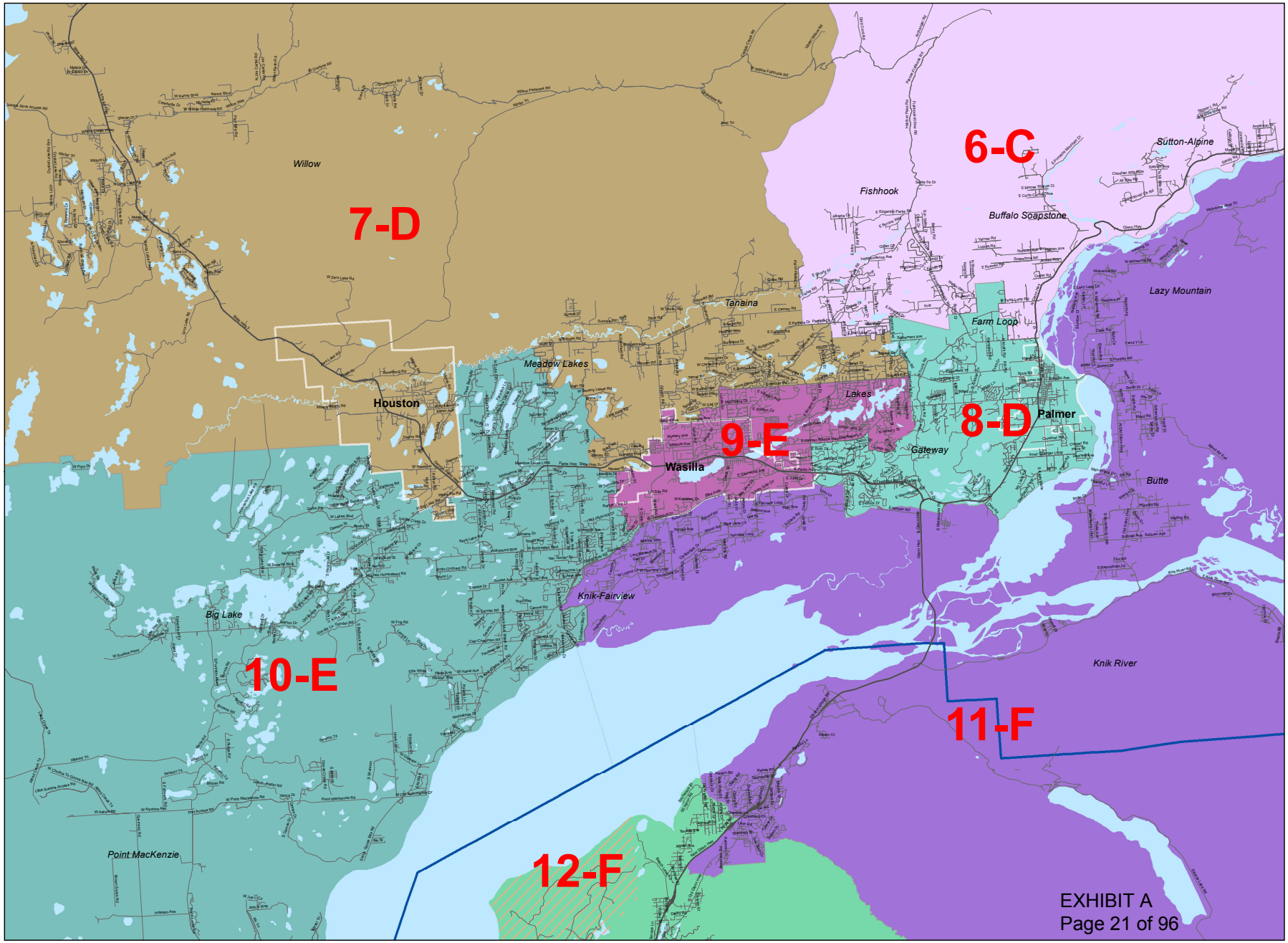
Amended Proclamation House Districts

MatSu



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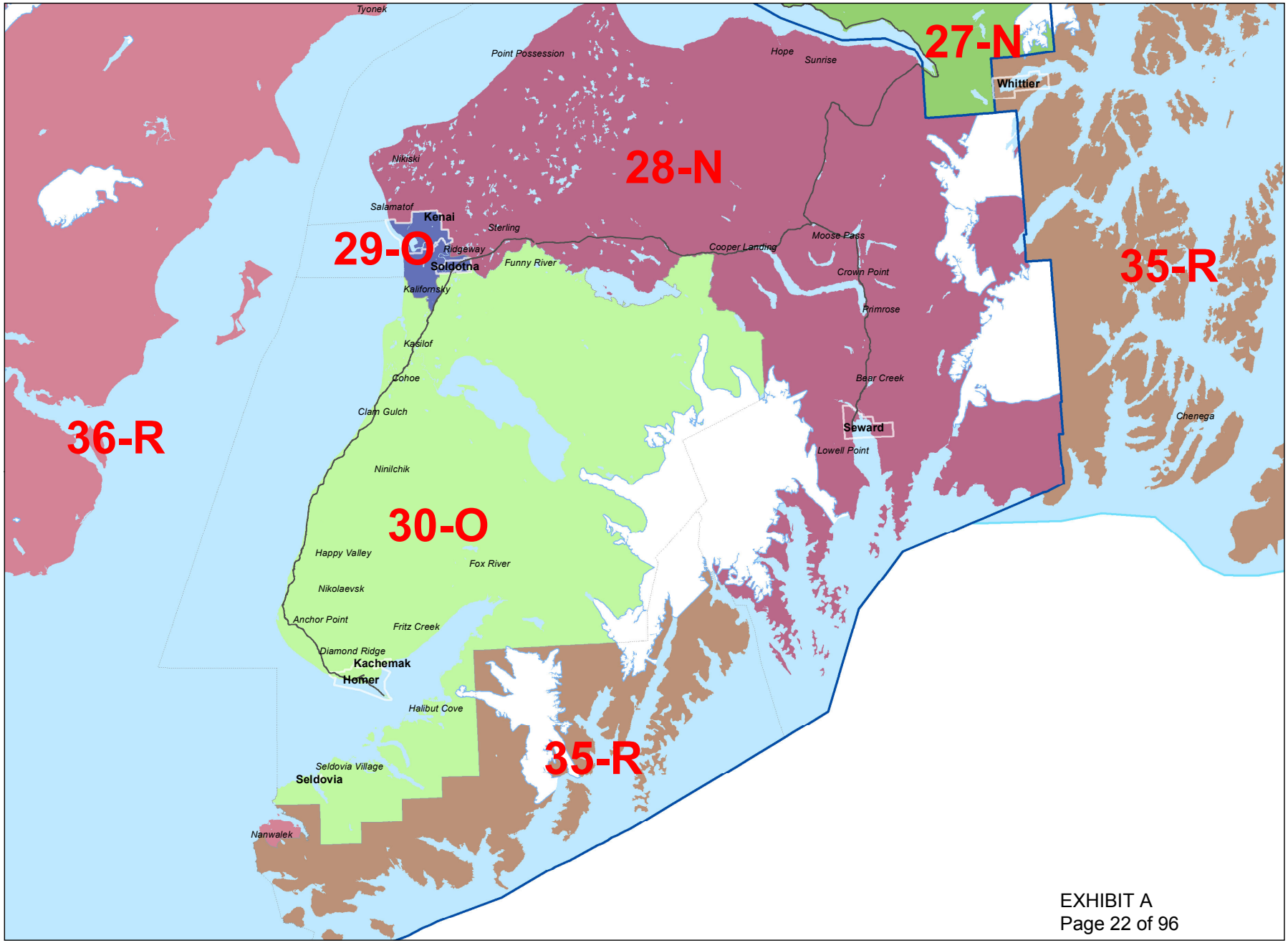
Amended Proclamation House Districts

Kenai Peninsula



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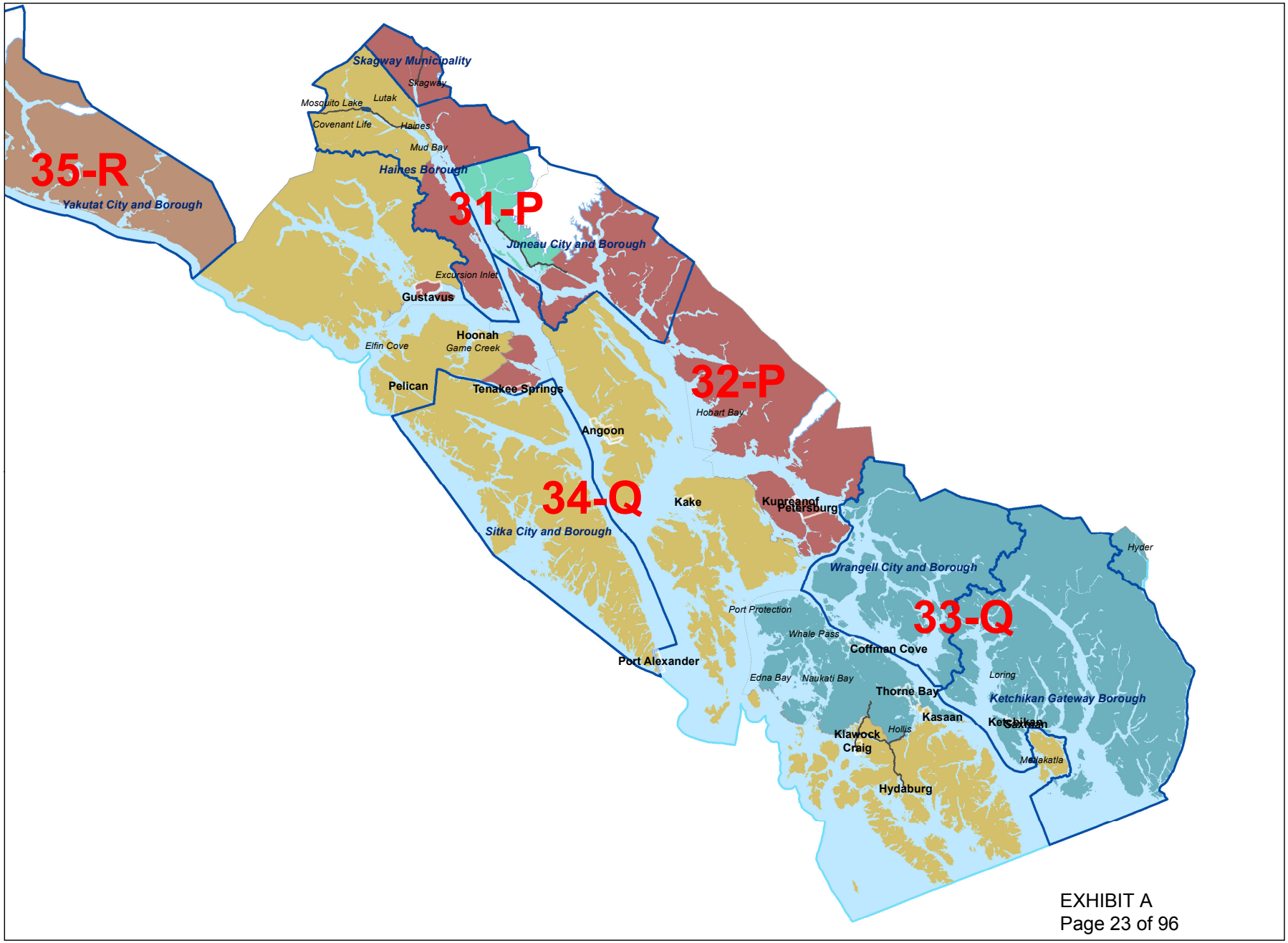
Amended Proclamation House Districts

Southeast



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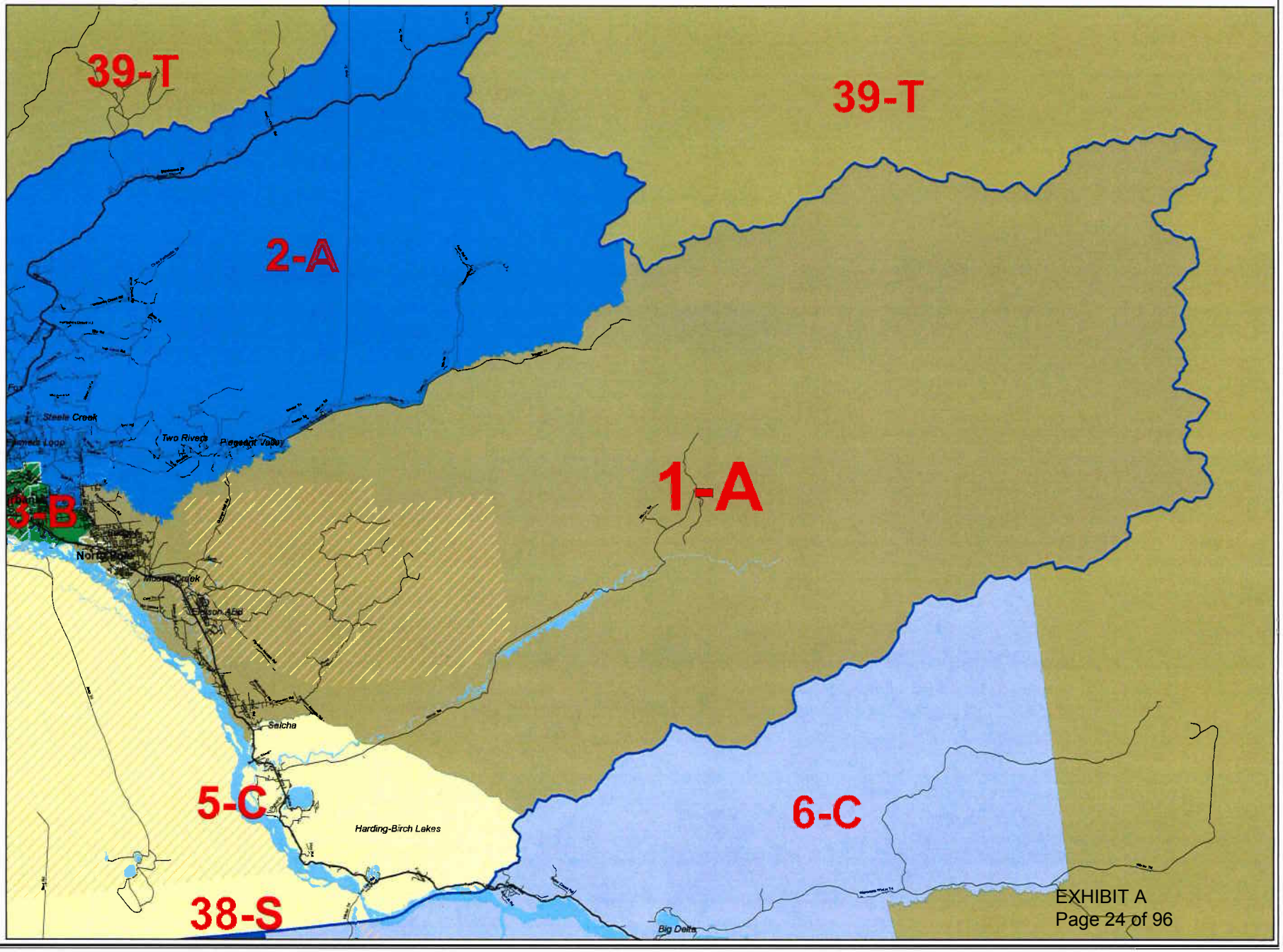
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 1



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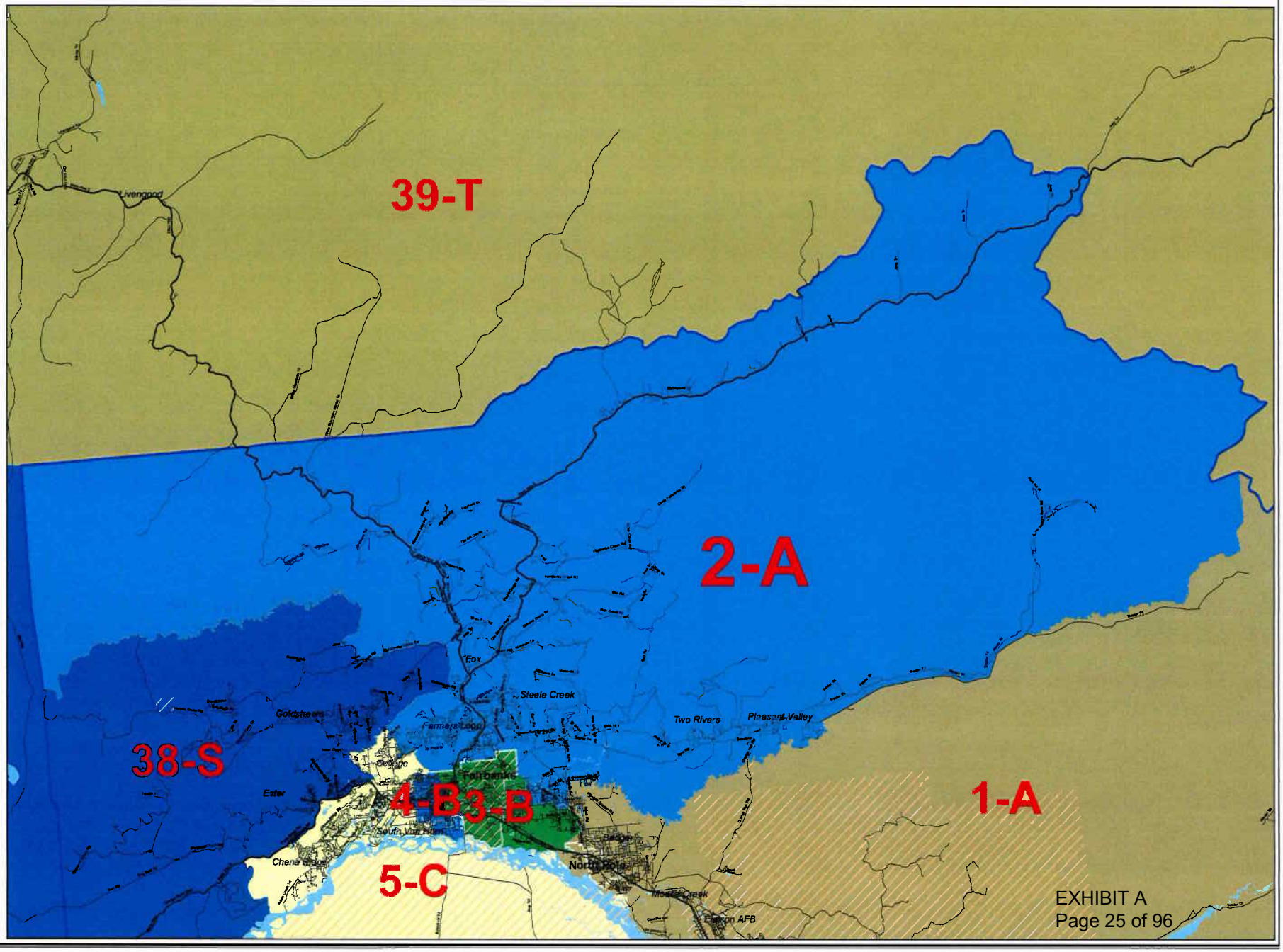
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 2



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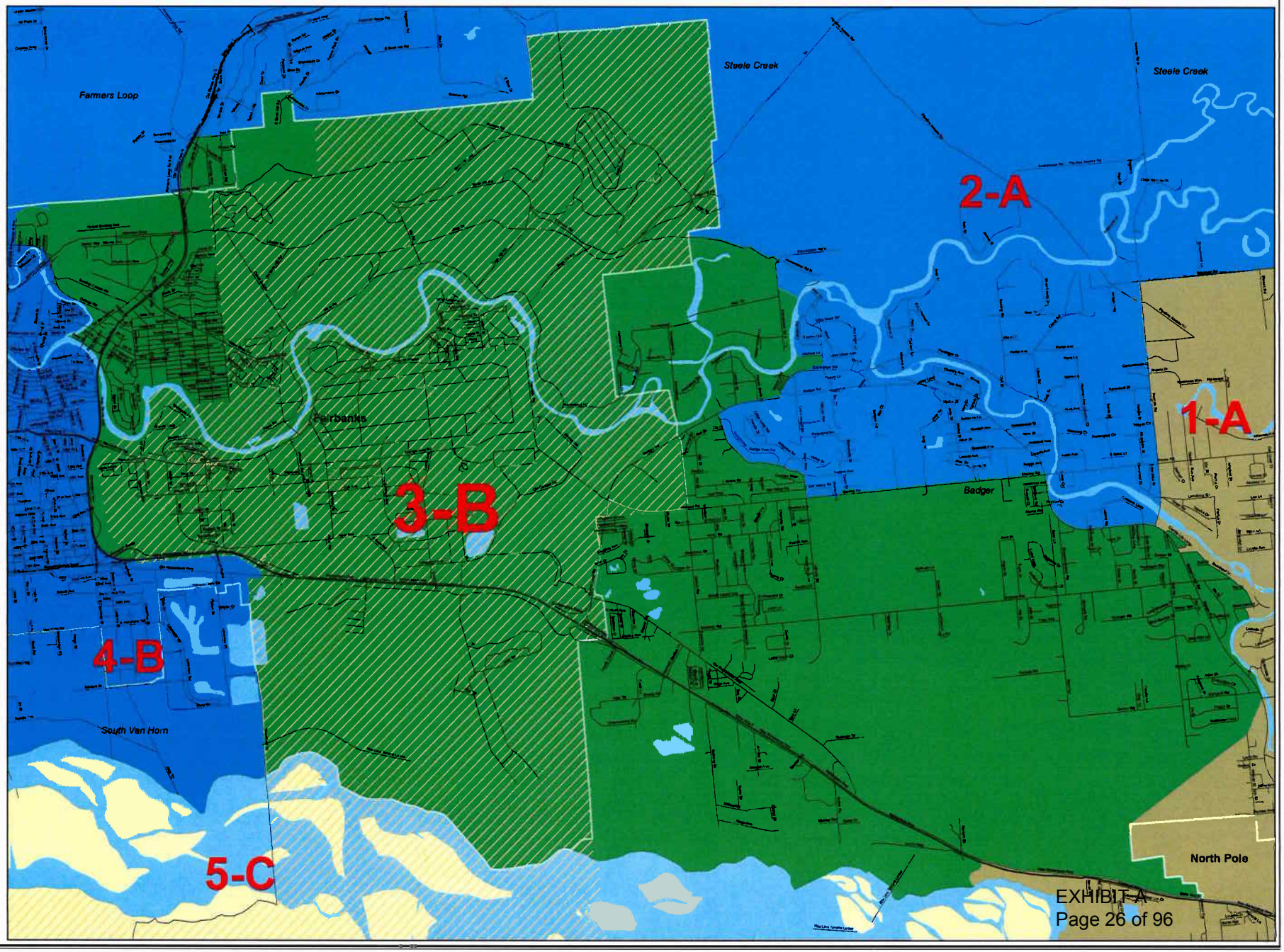
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 3



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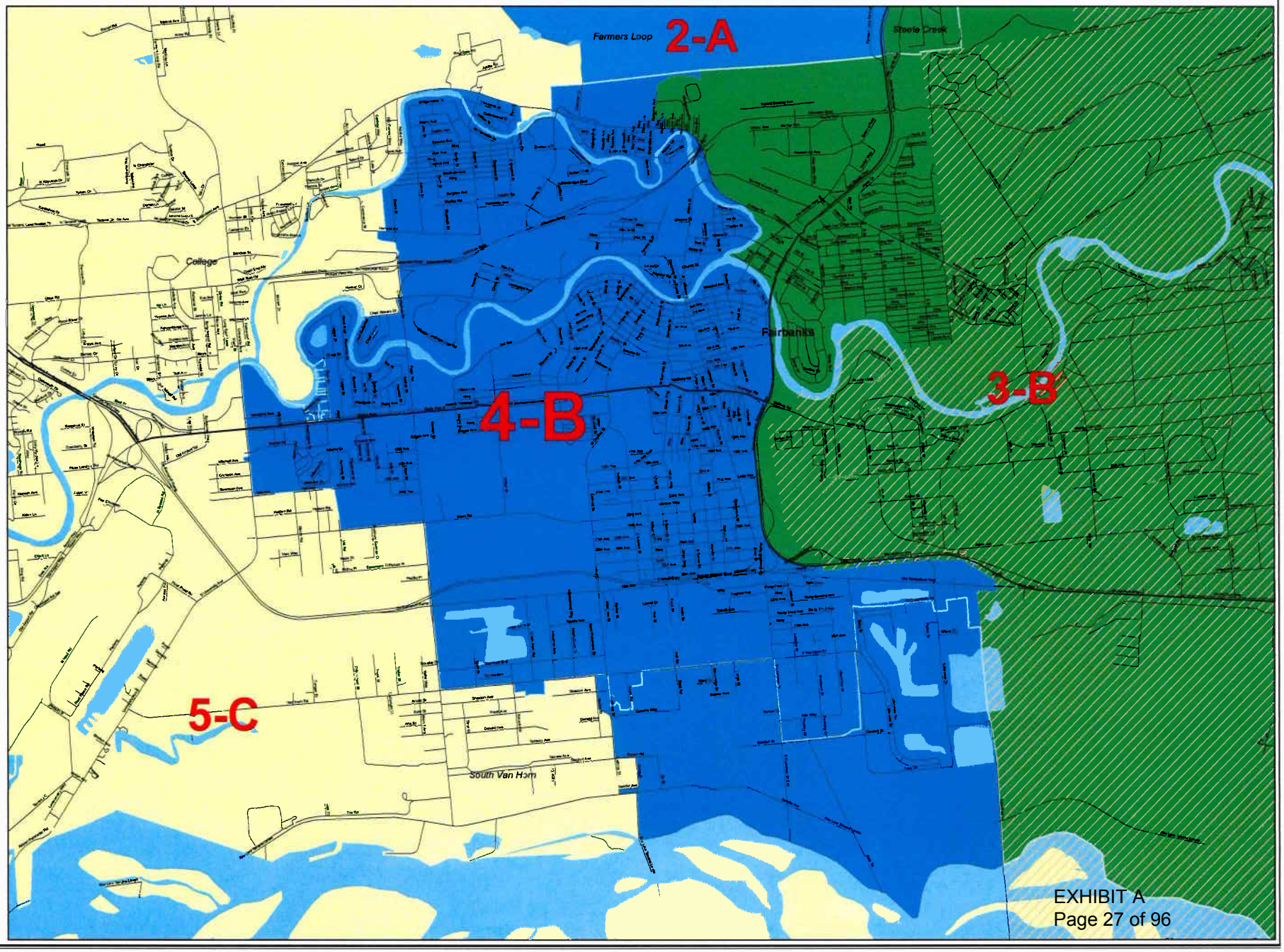
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 4



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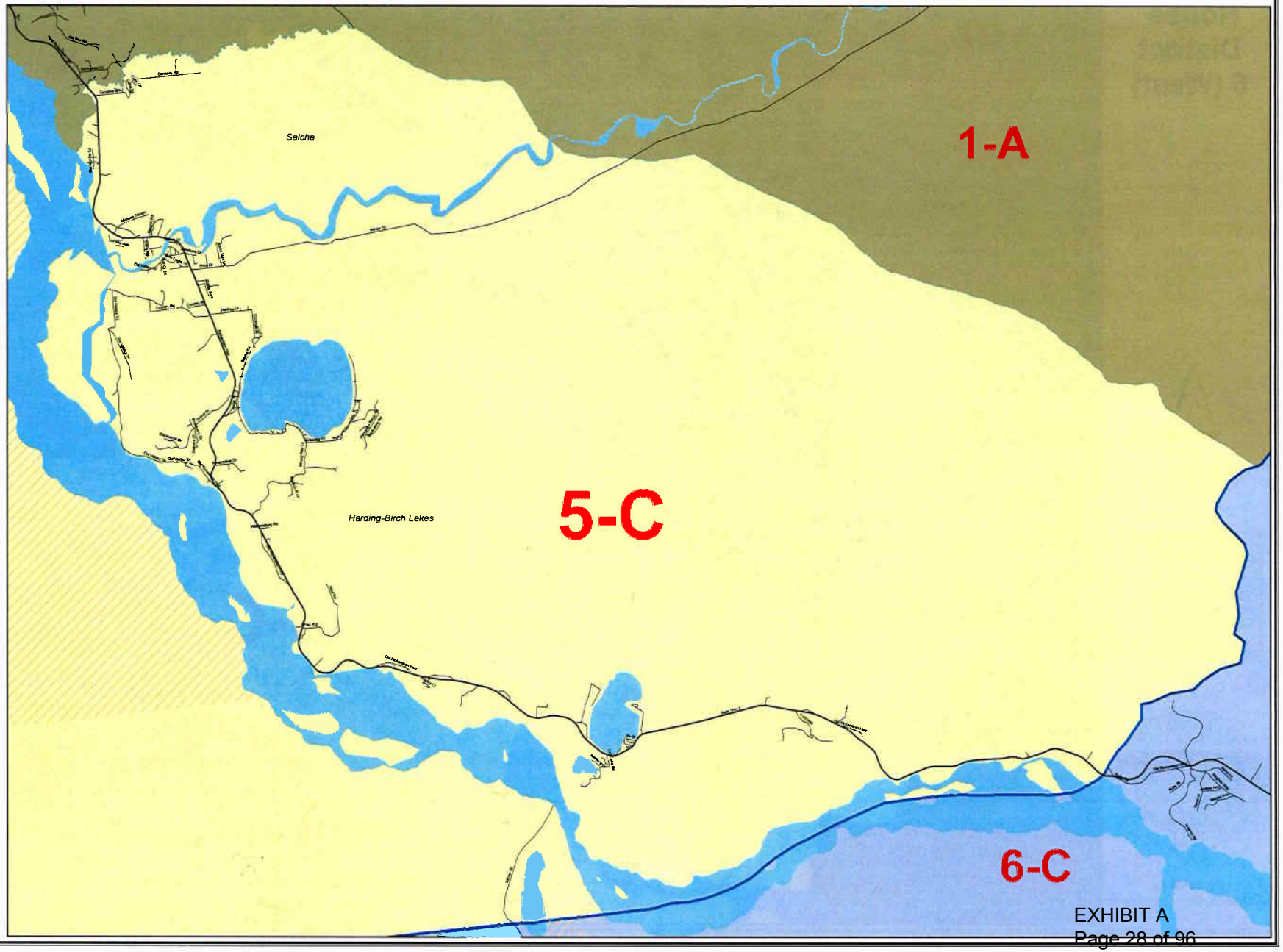
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 5 (East)



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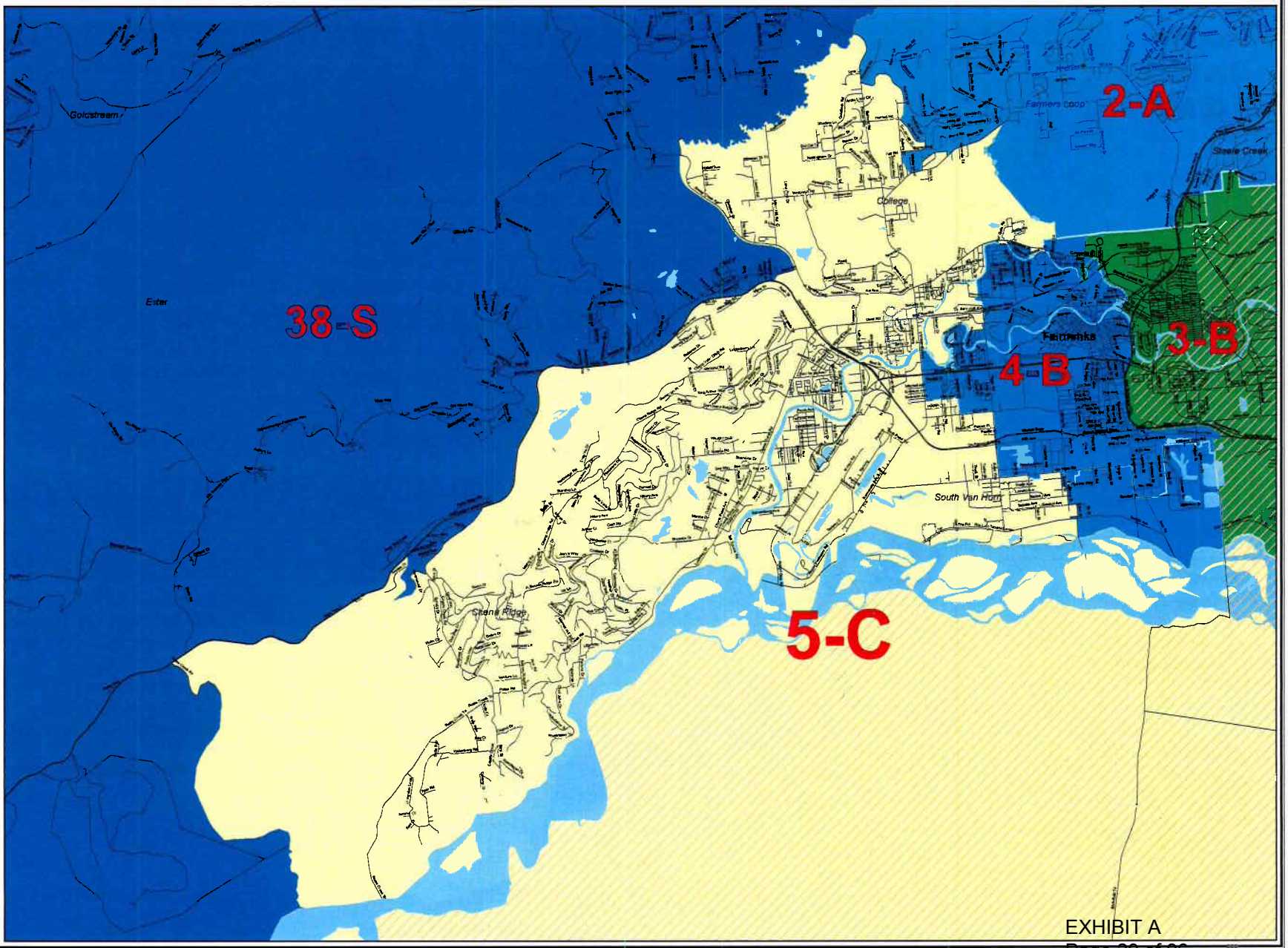
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 5 (West)



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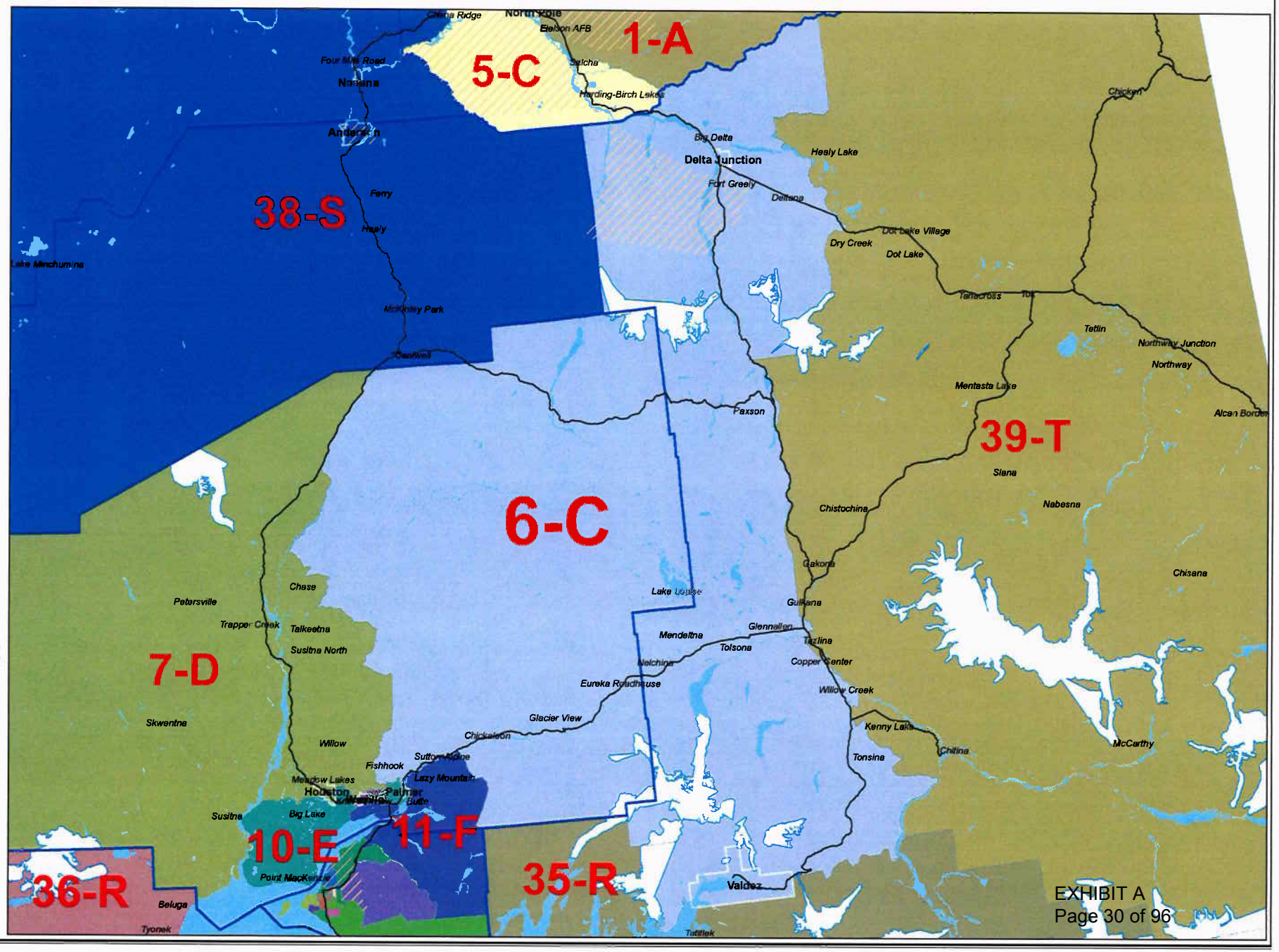
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 6



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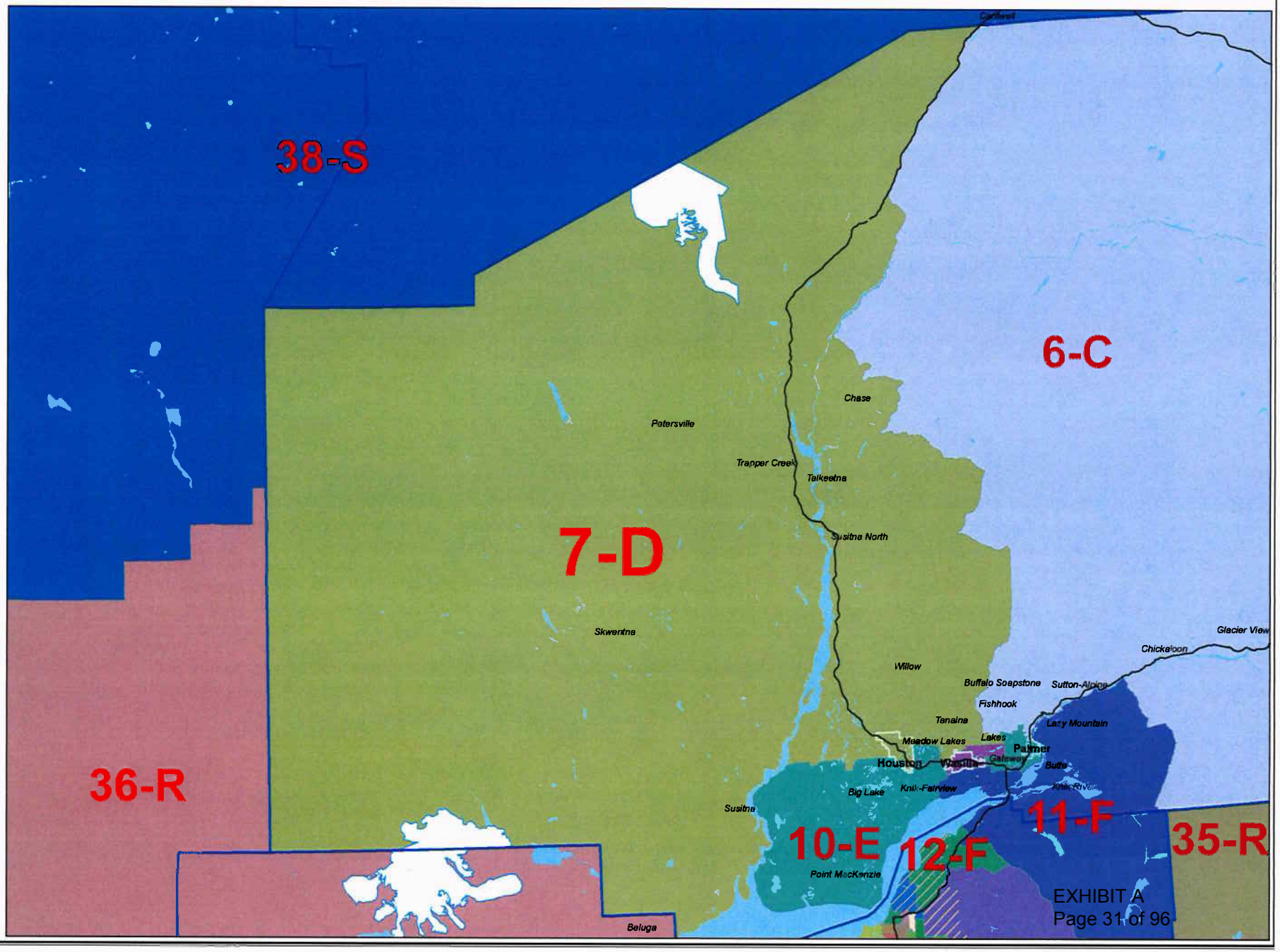
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 7



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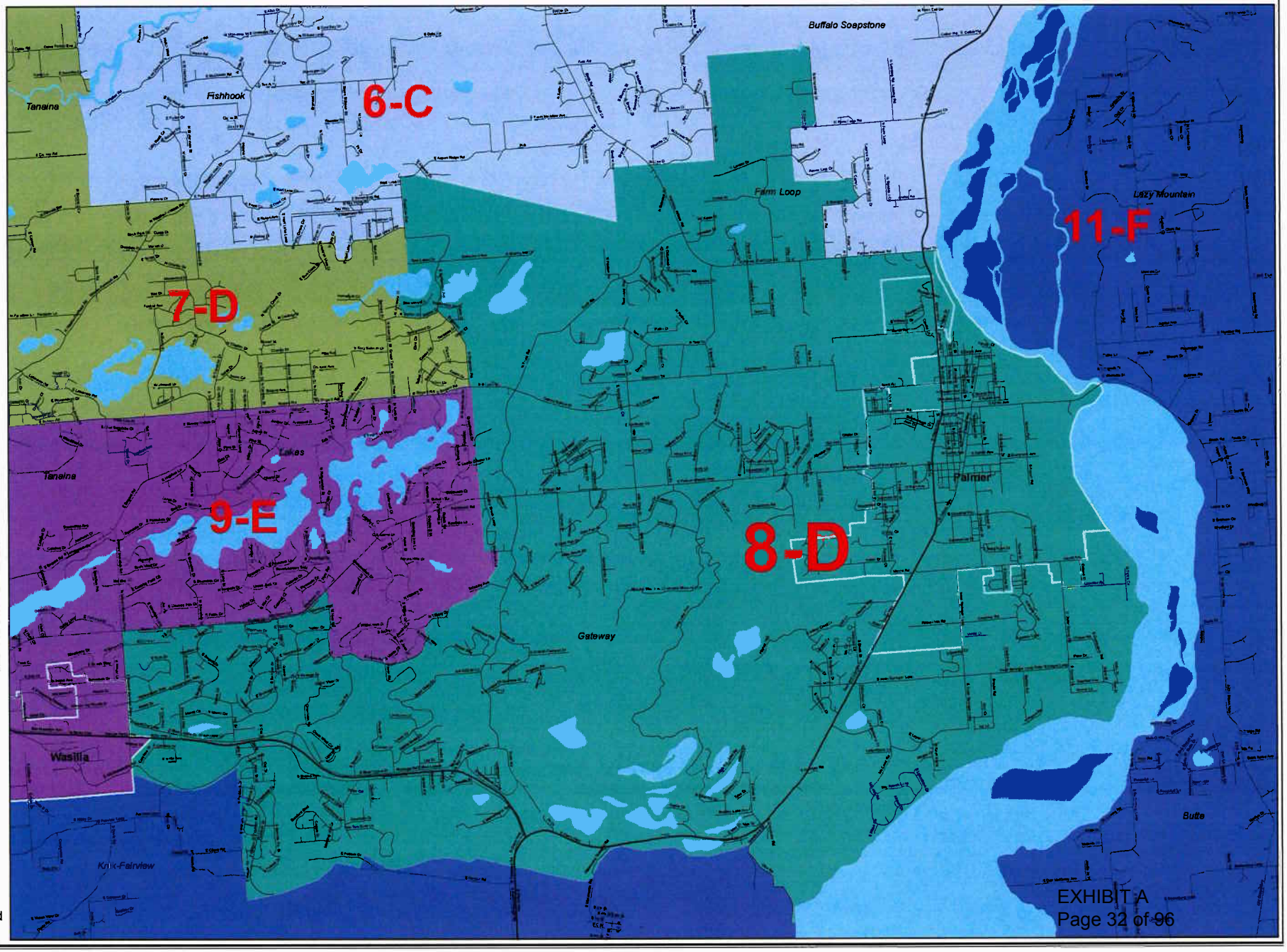
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 8



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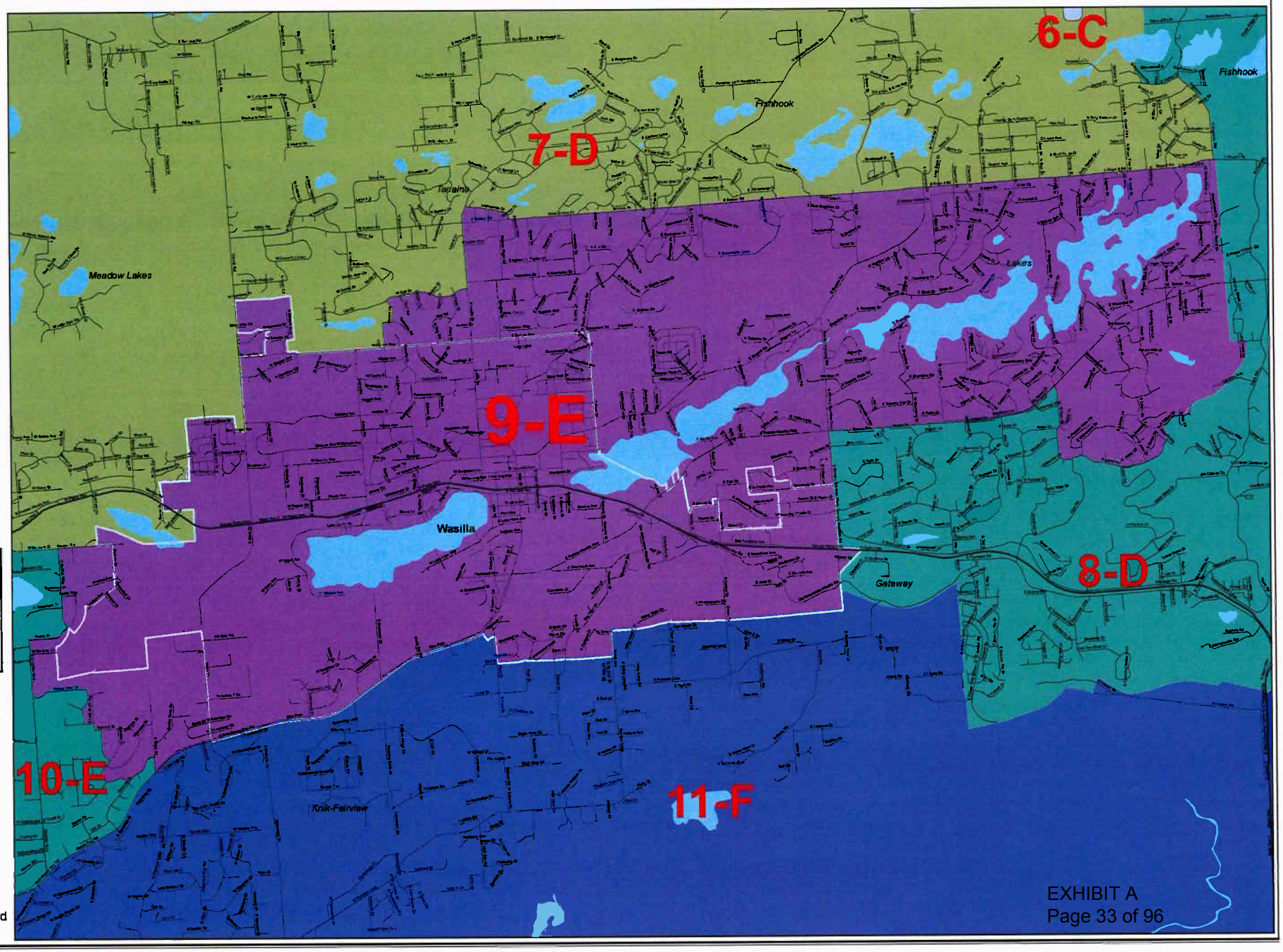
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 9



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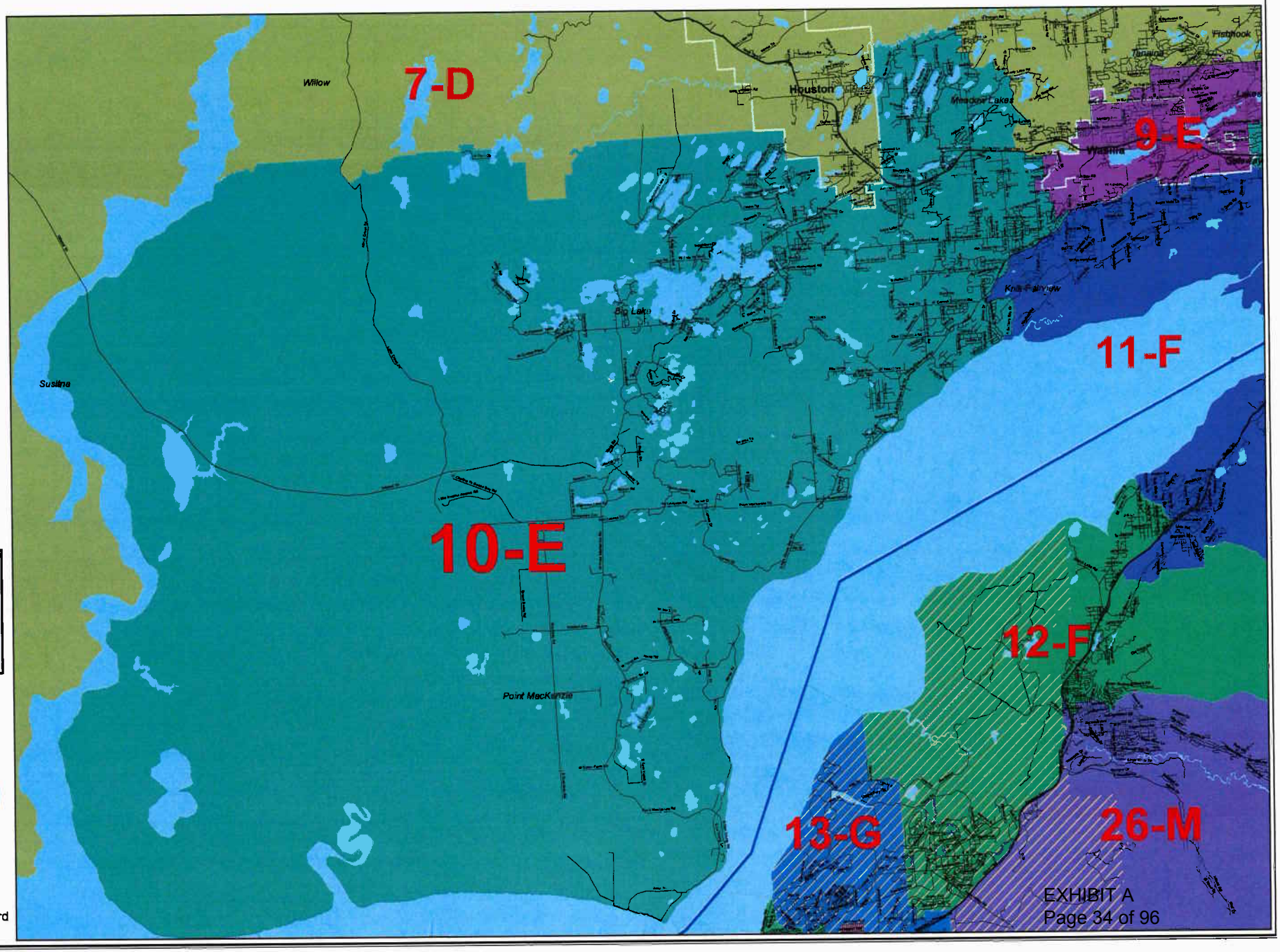
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 10



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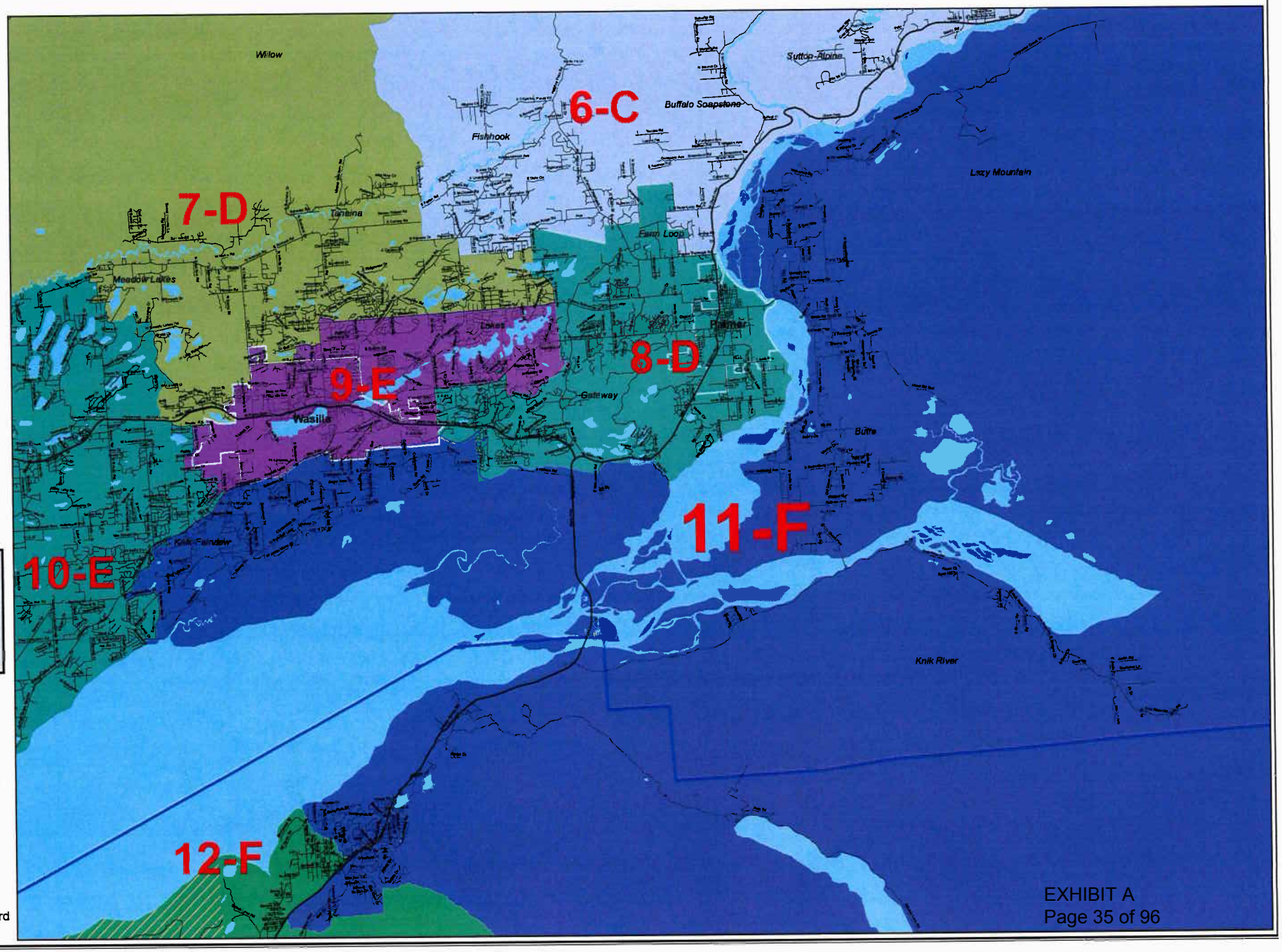
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 11



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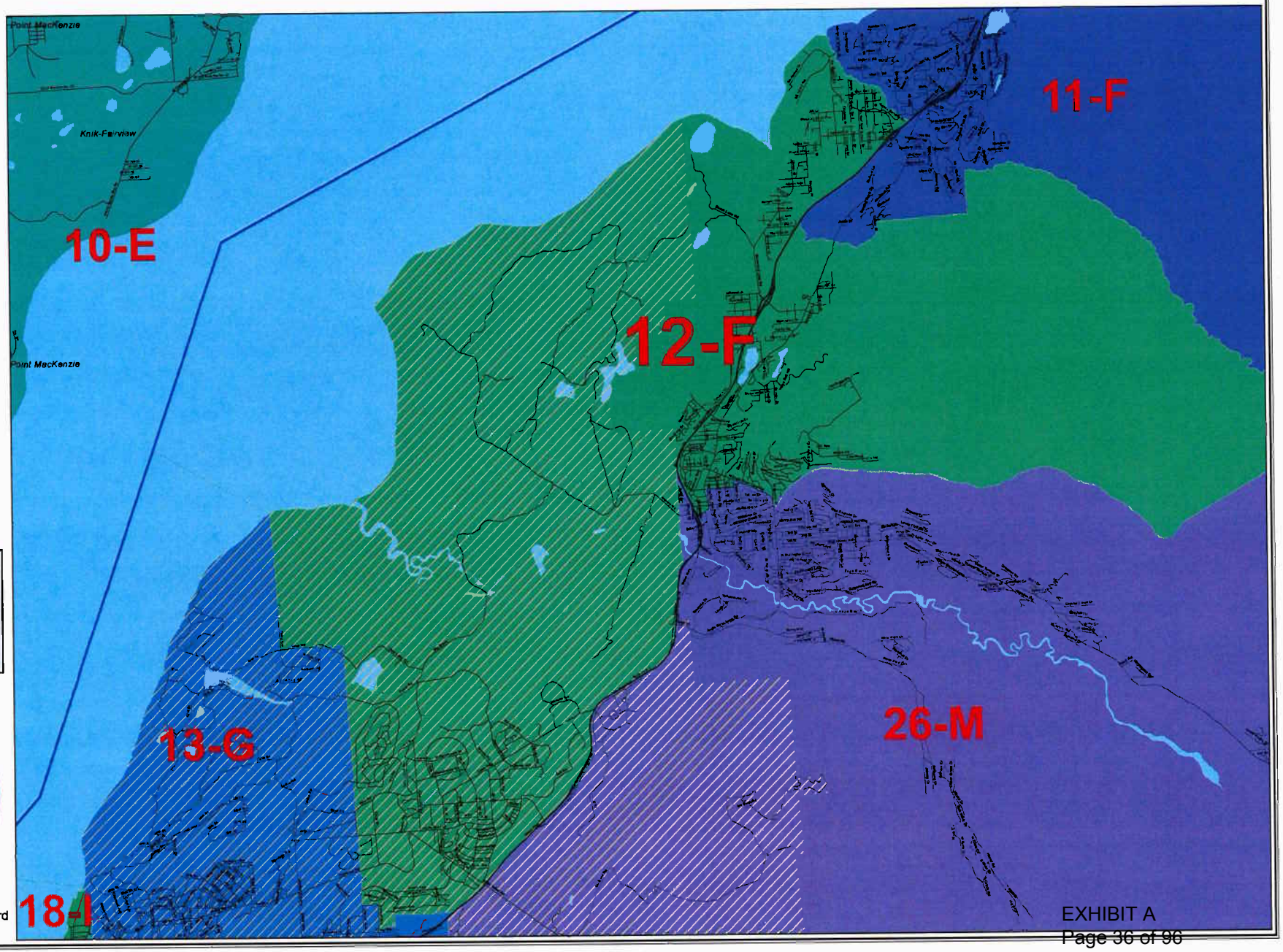
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 12



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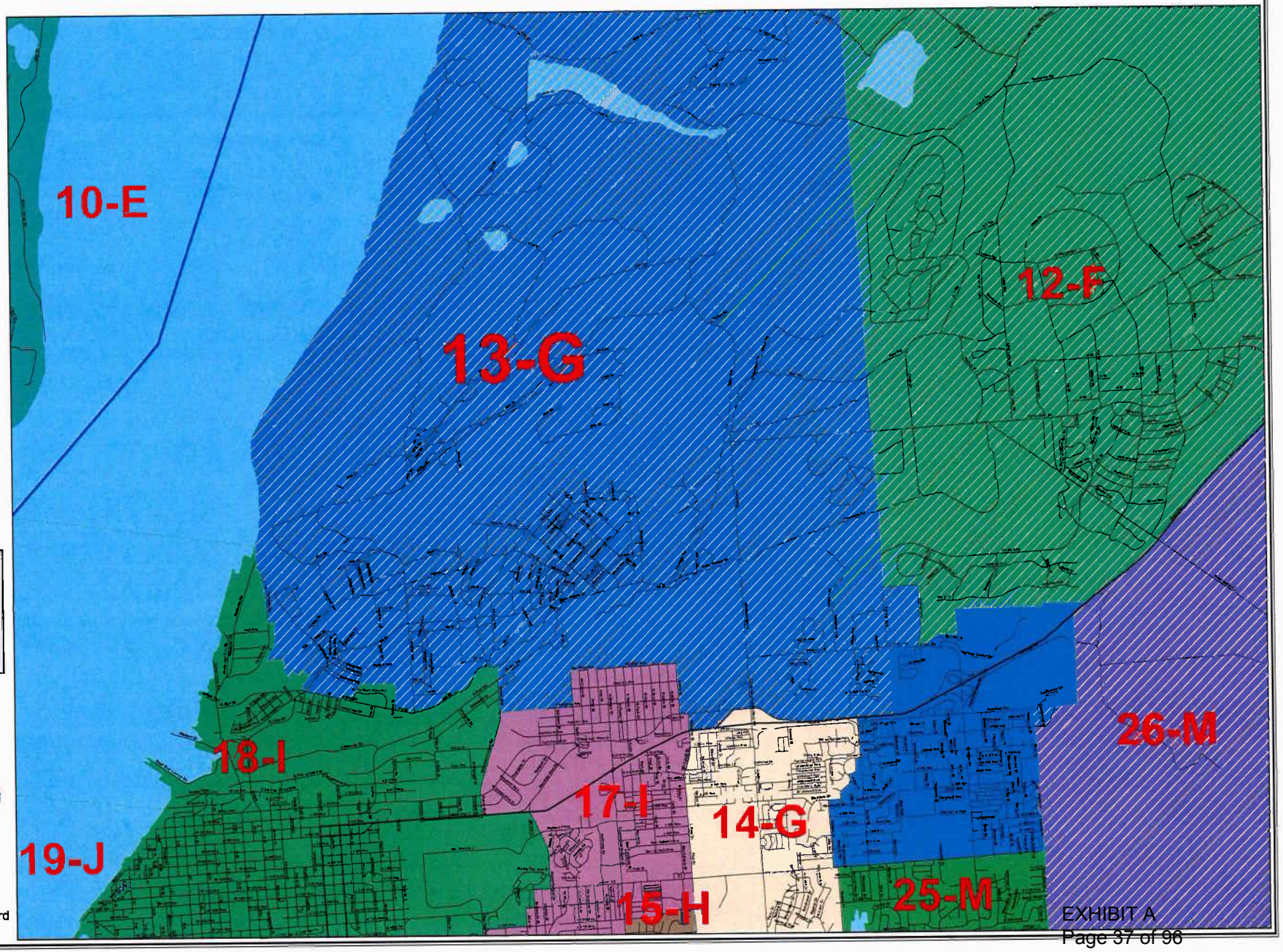
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 13



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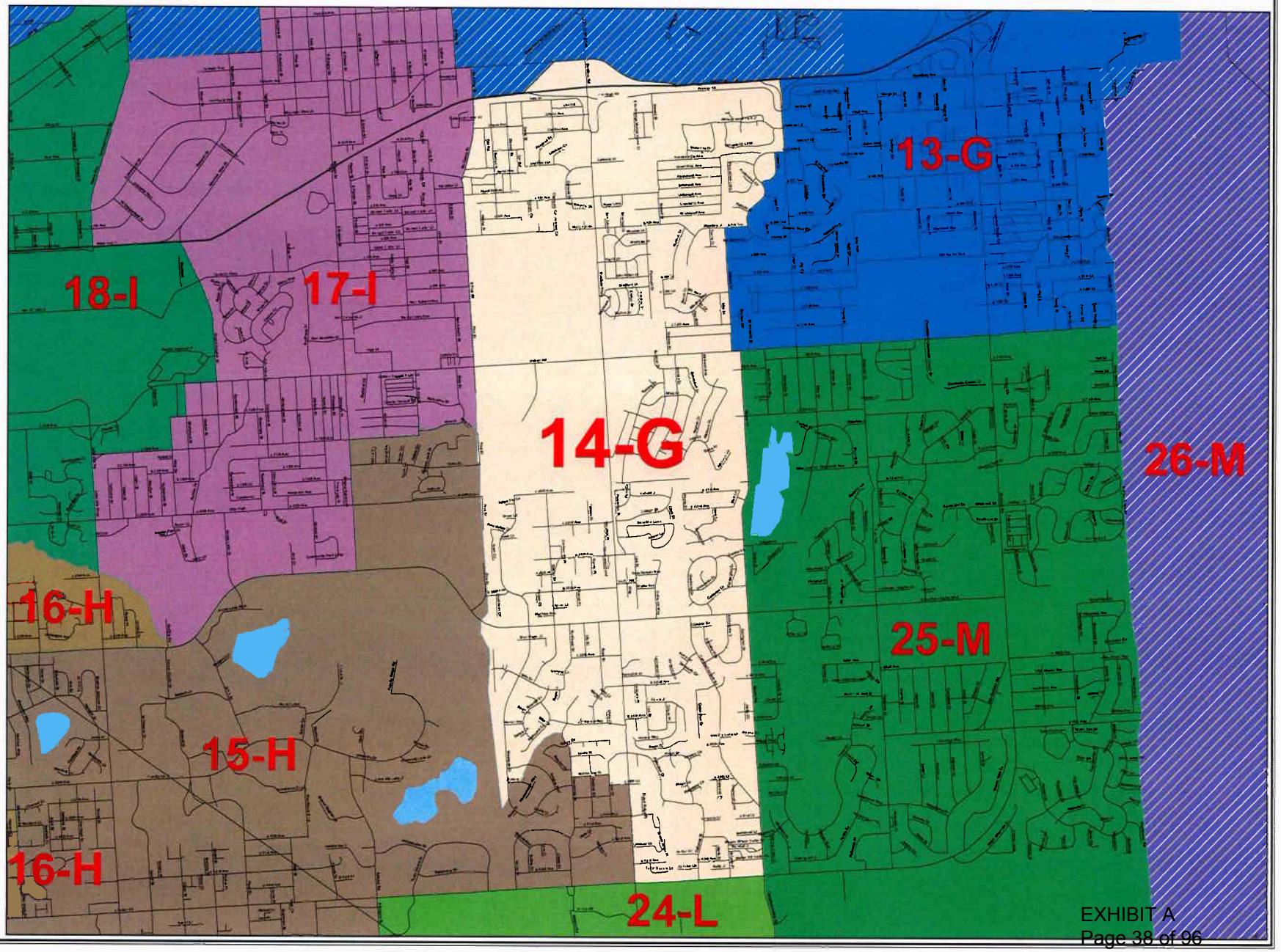
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 14



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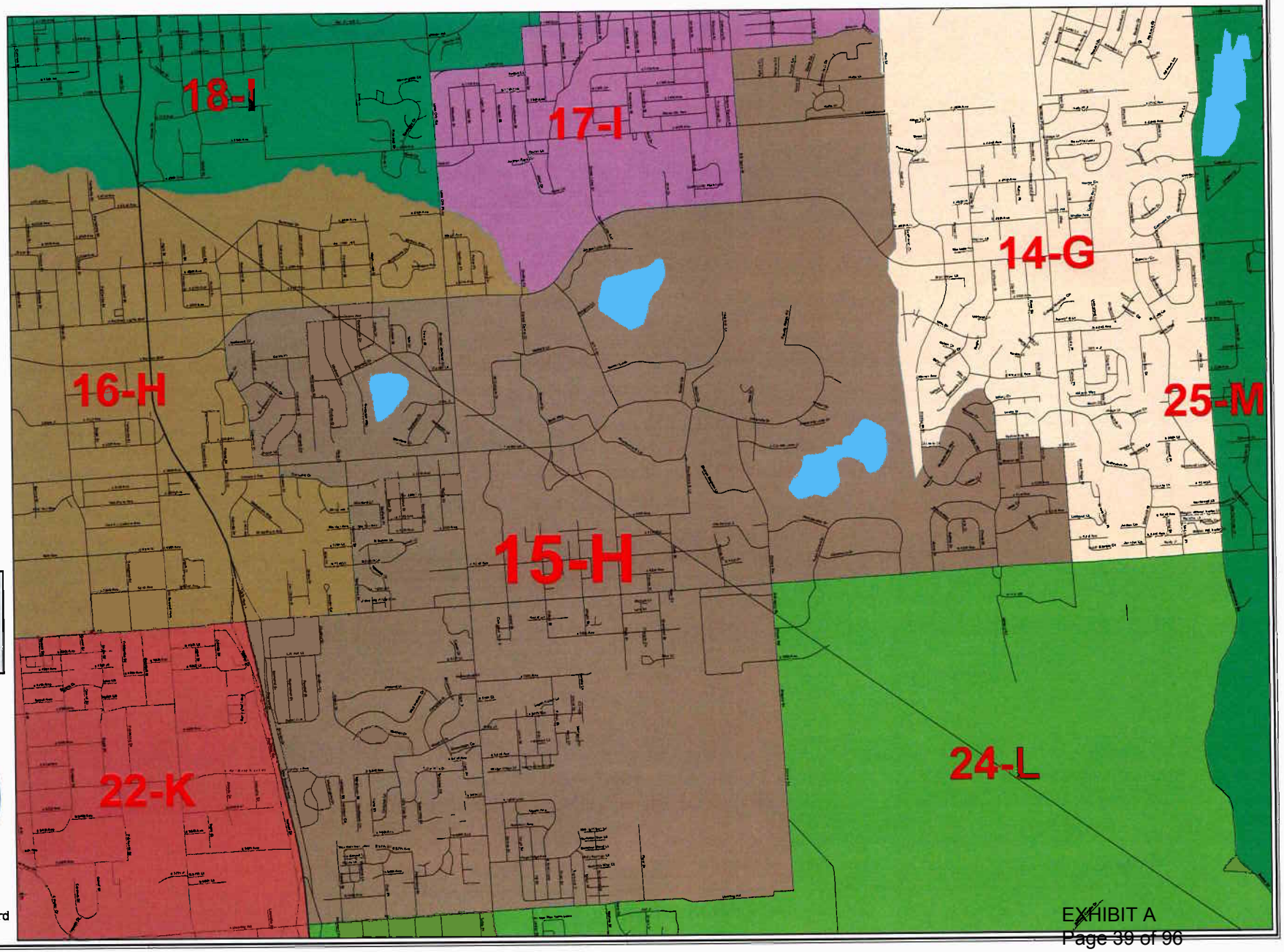
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 15



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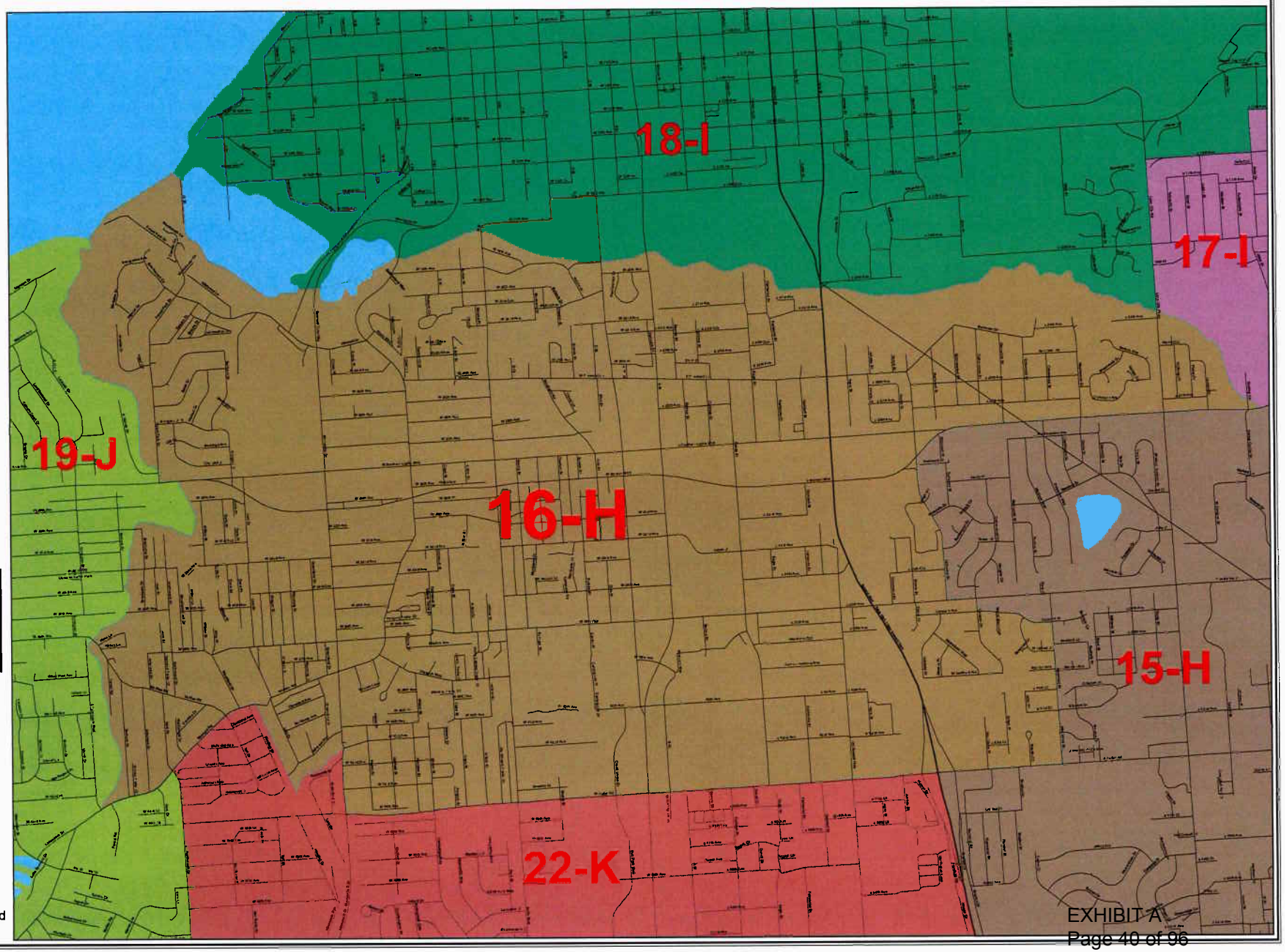
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 16



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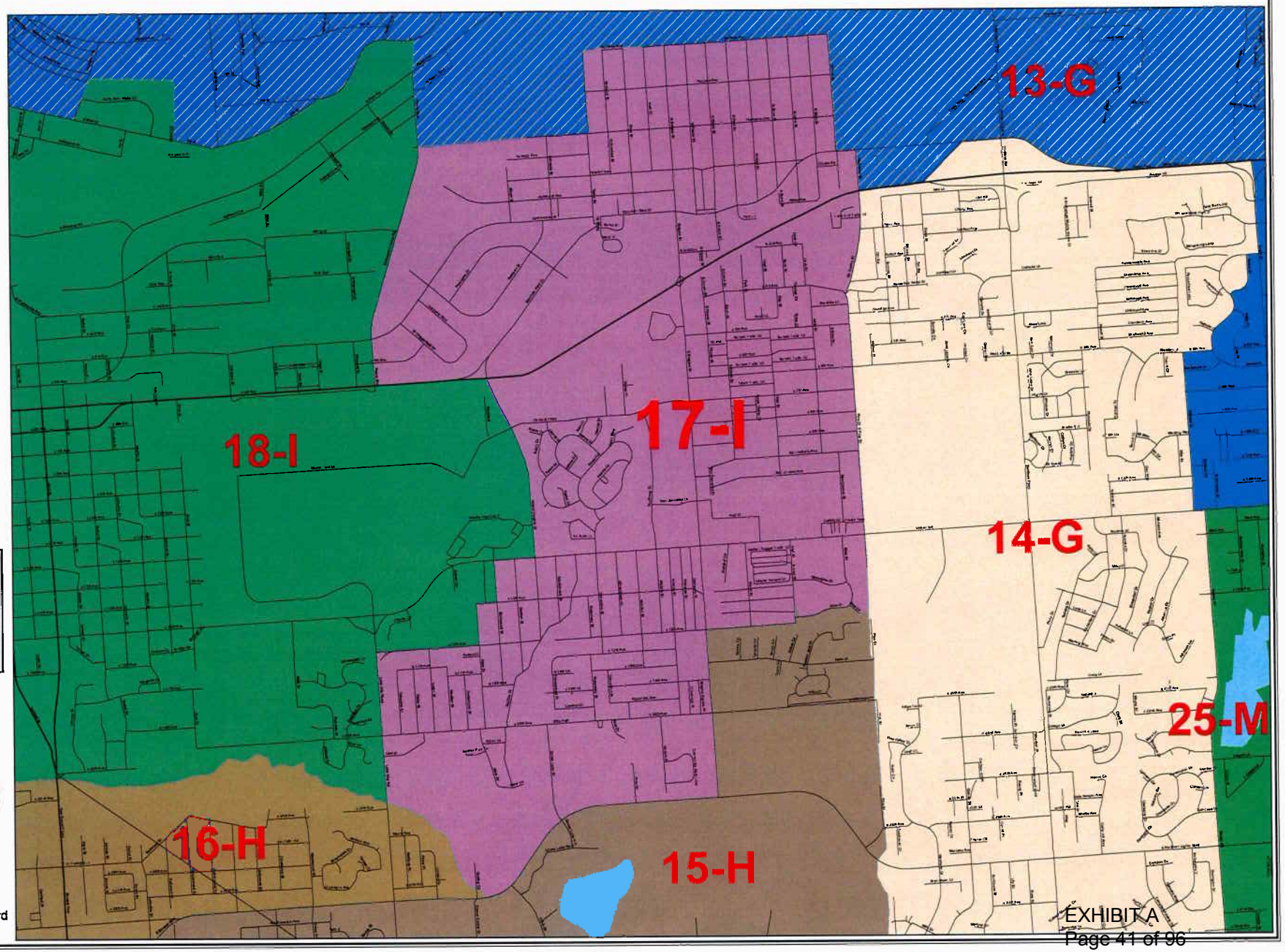
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 17



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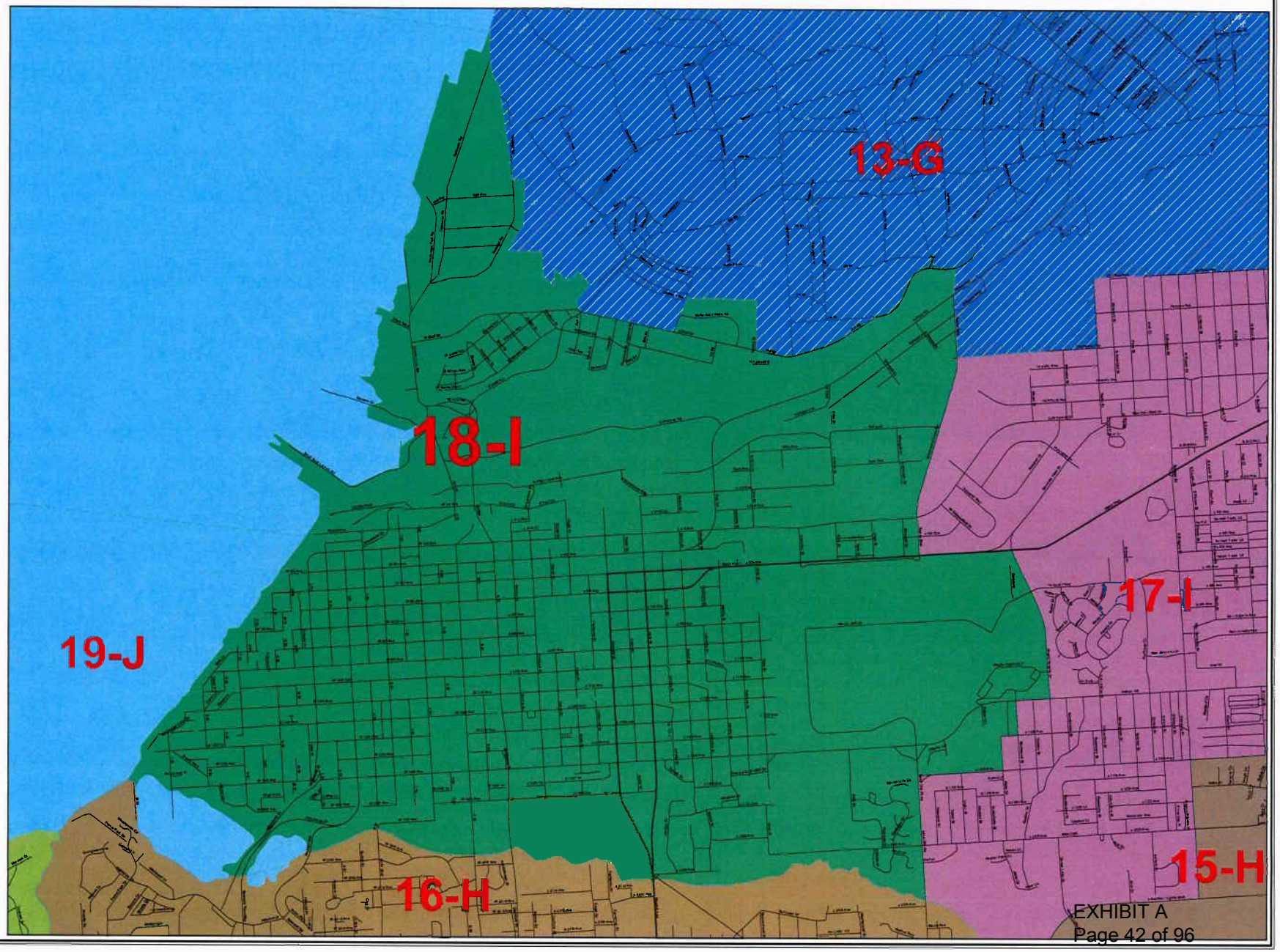
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 18



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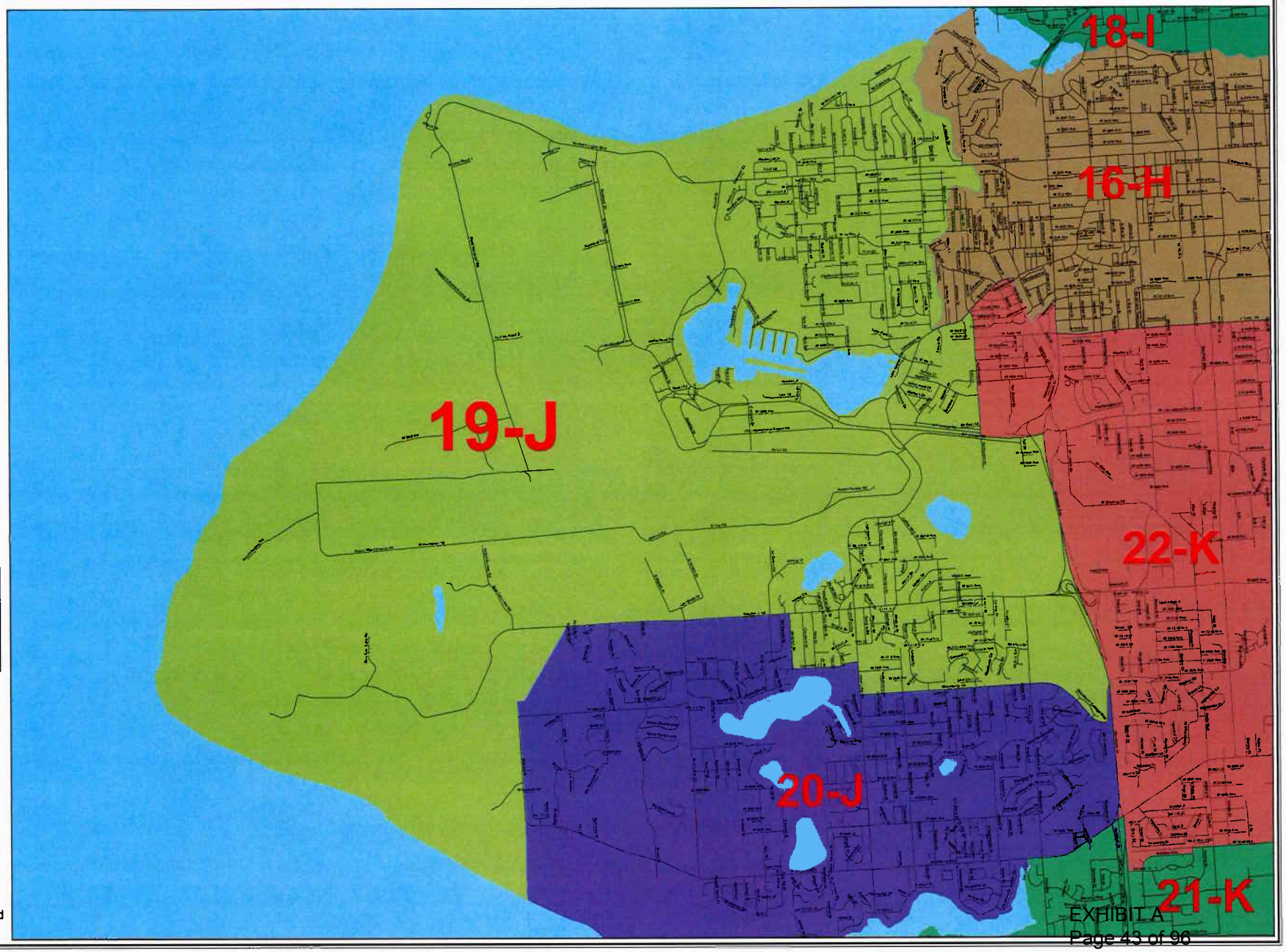
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 19



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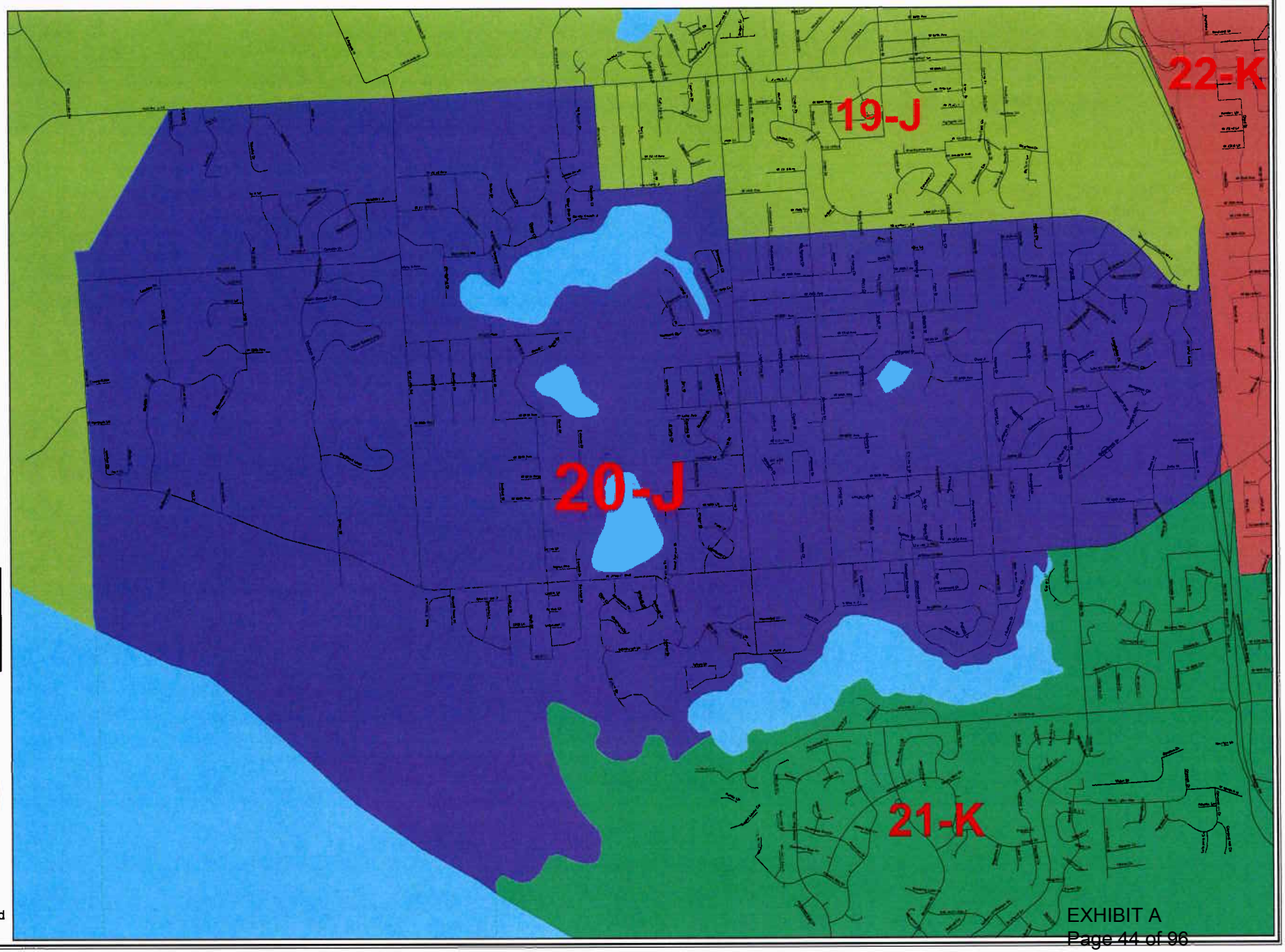
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 20



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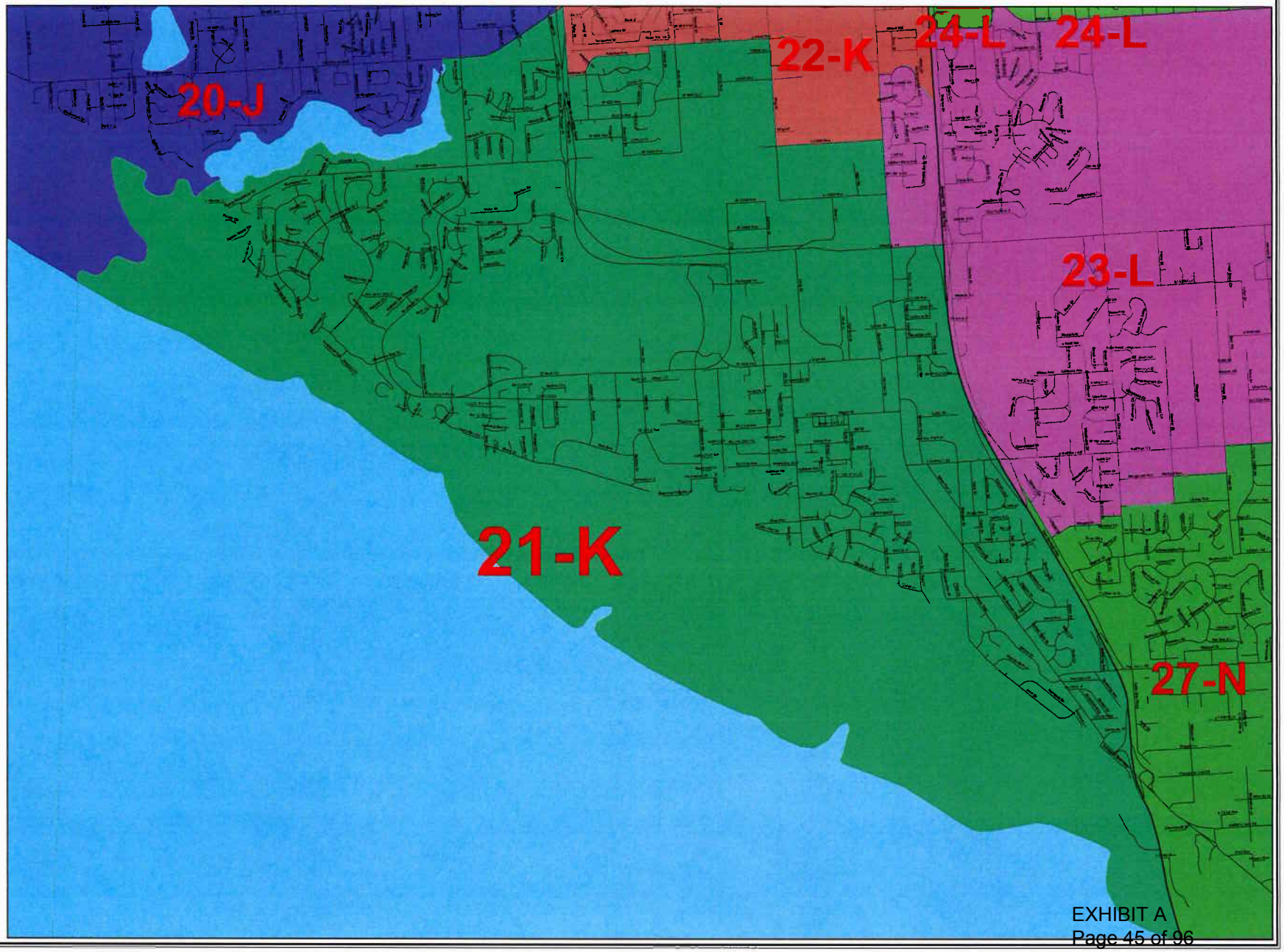
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 21



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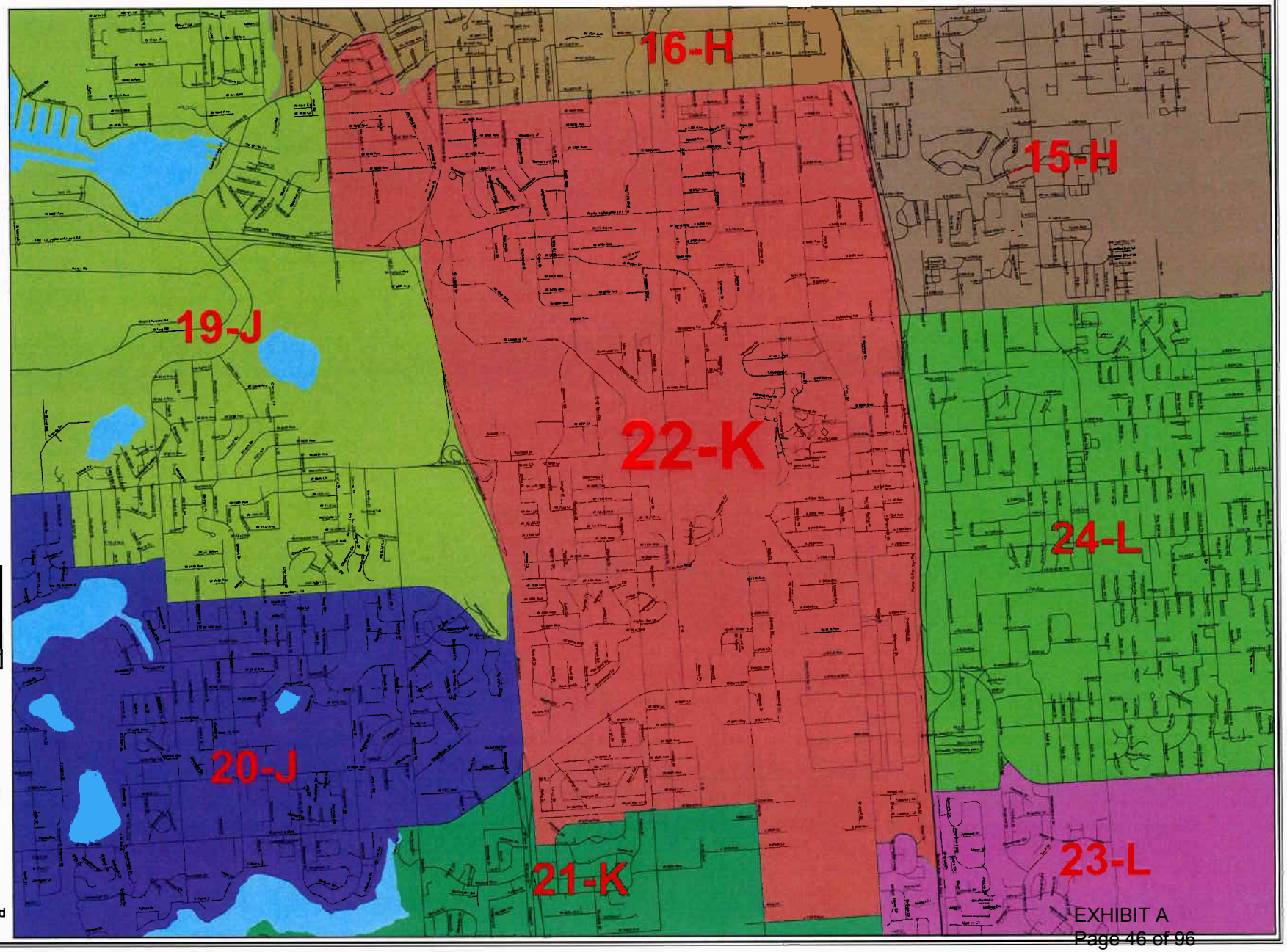
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 22



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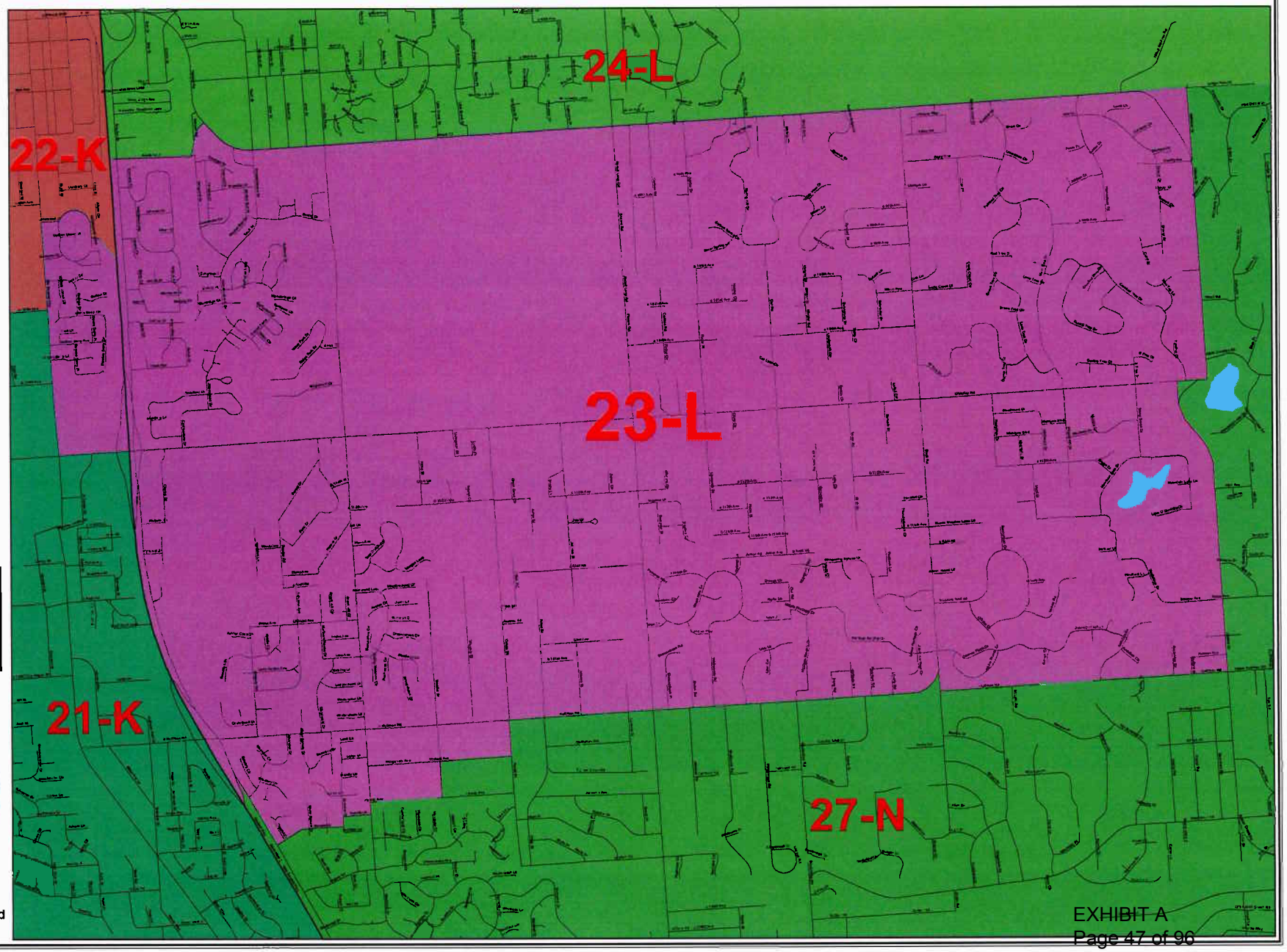
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 23



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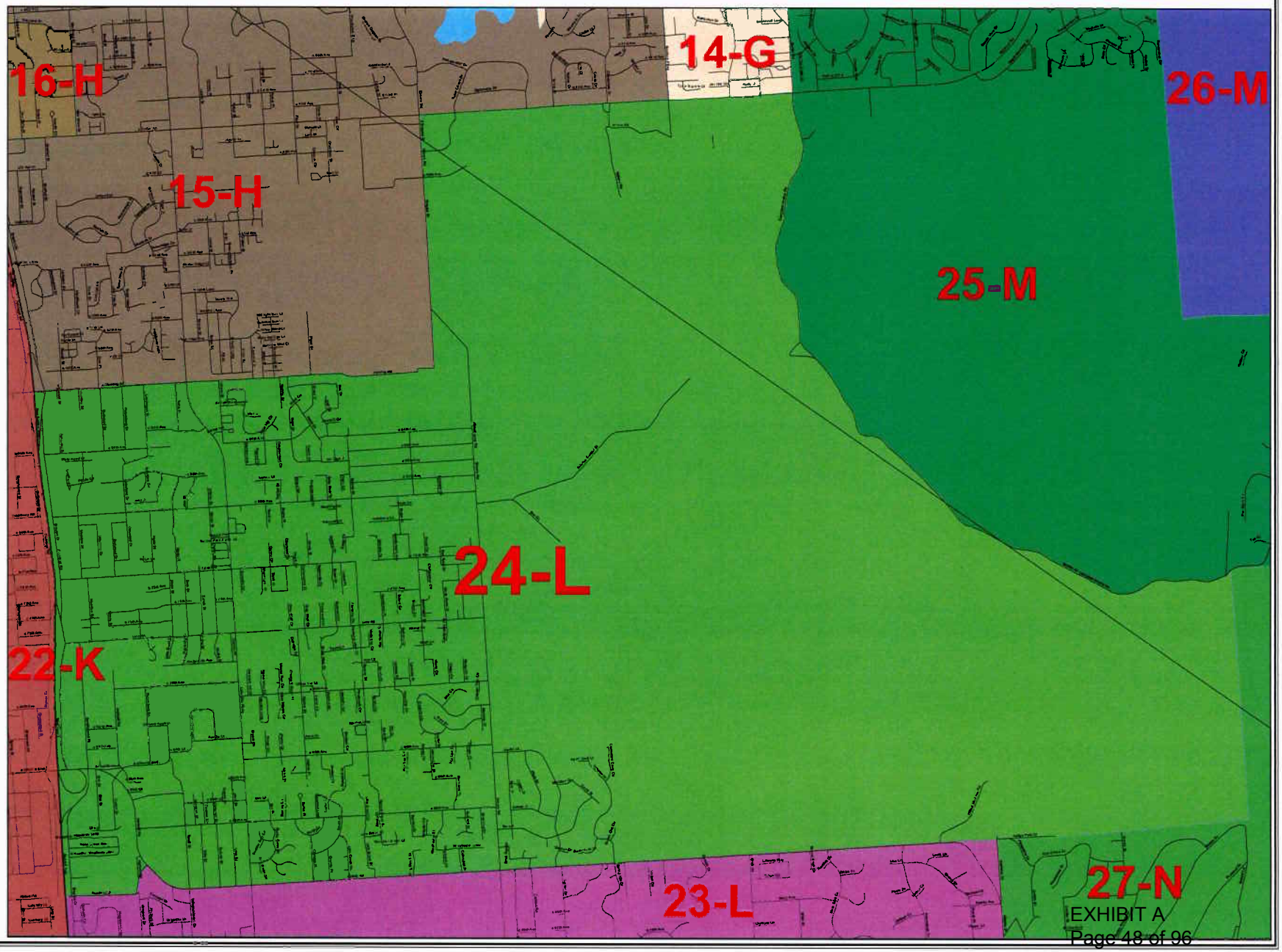
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 24



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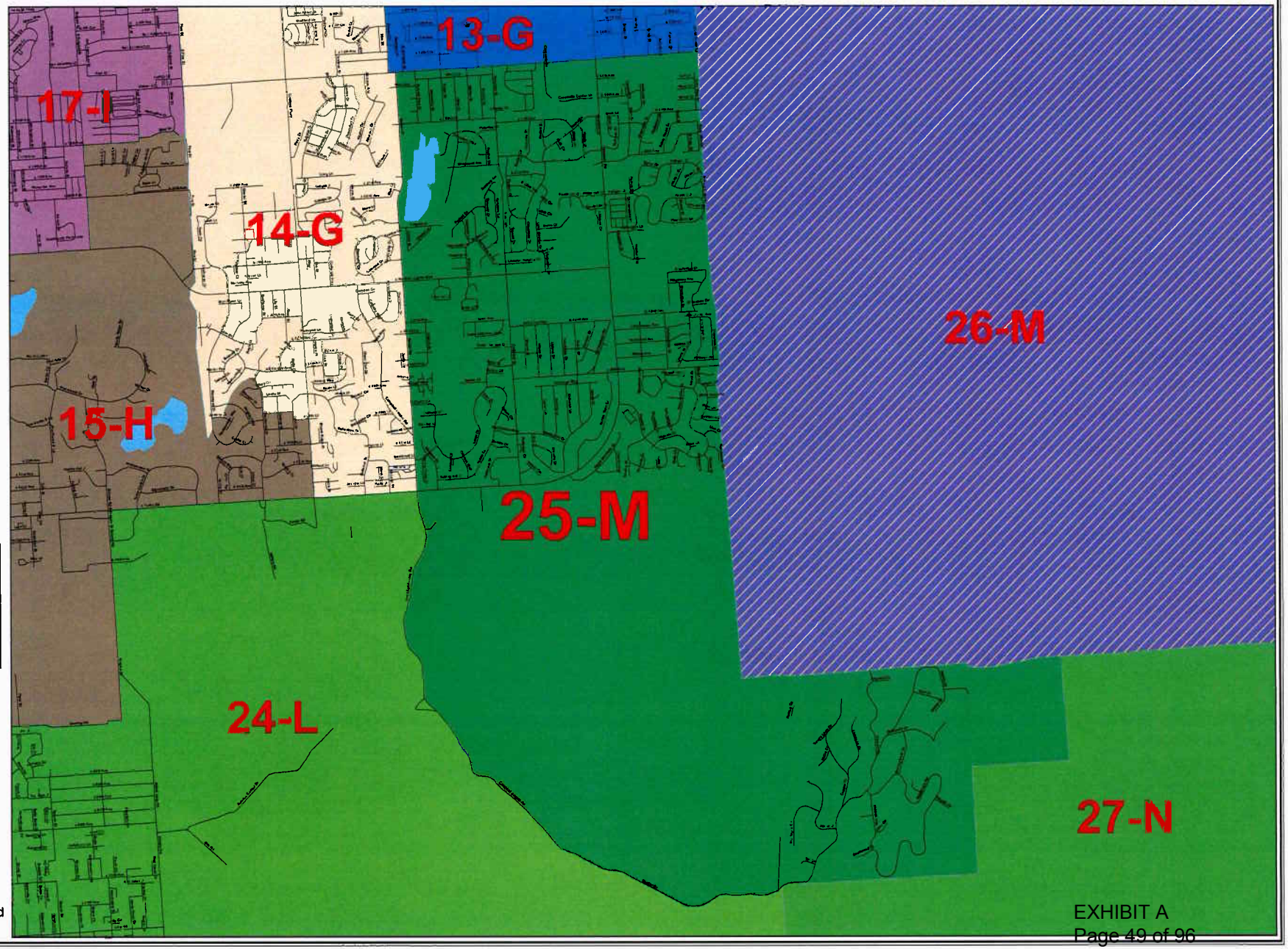
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 25



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Legend
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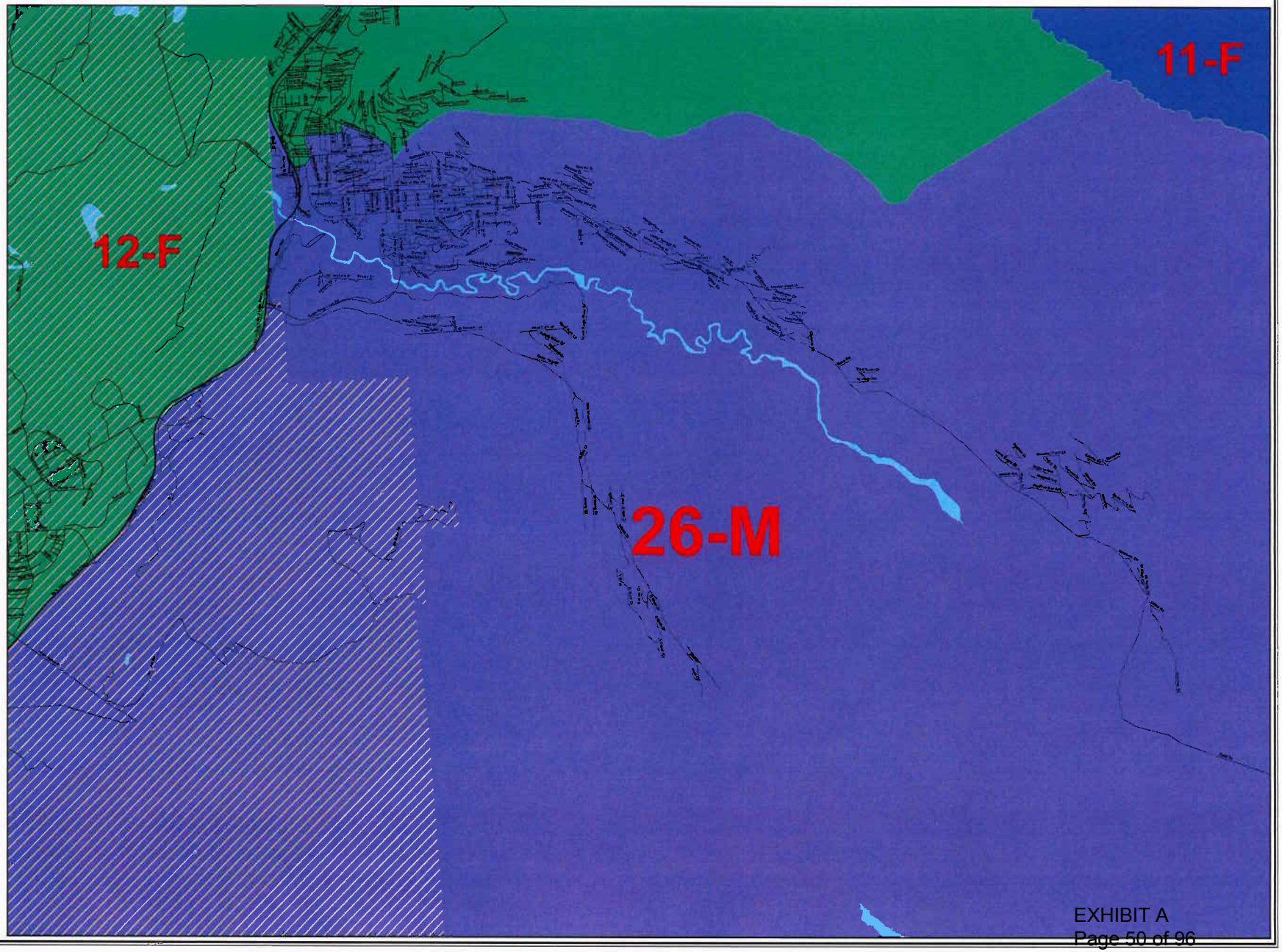
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 26



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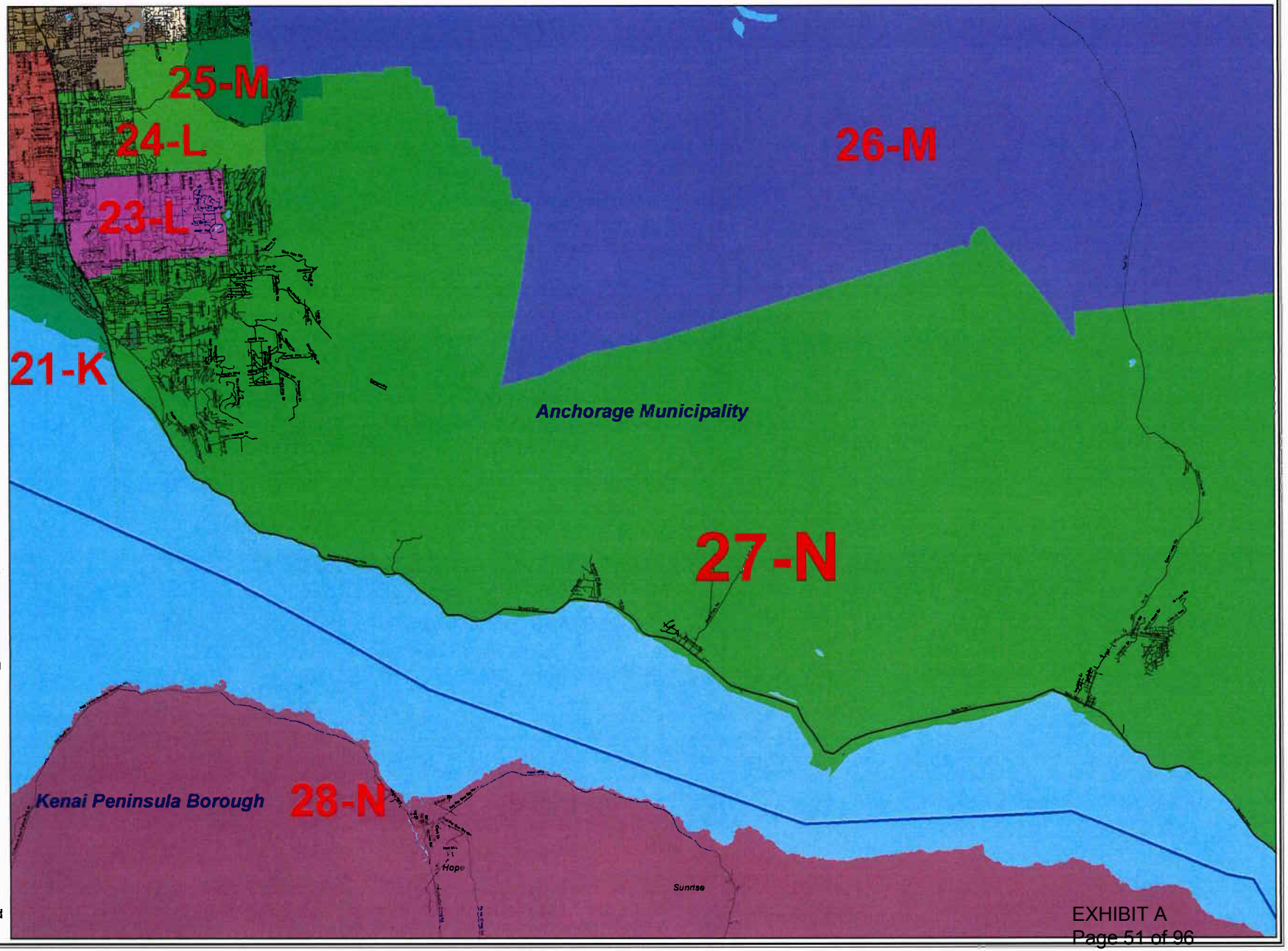
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 27



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Water Boundary

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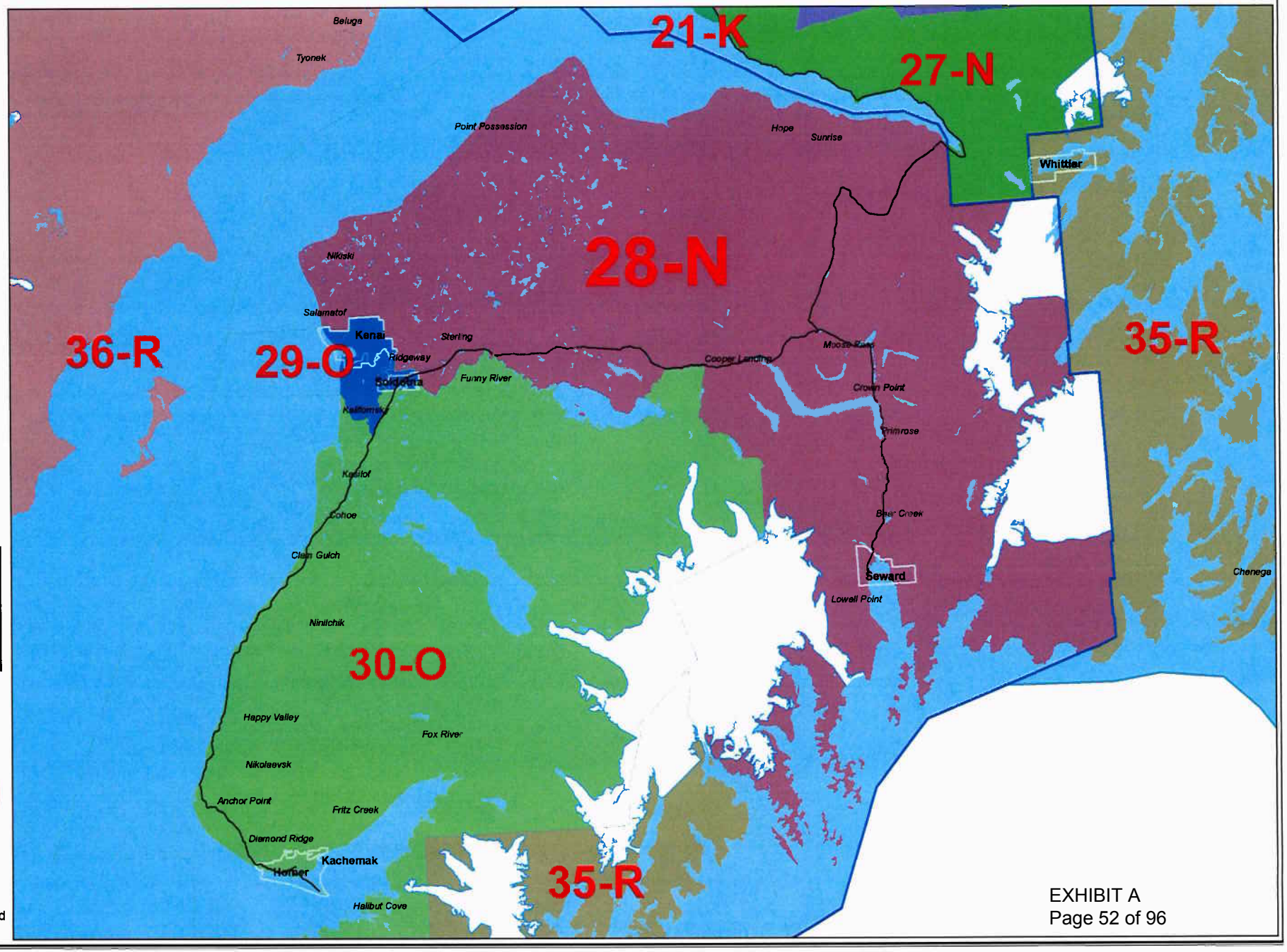
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 28



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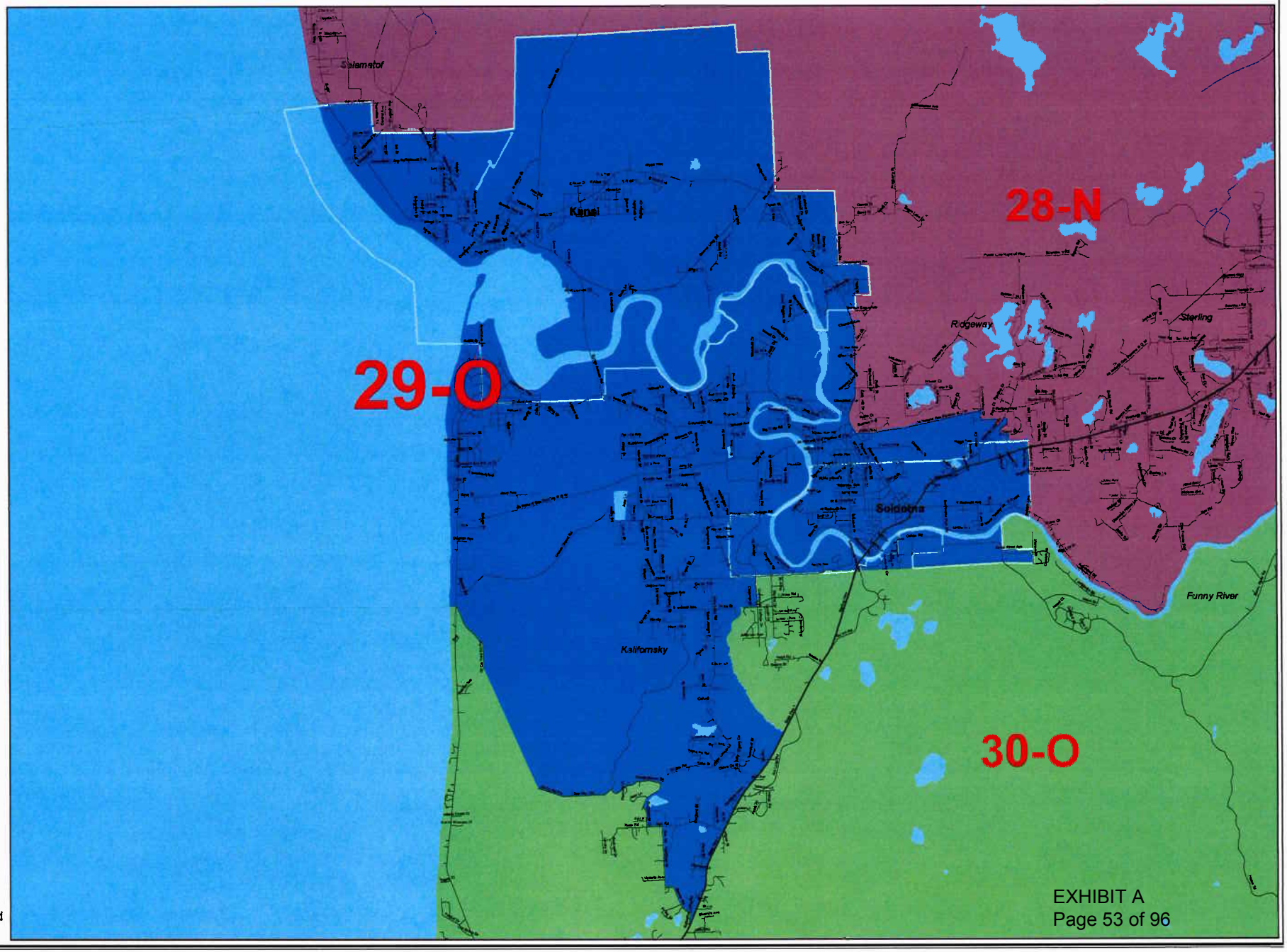
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 29



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Legend

- Military
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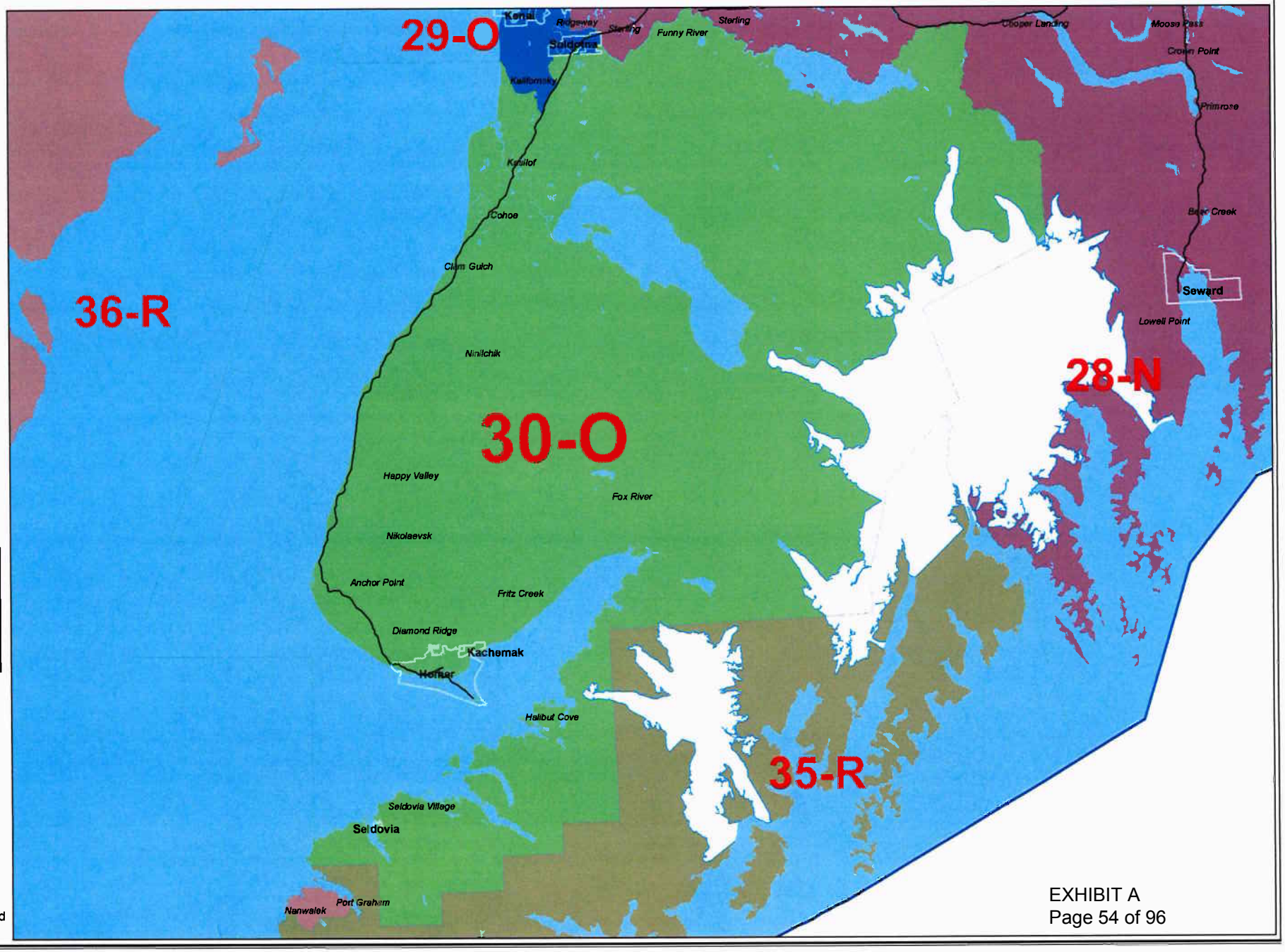
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 30



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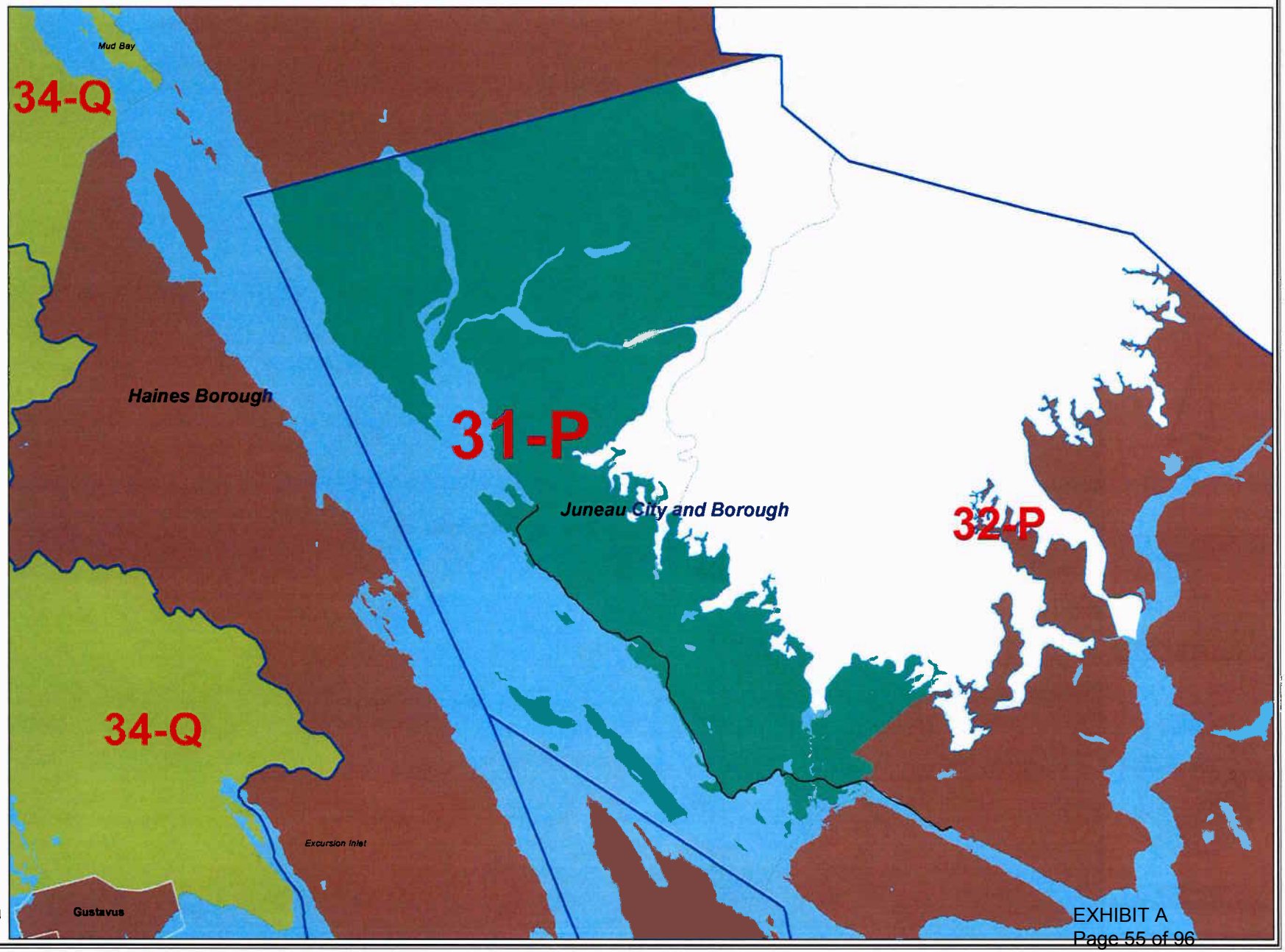
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 31



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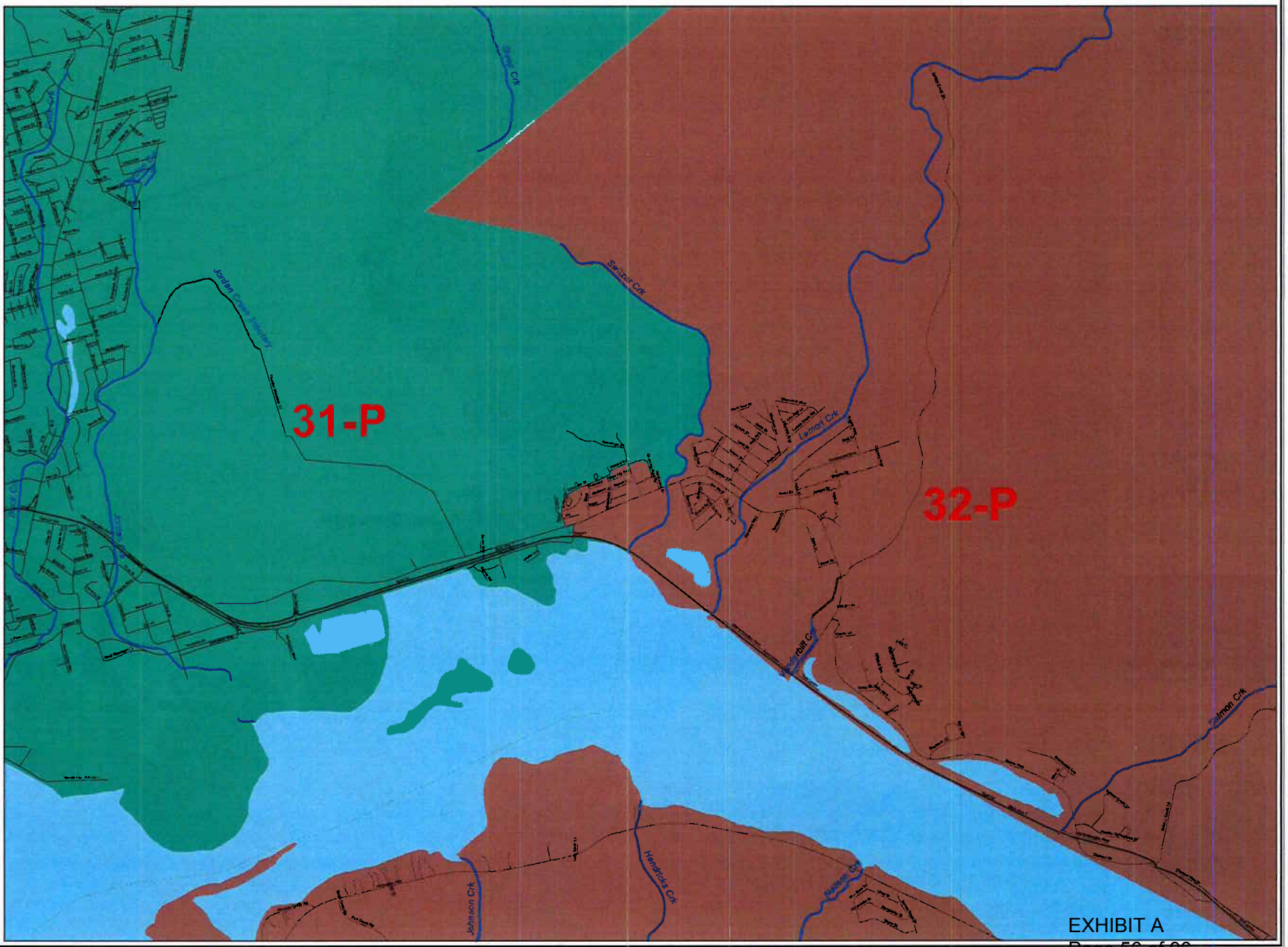
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 31 & 32 in detail



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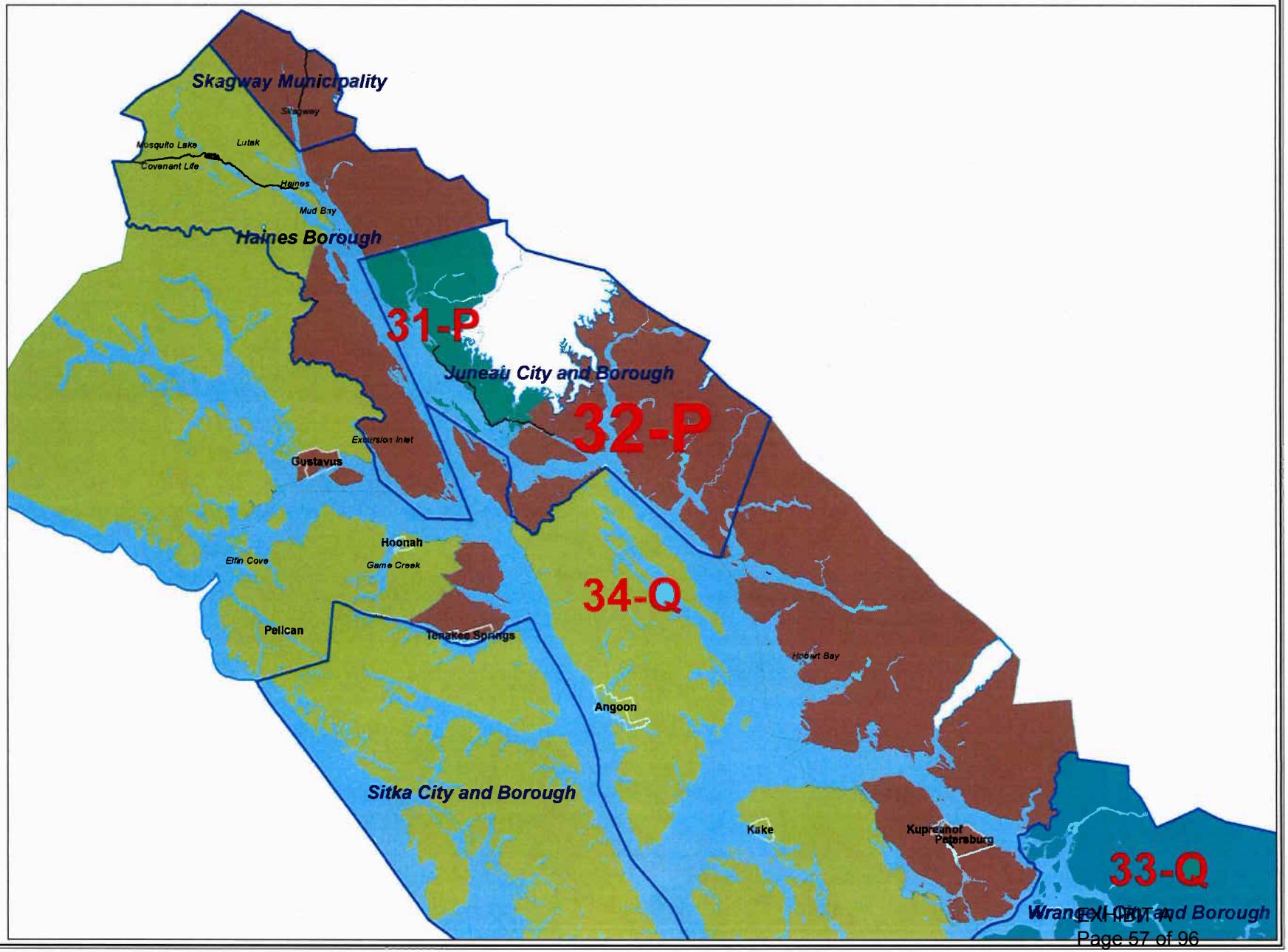
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 32



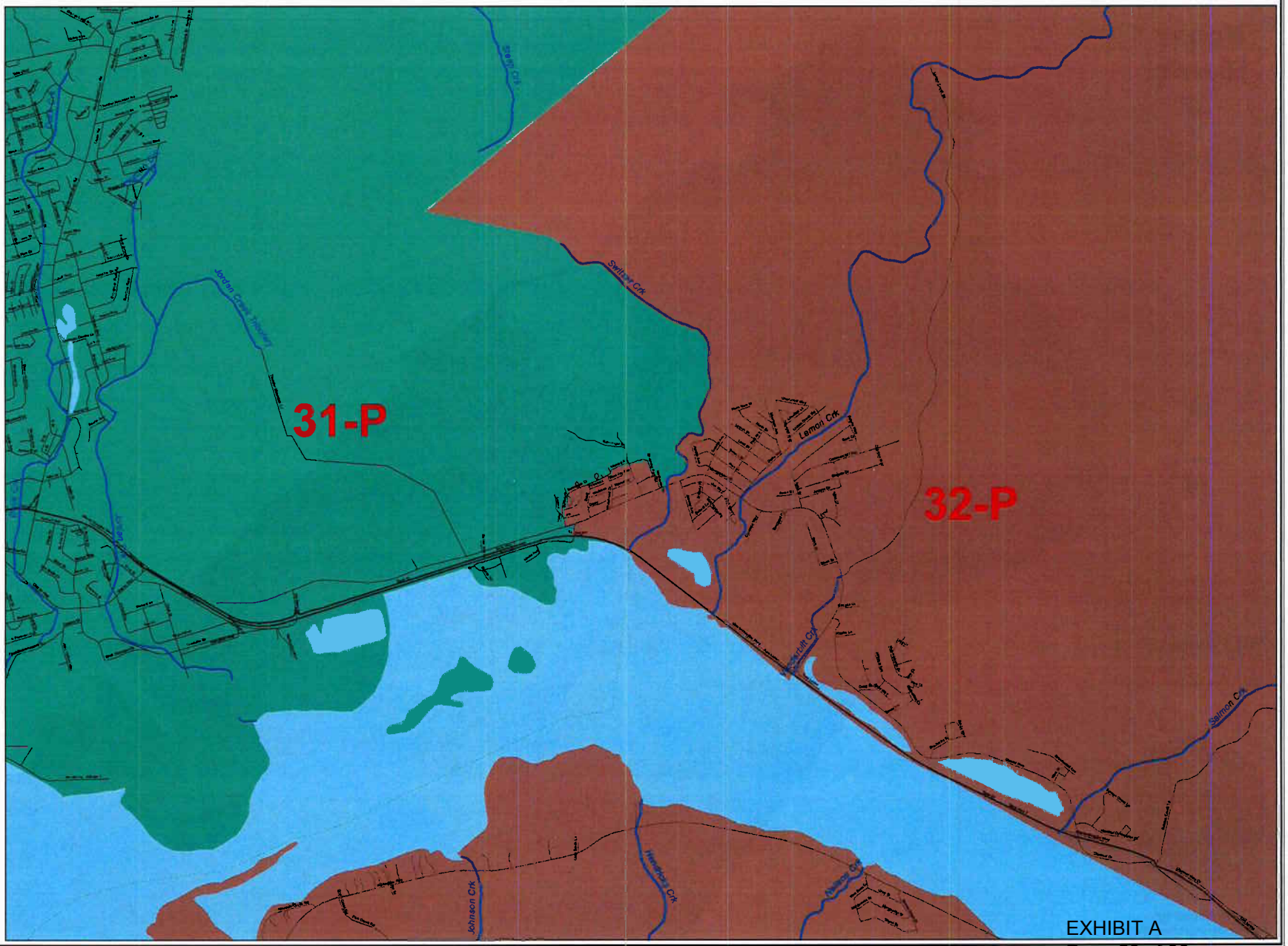
N

Legend
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 31 & 32 in detail



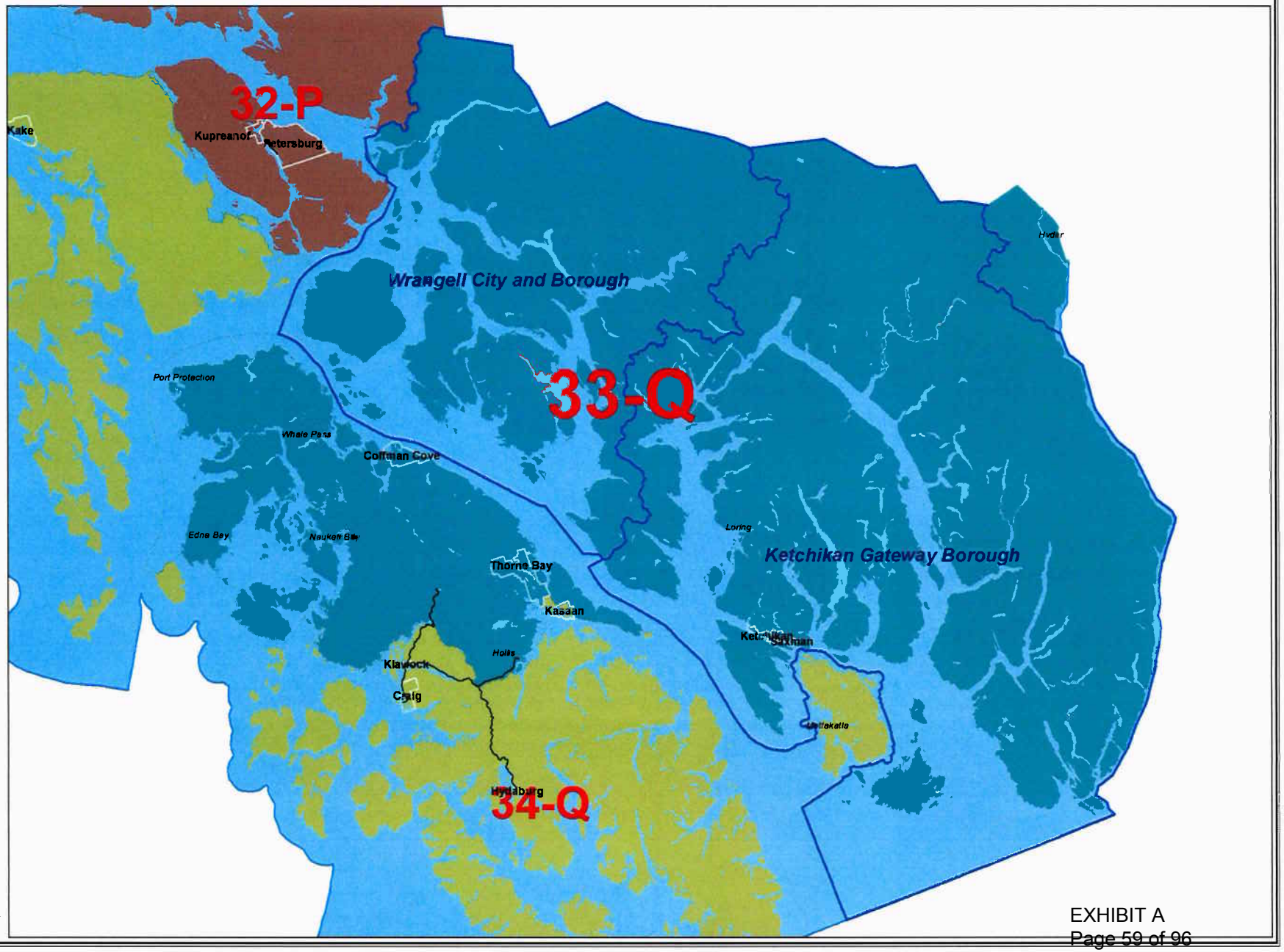
N

Legend
- Streams
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 33



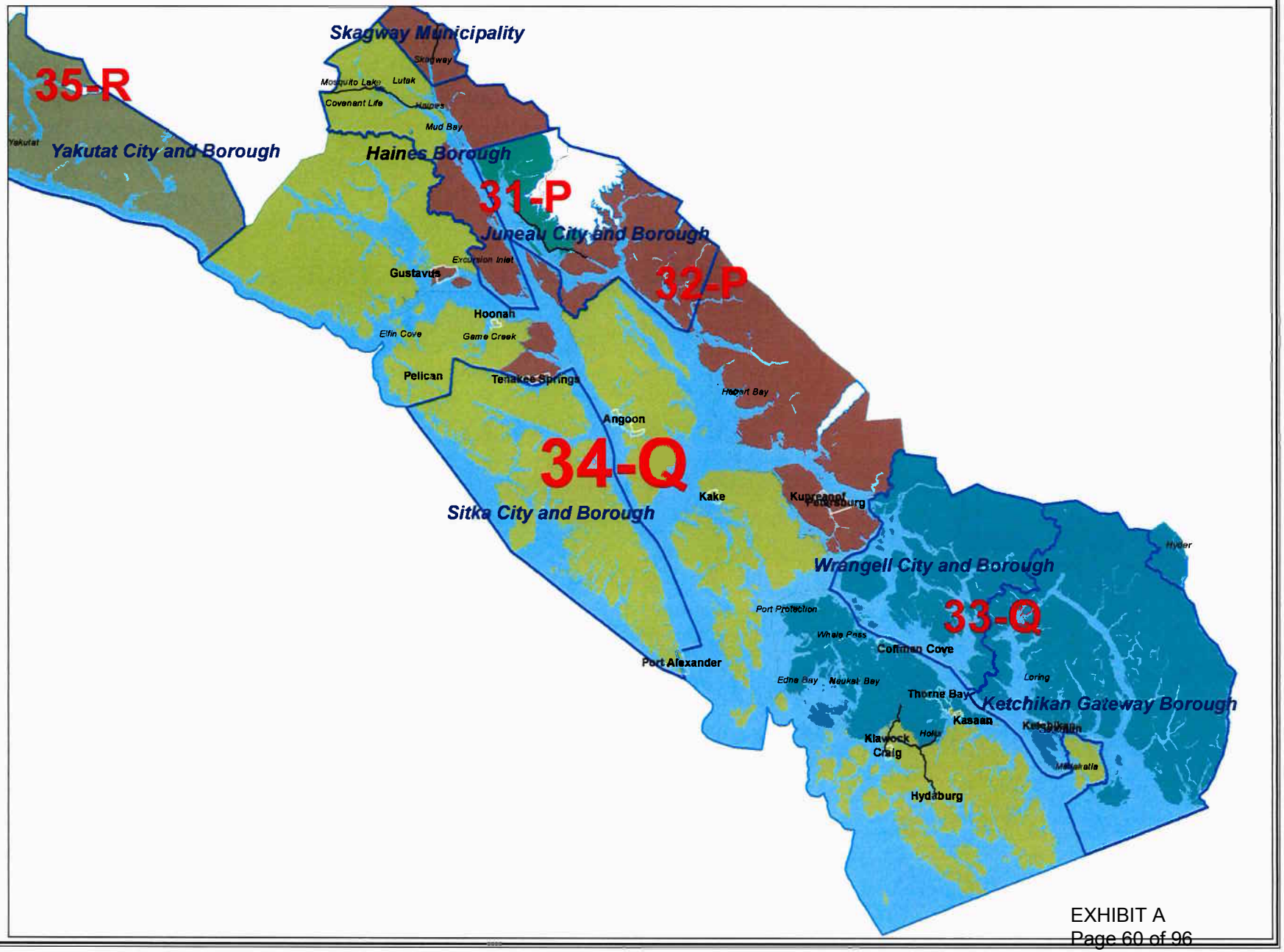
N

Legend
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 34



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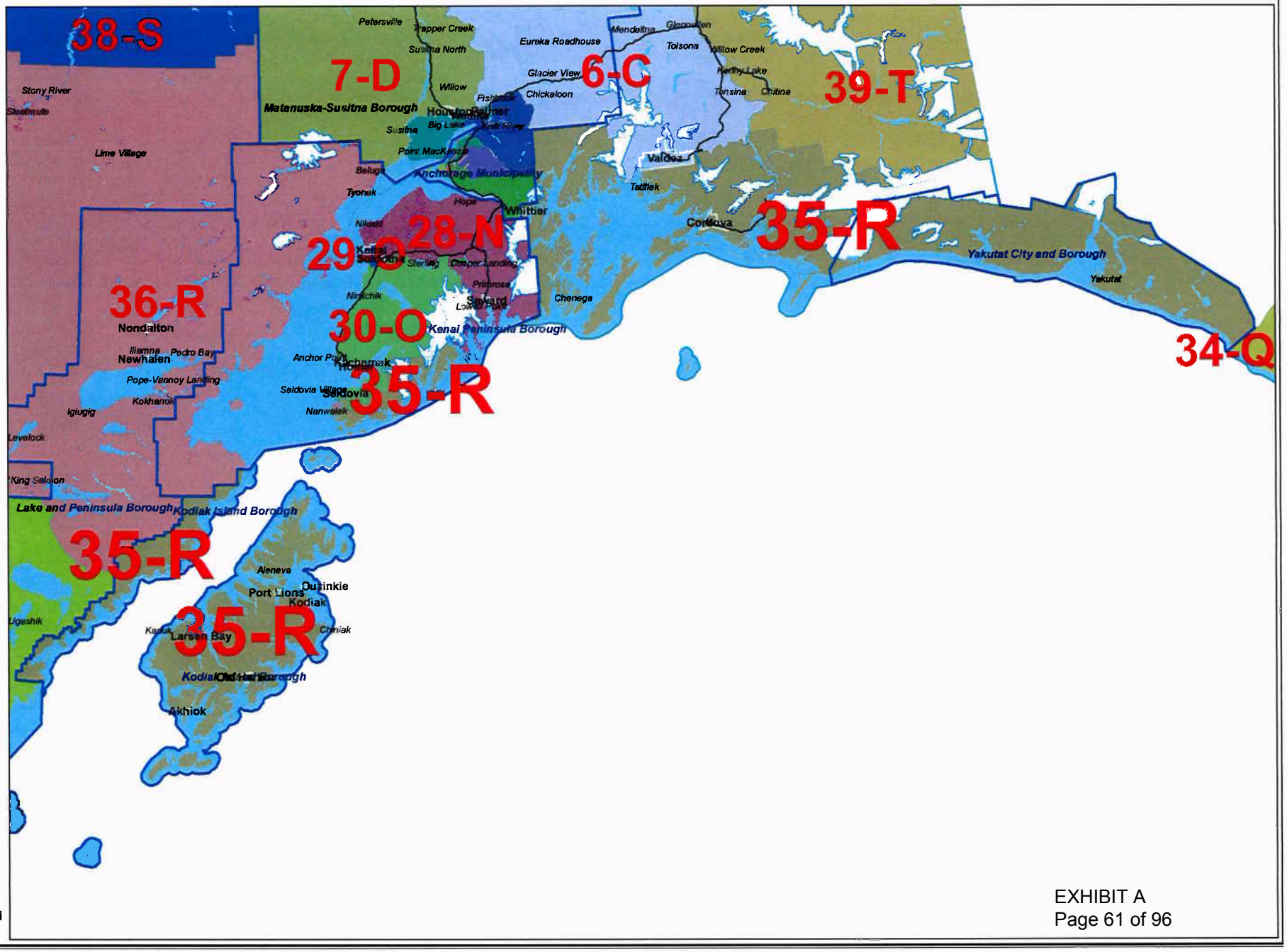
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 35



N

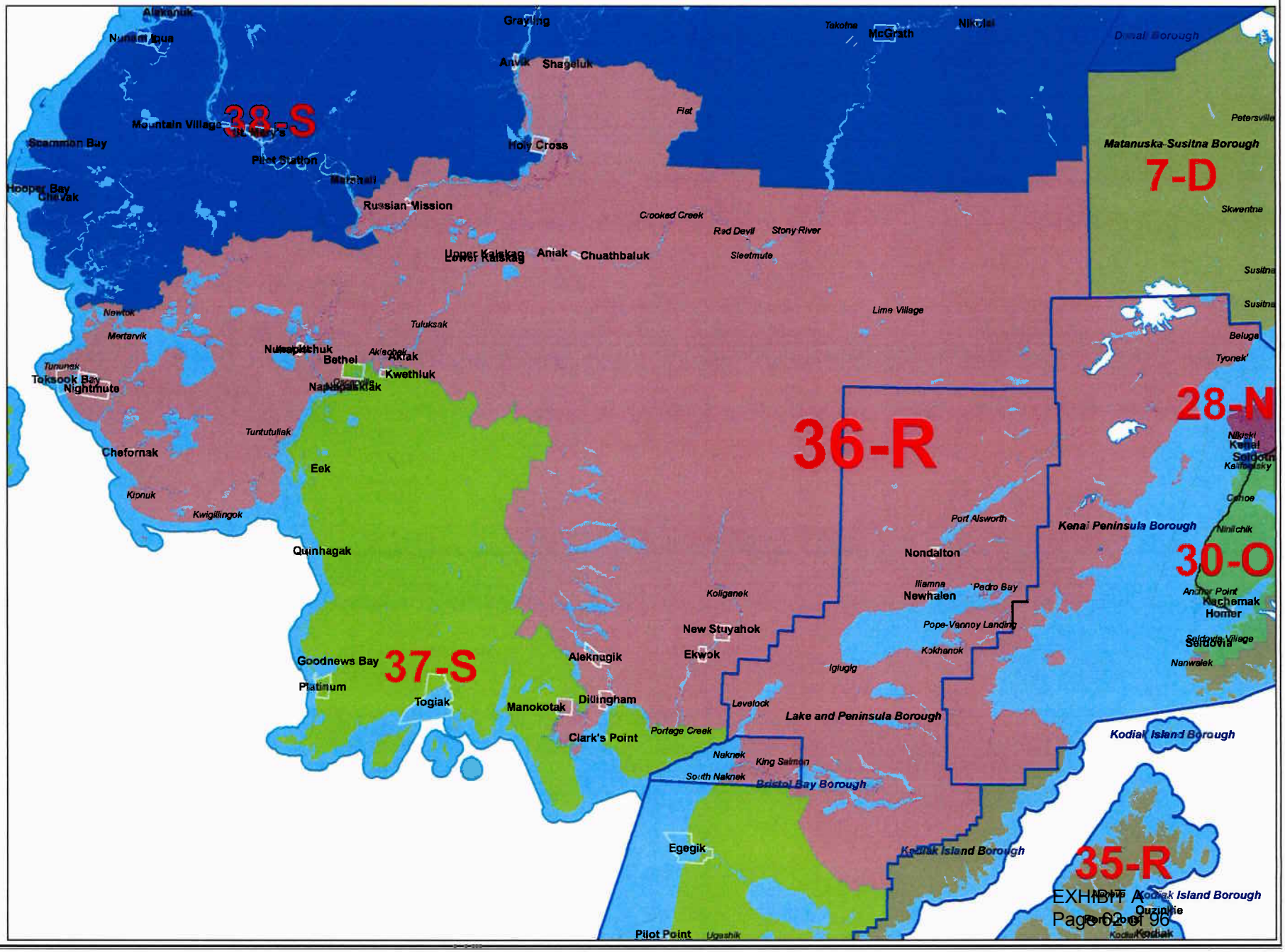
Legend
- Military
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

EXHIBIT A
Page 61 of 96

Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 36



N

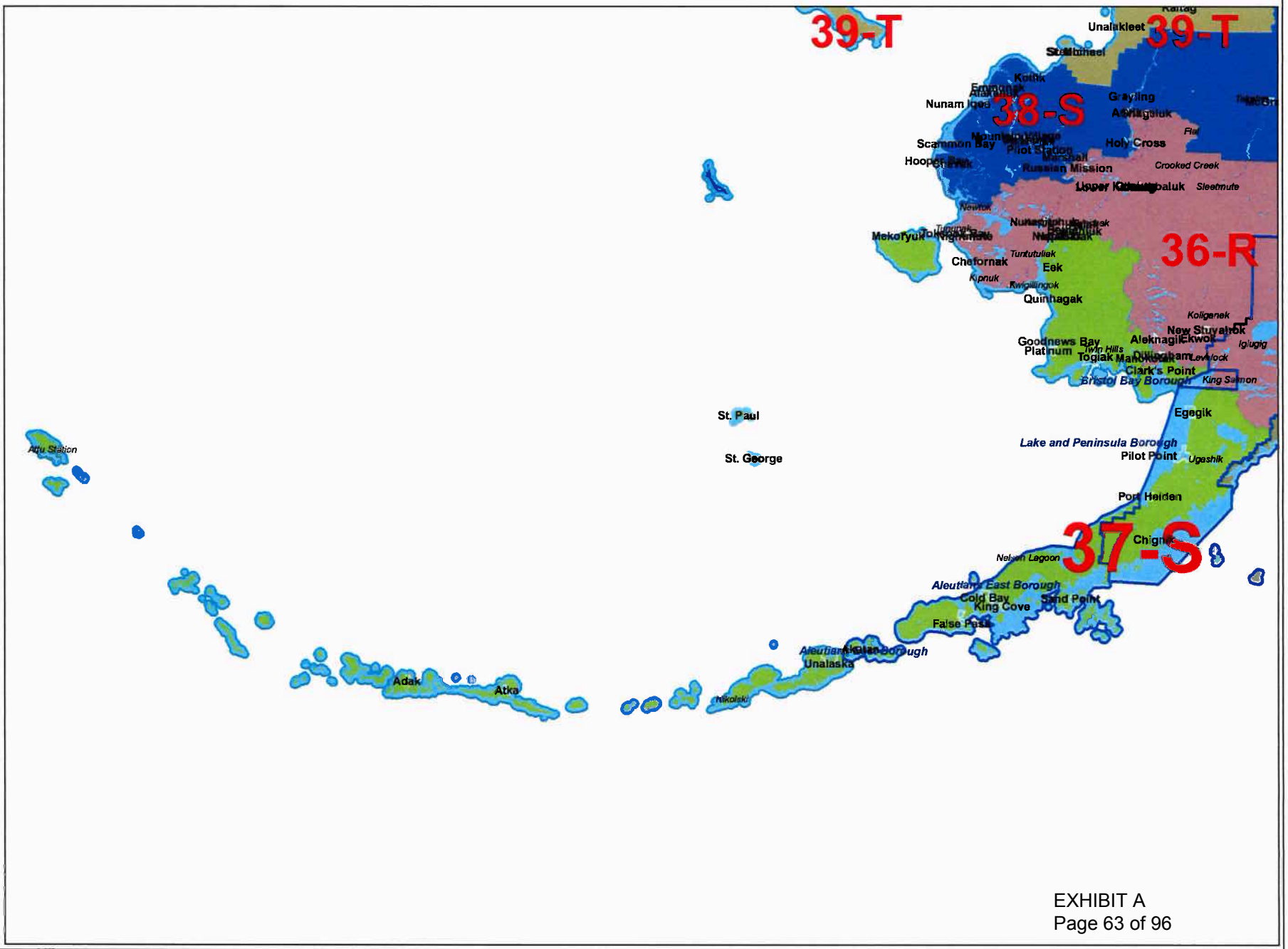
Legend

- Military
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 37



Legend

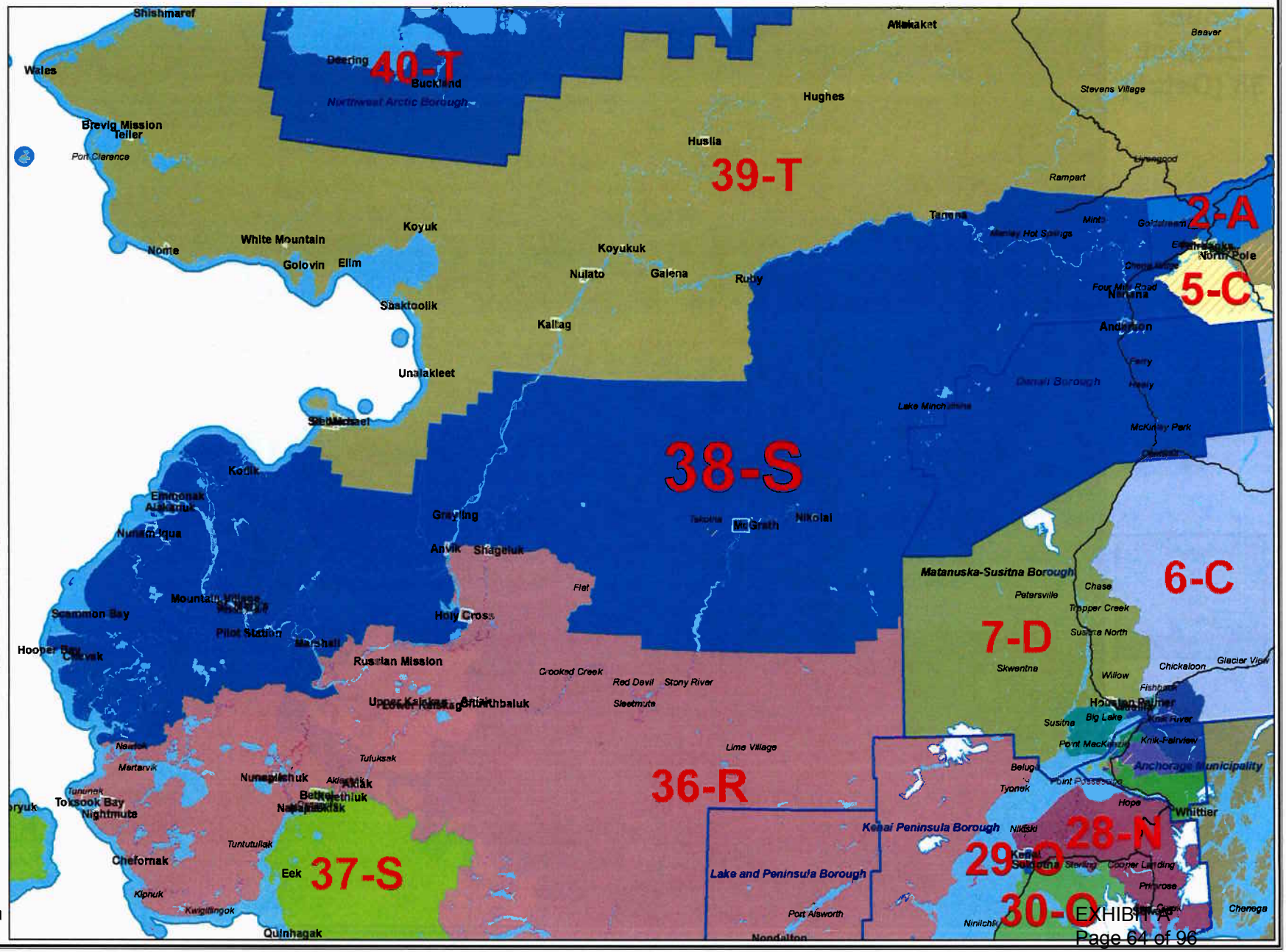
- Military
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

EXHIBIT A
Page 63 of 96

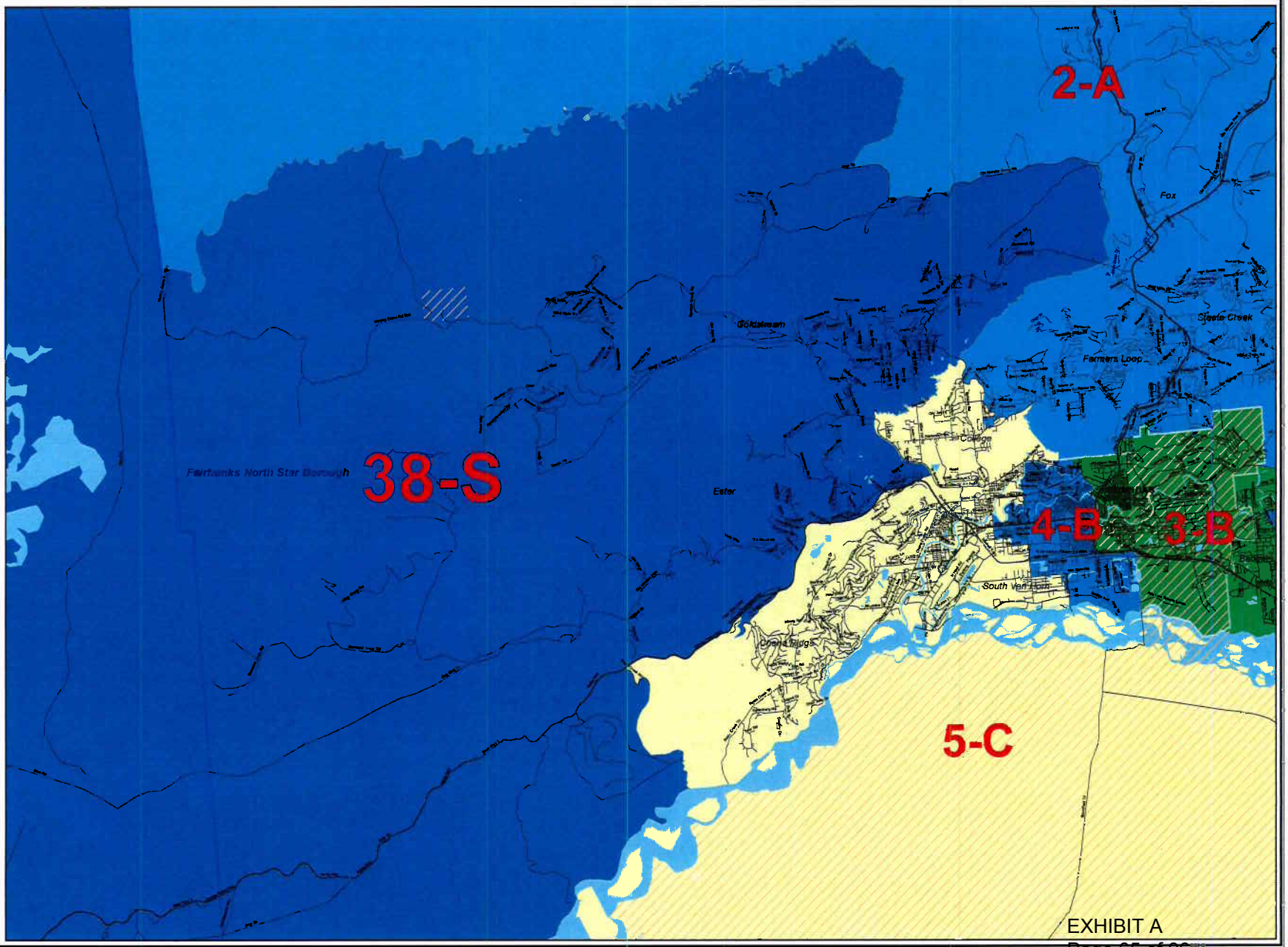
Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 38


40-T
39-T
38-S
37-S
36-R
2-A
5-C
6-C
7-D
28-N
29-O
30-O
Shishmaref
Wales
Deering
Buckland
Northwest Arctic Borough
Brevig Mission
Teller
Port Clarence
Hughes
Hustla
Stevens Village
Beaver
Rampart
Tanana
Koyuk
White Mountain
Nome
Golovin
Elim
Koyukuk
Nulato
Galena
Ruby
Shaktoolik
Kaltag
Unalakleet
St. Michael
Kodiak
Emmonak
Alakanuk
Nunam Iqua
Grayling
Anvik
Shageluk
Nikolai
McGrath
Takotna
Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Petersville
Chase
Trapper Creek
Susitna North
Skwentna
Willow
Chickaloon
Glacier View
Hobbitan Palmer
Big Lake
Knik River
Knik-Fairview
Point MacKenzie
Anchorage Municipality
Belugi
Tyonek
Point Possession
Hope
Whittier
Kenai Peninsula Borough
Nikiski
Kenai
Soldotna
Sterling
Cooper Landing
Primrose
Chenega
Ninilchik
Lake and Peninsula Borough
Port Alsworth
Nondalton
Scammon Bay
Hooper Bay
Chevak
Mountain Village
Pilot Station
Marshall
Russian Mission
Holy Cross
Flat
Crooked Creek
Red Devil
Stony River
Sleetmute
Upper Kalskag
Lower Kalskag
Aniak
Chuathbaluk
Lime Village
Tuluksak
Nunapitchuk
Akiak
Bethel
Napaskiak
Tuntutuliak
Chefornak
Eek
Kipnuk
Kwigillingok
Quinhagak
Toksook Bay
Nightmute
Tununak
Mertarvik
Newtok
Nenana
Anderson
Healy
Denali Borough
Lake Minchumina
McKinley Park
Four Mile Road
North Pole
Fairbanks
Goldstream
Mint
Manley Hot Springs
Livengood
Fairbanks
Fairbanks
Ferry
Cleary
Chena Ridge
Ester
Nenana
Cleary
Fairbanks
Fairbanks
Fairbanks

Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 38 (Detail)



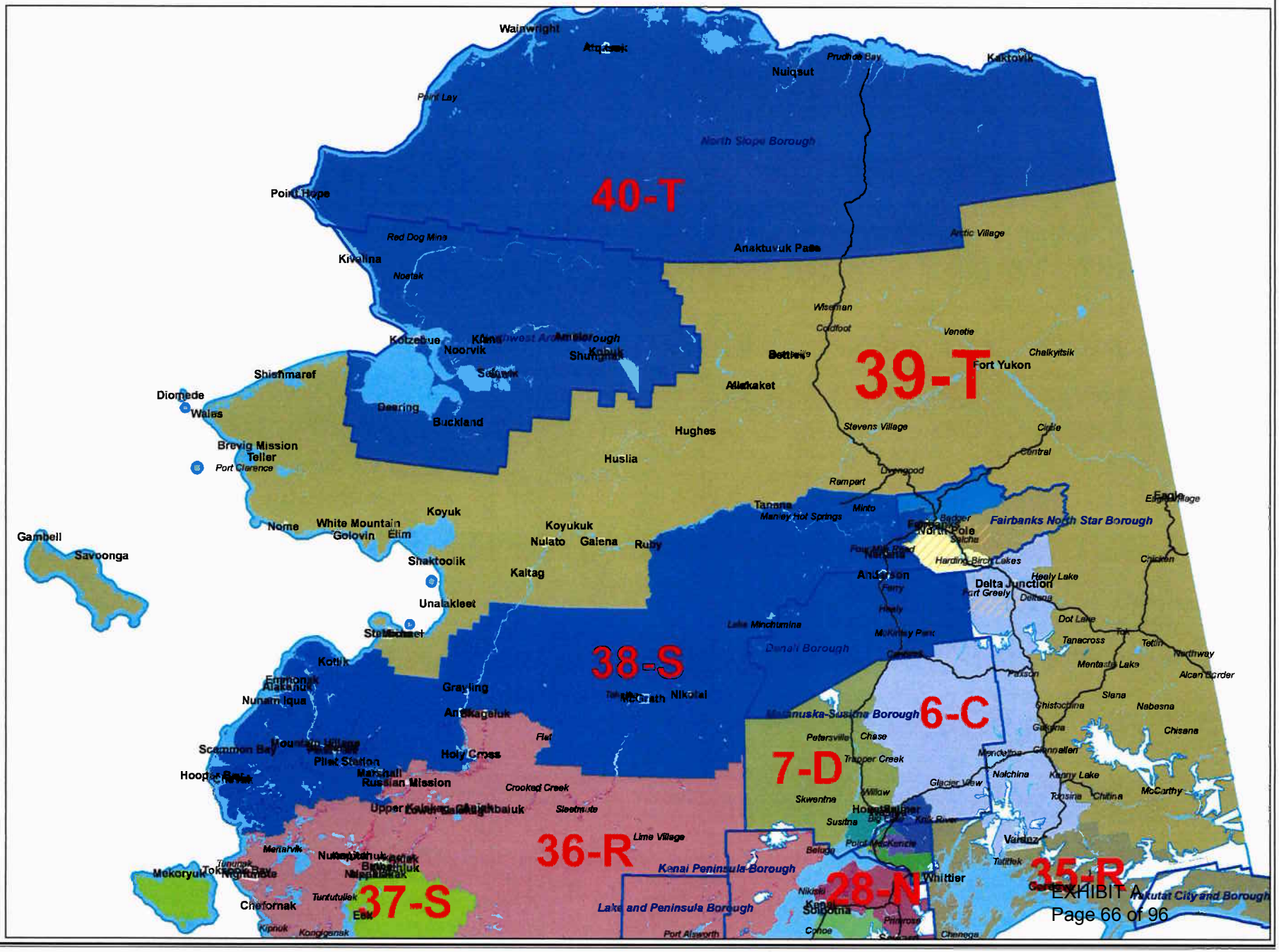
N

Legend
- Military
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 39



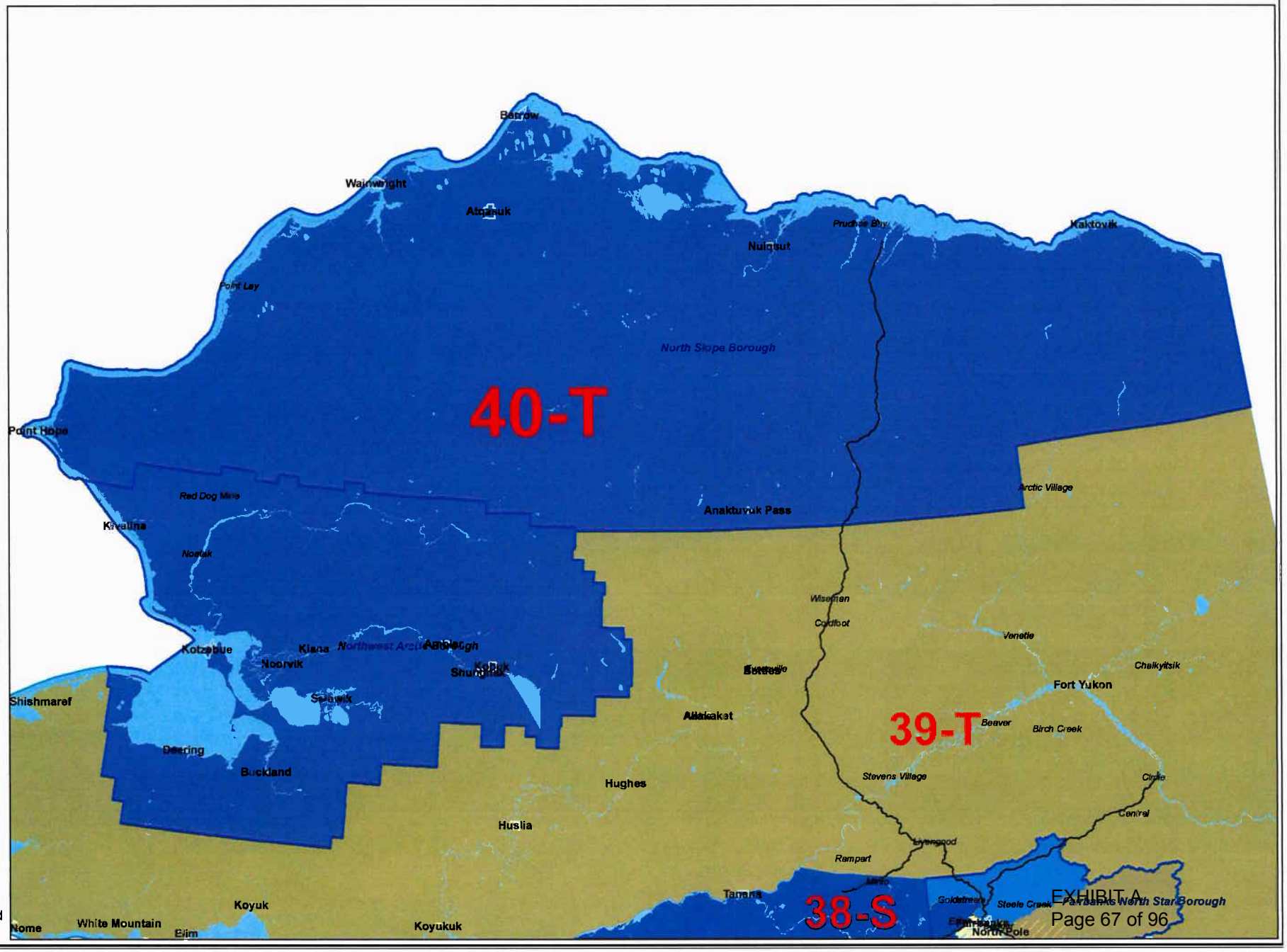
N

Legend
- Military
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

Amended Proclamation House Districts

House District 40



Legend
- Military
- City
- Borough
- Water Boundary

N

Prepared by:
Alaska Redistricting Board

Amended Proclamation District Population Analysis

House District	Senate District	Total Population	Percent Deviation From Ideal (17,755)	Percent Alaska Native* Total Population	Percent Alaska Native* Voting Age Population
1		18,348	3.34%	6.44%	5.51%
2		18,415	3.72%	8.66%	7.17%
	A	36,763	3.53%	7.55%	6.38%
3		18,414	3.71%	8.35%	7.37%
4		18,339	3.29%	19.06%	17.00%
	B	36,753	3.50%	13.69%	12.42%
5		18,309	3.12%	13.11%	10.96%
6		16,877	-4.95%	9.81%	8.78%
	C	35,186	-0.91%	11.53%	9.94%
7		17,673	-0.46%	9.92%	8.21%
8		17,657	-0.55%	10.06%	8.51%
	D	35,330	-0.51%	9.99%	8.36%
9		17,767	0.07%	9.85%	7.93%
10		17,750	-0.03%	11.30%	9.47%
	E	35,517	0.02%	10.57%	8.70%
11		17,826	0.40%	8.54%	7.10%
12		18,079	1.82%	6.62%	5.39%
	F	35,905	1.11%	7.57%	6.25%
13		17,931	0.99%	11.96%	11.24%
14		17,806	0.29%	15.26%	12.79%
	G	35,737	0.64%	13.60%	12.05%
15		17,797	0.24%	15.83%	13.86%
16		17,925	0.96%	16.36%	14.84%
	H	35,722	0.60%	16.10%	14.35%
17		17,667	-0.50%	21.26%	19.40%
18		17,743	-0.07%	16.64%	15.45%
	I	35,410	-0.28%	18.95%	17.21%
19		17,642	-0.64%	11.99%	10.01%
20		17,755	0.00%	11.39%	9.37%
	J	35,397	-0.32%	11.69%	9.70%
21		17,702	-0.30%	9.93%	8.25%
22		17,809	0.30%	15.05%	12.91%
	K	35,511	0.00%	12.49%	10.63%
23		17,693	-0.35%	10.27%	8.83%
24		17,924	0.95%	13.43%	11.07%
	L	35,617	0.30%	11.86%	9.95%
25		17,678	-0.43%	11.94%	9.66%
26		18,072	1.79%	5.99%	5.50%
	M	35,750	0.68%	8.93%	7.59%
27		17,778	0.13%	5.21%	4.35%
28		18,181	2.40%	12.67%	11.70%
	N	35,959	1.26%	8.98%	8.13%
29		18,185	2.42%	11.41%	9.58%
30		18,230	2.68%	8.18%	7.18%
	O	36,415	2.55%	9.79%	8.34%
31		18,251	2.79%	18.27%	14.90%
32		17,801	0.26%	17.93%	16.22%
	P	36,052	1.53%	18.10%	15.58%
33		17,075	-3.83%	20.86%	17.91%
34		17,875	0.68%	36.96%	33.90%
	Q	34,950	-1.58%	29.09%	26.06%
35		16,951	-4.53%	19.51%	17.55%
36		16,809	-5.33%	85.70%	81.13%
	R	33,760	-4.93%	52.47%	47.37%
37		17,860	0.59%	51.02%	42.97%
38		16,857	-5.06%	52.38%	45.72%
	S	34,717	-2.23%	51.68%	44.24%
39		16,827	-5.23%	70.84%	65.63%
40		16,953	-4.52%	71.15%	62.77%
	T	33,780	-4.87%	71.00%	64.17%

*Alaska Native race defined as people who identified themselves in the census as a single-race Alaska Native, or Alaska Native and White, or Alaska Native and any other race in the other multiple-race category, according to the guidelines of the U.S. Department of Justice

Prepared by the Alaska Redistricting Board

Description of Amended Proclamation House and Senate Districts

[Prepared by the Alaska Redistricting Board – April 5, 2012]

House District 1 – Senate District A – North Pole/Eielson

House District 1 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Nordale Road and Freeman Road, east to the west bank of the Chena River, southeast then northeast to the confluence with Flat Creek, north to Chena Hot Springs Road, northeast to a tractor trail near Stiles Creek, east to the middle fork of the Chena River, northeast to the confluence with Ottertail Creek, north the the headwaters of Ottertail Creek, north along a non-visible line to the Boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, east then south then west to the intersection with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, northwest to the Little Salcha River, southwest to the Tanana River tributary, south to the east bank of the Tanana River, northwest along the east bank to boundary of Fort Wainwright, north to Piledriver Slough, west to the east bank of the Tanana River, northwest to an unnamed creek near Levee Way, north to the Richardson Highway, east to the boundary of the City of North Pole, northwest to northwestern-most point of the City of North Pole, northeast along a non-visible line to the end of Willeda Street, northeast along a non-visible line to the intersection of Badger Loop Road and Repp Road, east to the eastern bank of the Chena Slough, north to a non-visible line extending from Shavano Lane, north to Shavano Lane, north to Stoneman Lane, east to Benshoof Drive, northwest to Badger Loop Road, north to Candle Lite Loop, east then north to Badger Loop Road, northwest to Nordale Road, north to point of beginning.

House District 2 – Senate District A – Farmers Loop/Two Rivers

House District 2 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Steese Highway and the City of Fairbanks, west to the boundary of College CDP, northwest to Farmers Loop Road, southwest to Elbert Road, north to Husky Way, west to Scenic Loop, north then southwest to Garden Avenue, south to Farmers Loop Road, west to Pearl Creek, northwest to Auburn Drive, north to Baylor Boulevard, west to Eton Boulevard, north to DePauw Drive, northwest to Herried Road, east to the end of Herried Road, north along a non-visible line to the intersection of Wolverine Lane and Red Fox Drive, northwest to Ballaine Road, north to Goldstream Creek, northeast to the boundary of Goldstream CDP, east then north then west to a jeep trail near Any Creek, north then west to Our Creek, north to the confluence with the Chatanika River, west to the boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, north then east to the boundary of House District 1, southwest to the intersection of Nordale Road and Badger Loop Road, northwest to Markey Road, west to Lakloey Drive, northwest to Badger Road, east to Old Badger Road, east to Canoro Road, north to Michael Lane, west to the end of Michael Lane, west along a non-visible line to the eastern bank of the Chena River, north to the confluence with an unnamed creek, northwest to Homestead Road, north to a jeep trail, northwest to the boundary of the City of Fairbanks, north then west to Fair Place, west to Kniffen Road, west to the Steese Highway, south to point of beginning.

House District 3 – Senate District B – Fairbanks/Wainwright

House District 3 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Airport Way and the Richardson and Steese Highways, north to east bank of the Chena River, northwest to the confluence with Noyes Slough, north along the east bank to College Road, northwest to Margaret Avenue, north to the end of Margaret Avenue, north along a non-visible line to Isabella Creek, east then north to the boundary of the City of Fairbanks, east to the Steese Highway, north to Kniffen Road, east to Fair Place, east to the boundary of the City of Fairbanks, east then south to a jeep trail near Columbia Creek, east to Homestead Road, south to an unnamed creek, southeast to the Chena River, south along the east bank to a non-visible line extending from Michael Lane, east to Michael Lane, east to Canoro Road, south to Old Badger Road, southwest to Badger Road, west to Lakloey Drive, south to Markey Road, east to Badger Loop Road, southeast to Candle Lite Loop, east then south to Badger Loop Road, south to Benshoof Drive, south to Stoneman Lane, west to Shavano Lane, south to the end of Shavano Lane, south along a non-visible line to Chena Slough, south along the east bank of Chena Slough to Repp Road, west to the intersection of Repp Road and Badger Loop Road, southwest along a non-visible line to the end of Willeda Street, southwest along a non-visible line to the boundary of the City of North Pole, south to the Richardson Highway, west to an unnamed creek near Levee Way, south to the east bank of the Tanana River, west to the boundary of Fort Wainwright at Bonnifield Trail, north to the Richardson Highway, north to point of beginning.

House District 4 – Senate District B – City of Fairbanks

House District 4 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Pomm Road and Lathrop Street, north to an unnamed creek near Queens Way, northwest to Bonita Street, north to the boundary of the City of Fairbanks, west then north to the Chena River, north along University Avenue to the west bank of the Chena River, northeast to the boundary of the City of Fairbanks, north then east then south to the west bank of the Chena River near Pine Street, north then east to Isabella Creek, west to a non-visible line extending from the end of Margaret Avenue, south to Margaret Avenue, south to College Road, southeast to the east bank of Noyes Slough, south to the confluence with the Chena River, southeast along the east bank to the Steese Highway, south along the Steese/Richardson Highways to the boundary of Fort Wainwright, east then south to the Tanana River, west along the north bank of the Tanana River to an unnamed road south of Cinch Street, north to Cinch Street, north to Pomm Road, west to point of beginning.

House District 5 – Senate District C – Chena Ridge

House District 5 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the George Parks Highway and Ester Road, east to the Alaska Railroad, northwest to Sheep Creek Road, east to a 4x4 trail, north to Goldstream Creek, northeast to Ballaine Road, south to Red FoxRoad, south to the intersection of Red Fox Road and La Rue Lane, south along a non-visible line to the end of Herreid Road, west to De Pauw Drive, southeast to Eton Boulevard, south to Baylor Boulevard, west to Auburn Drive, south to Pearl Creek, south to Farmers Loop Road, east to Garden Avenue, north to Scenic Loop, north then east to Husky Way, east to Elbert Road, south to Farmers Loop Road, northeast to the boundary of College CDP, south to the boundary of the City of Fairbanks, southwest to the east bank of the Chena River near Chief

William Drive, west then south to University Avenue, south to the boundary of the City of Fairbanks, south then east to Bonita Street, south to an unnamed creek, southeast to Lathrop Street, south to Pomm Road, east to Cinch Street, south to an unnamed road, south to the Tanana River, east along the east bank of the Tanana River to the boundary of Fort Wainwright near the Old Richardson Highway, south to the east bank of the Tanana River, south to the Tanana River Tributary near Starkeyville Lane, north to the Little Salcha River, east to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, southeast to the boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, south then west then north to the west bank of the Tanana River near the Parks Highway, northeast to Crosie Creek, north to the Parks Highway, northwest to the intersection of the Parks Highway and Milkmaid Lane, south then east along the Ester CDP boundary to Aspenwood Drive, east to Cripple Creek Road, north to the Parks Highway, northeast to the point of beginning.

House District 6 – Senate District C – Richardson Highway

House District 6 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Richardson Highway and the Fairbanks North Star Borough boundary, northeast to the Dot Lake Precinct, south to the Mentasta Precinct, south to the boundary of the Valdez-Cordova Census Area, west to the Richardson Highway, southeast to the TAPS, south to TAPS Road, southwest to the Richardson Highway, south to the TAPS, south to 22 Apl-1 Road, east to Dry Creek, southeast to the Copper River, south along the western bank of the Copper River to the boundary of Tazlina CDP, west to the TAPS, south to the boundary of Copper Center Precinct, east to the Copper River, southeast along the western bank of the Copper River to the boundary of Kenny Lake CDP, southwest to the boundary of Tonsina CDP, southeast then southwest to Haley Creek, southeast to an unnamed road near the Copper River, southwest to the Uranatina River, south to the Copper River, south along the western bank of the Copper River to the boundary of Valdez No. 3 Precinct, south then west to the boundary of Valdez No. 1 Precinct, west then north to the northern shoreline of Valdez Arm, southwest then north to Columbia Glacier, north along the eastern edge of Columbia Glacier to the boundary of Glennallen Precinct, west then north to the boundary of the Matanuska Susitna Borough, west to Glacier Fork, northwest to Metal Creek, north to the headwaters of Metal Creek, west along a non-visible line to the headwaters of Carpenter Creek, north to the Matanuska River, southwest along the northern bank of the Matanuska River to a foot trail near Palmer-Fishhook Road, west to Palmer-Fishhook Road, west to Werner Road, north to Biscane Drive, east to Monte Carlo Lane, north to Corvette Drive, west to the end of Corvette Drive, west then north along a non-visible line to the intersection of Fence Line Drive and Farm Loop Road, north then east to Britchenstrap Drive, north to the boundary of Buffalo Soapstone CDP, west to the boundary of Fishhook CDP, south then west to the boundary of Pioneer Peak Precinct, northwest to East Aspen Ridge Road, west to Engstrom Road, south to Hart Lake Loop, west to the boundary of Fishhook CDP, west to Sorrelwood Street, north along a non-visible line to East Pamela Drive, west along East Pamela Drive to the boundary of Tanaina CDP, north to an unnamed road near Donofrio Lane, northwest to North Champion Road, north to Coles Patton Extension, west to North Champion Road, north to an unnamed road, east to the boundary of Tanaina CDP, north to the boundary of Willow CDP, north to the confluence of Bartholf Creek and the Kashwitna River, north along a non-visible line to the headwaters of Sheep Creek, west to Iron Creek Trail, north to the Sheep River, northwest to the boundary of Chase CDP, northeast then northwest to the Susitna River, northeast along the eastern bank of the Susitna River to the Alaska Railroad, north to the George Parks

Highway, north to the boundary of the Denali Borough, east then north to the boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, east to the point of beginning.

House District 7 – Senate District D – Rural Mat-Su

House District 7 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Greentree Street and Bogard Road, west to Seldon Road, west to Locharron Drive, west to Lucille Street, south to Gail Drive, west to Gwene Lane, south to West Rockside Road, south to Spruce Avenue, west to the boundary of the City of Wasilla, north and west to Church Road, south to Ben Hogan Avenue, west to the boundary of the City of Wasilla, west and south to Neuser Road, west to the George Parks Highway, west to an unnamed creek, north to Kalmbach Jeep Trail, north to Beverly Lake Road, west to Wyoming Drive, north to Starr Road, west to a foot trail, northwest to Little Lake, west along the southern shore of Little Lake to an unnamed creek, south west to North Pitman Road, north to Peninsula Drive, west to Island Lake Drive, north east to Tote Street, north to North Sasbo Bluff Road, west then north to Silver Drive, west along a non-visible line to the Little Susitna River, west along the southern bank of the Little Susitna River to the boundary of the City of Houston, south then west to the boundary of Willow CDP, west to the Susitna River, south along the eastern bank of the Susitna River to the outlet into Cook Inlet, southeast along a non-visible line to the boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, west, north and east along the boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to the George Parks Highway, south to the Alaska Railroad crossing north of Pass Creek, south to the Susitna River, south along the eastern bank of the Susitna River to the boundary of Chase CDP, southeast to the Sheep River, southeast to Iron Creek Trail, southwest to Sheep Creek, south to the headwaters of Sheep Creek, south along a non-visible line to the confluence Bartholf Creek and the Kashwitna River, south along Bartholf Creek to the boundary of Farm Loop Precinct, south to the boundary of Fishhook Precinct, south to the boundary of Tanaina CDP, south to an unnamed road near North Champion Road, west to North Champion Road, south to Coles Patton Extension, east to North Champion Road, south to an unnamed road, east to the boundary of Tanaina CDP, south to Pamela Drive, east to a non-visible line extending north from Sorrelwood Street, south to the boundary of Lakes CDP, east to Hart Lake Loop, east to the Engstrom Road Extension, south along a non-visible line to Niklason Lake, west to a non-visible line extending north from North Sylvanne Court, south to North Sylvanne Court, south to Breezewood Road, southeast to Zephyr Drive, east to Engstrom Road, south to Bogard Road, west to point of beginning.

House District 8 – Senate District D – Greater Palmer

House District 8 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Seward Meridian Road and the Palmer-Wasilla Highway, east to Hyer Road, south to Lower Road, south to East Jean Drive, east to South Megan Way, northwest to a non-visible line, north to Tiffany Drive, northeast to Wasilla Creek, northeast to an unnamed street near Little Brook Lane, west to the boundary of Lakes CDP, north to Bogard Road, west to Engstrom Road, north to Zephyr Drive, west to Breezewood Road, north to North Sylvanne Court, north to the end of North Sylavanne Court, north along a non-visible line to the north shore of Niklason Lake, east to a non-visible line extending south from the Engstrom Road Extension, north to the Engstrom Road Extension, north to East Aspen Ridge Road, east to a non-visible line south

of East Alyeska Drive, southeast to the boundary of Farm Loop CDP, north then east to the boundary of Buffalo Soapstone CDP, east to Britchenstrap Road, south to Farm Loop Road, west then south to the intersection of Farm Loop Road and Fence Line Drive, south then east along a non-visible line to the end of Corvette Drive, east along Corvette Drive to Monte Carlo Lane, south to Biscane Drive, west to Werner Road, south to Palmer-Fishhook Road, east to a foot trail, east to the west bank of the Matanuska River, south along the western bank of the Matanuska River to Dike Road, northwest to Grandview Drive, northeast to the Alaska Railroad, west to a non-visible line extending north from the intersection of East Nelson Road and Wasilla Creek, south to Wasilla Creek, west to an embankment south of East Fetlock Drive, southwest to the boundary of Knik-Fairview CDP, north to the Alaska Railroad, west to the boundary of the City of Wasilla, north to the intersection of Seward Meridian Parkway and Tamarack Drive, north on Seward Meridian Parkway to point of beginning.

House District 9 – Senate District E – Greater Wasilla

House District 9 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Gail Drive and Lucille Street, north to Locharron Drive, southeast to East Seldon Road, east to Bogard Road, east to the boundary of Gateway CDP, south to its second intersection with North Tiffany Drive, southwest to a non-visible line extending south to South Megan Way, southwest to East Jean Drive, southwest to South Lower Road, west to Hyer Road, north to the Palmer-Wasilla Highway, west to Seward Meridian Parkway, south to the boundary of the City of Wasilla, south then west to the intersection of South Heritage Farm Road and Knik-Goose Bay Road, southwest to South Clapp Street, north to Donovan Drive, southwest to Saindon Street, north to Hatcher Pass Street, north to Teeland Street, west to Link Street, north to West Sweet Birch Avenue, west to South Green Birch Lane, north to Range View Drive, west to Foothills Boulevard, north to Paddy Place, east to South Bettina Way, north to West Museum Drive, east to the boundary of the City of Wasilla, north then east to Church Road, north to the boundary of the City of Wasilla south of Carlsbad Place, east then south to North Rockside Road, north to Gwene Lane, north to West Gail Drive, east to point of beginning.

House District 10 – Senate District E – Big Lake/Point MacKenzie

House District 10 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of West Beverly Lake Drive and Wyoming Drive, east to Kalmbach Jeep Trail, south to an unnamed creek, south to the West George Parks Highway, east to West Museum Drive, east to South Bettina Way, south to Paddy Place, west to Foothills Boulevard, south to Range View Drive, east to South Green Birch Lane, south to West Sweet Birch Avenue, east to Link Street, south to Teeland Street, east to Hatcher Pass Street, south to Saindon Street, south to Donovan Drive, east to South Clapp Street, south to Knik-Goose Bay Road, southwest to West Birch Harbor Drive, south to Binnacle Drive, west to Outrigger Drive, southwest to West Compass Drive, northwest to Knik-Goose Bay Road, southwest to Settlers Bay Road, south to South Settlers Bay Drive, east to an easement trail extending south along South Settlers Bay Drive to Crocker Creek, south to Knik Arm, south along a non-visible line to the boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, west to a non-visible line extending south from the eastern bank of the Susitna River, north along the eastern bank of the Susitna River to the boundary of Willow CDP, east to the boundary of the City of Houston, southeast

then north to the Little Susitna River, east along the southern bank of the Little Susitna River to a non-visible line extending from West Silver Drive, east to Sasbo Bluff Road, south to Tote Street, south to Island Lake Drive, southwest to West Peninsula Drive, east to Pittman Road, south to an unnamed creek flowing from Little Lake, northeast to Little Lake, east along the southern shore of Little Lake to a foot trail, southeast to Starr Road, east to Wyoming Drive, south to point of beginning.

House District 11 – Senate District F – Butte/Chugiak

House District 11 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Glenn Highway and Peters Creek, northwest to Knik Arm, north along a non-visible line to the boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, southwest to a non-visible line extending from the mouth of Crocker Creek, northeast to South Settlers Bay Drive, east then north to an easement trail, north to Settlers Bay Drive, west to Settlers Bay Road, north to Knik-Goose Bay Road, northeast to West Compass Drive, southeast to Outrigger Drive, northeast to South Binnacle Drive, east to West Birch Harbor Drive, north to Knik-Goose Bay Road, northeast to the boundary of the City of Wasilla, north then east to the Alaska Railroad, east to the boundary of Gateway CDP, south to an embankment, northeast to Wasilla Creek, east to a non-visible line starting at the end of East Nelson Road, north to the Alaska Railroad, east to Grandview Drive, south to Dike Road, southeast to Rabbit Slough, east to the Matanuska River, northeast along the western bank of the Matanuska River to the confluence with Carpenter Creek, southeast to the headwaters of Carpenter Creek, east along a non-visible line to the headwaters of Metal Creek, south to Glacier Fork, southeast to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, south to the boundary of Chugach National Forest, west to the boundary of Chugach Park No.1 Precinct, northwest to Peters Creek, northwest to the boundary of the Chugiak Community Council, southwest to Parks Creek, west to the Glenn Highway, northeast to point of beginning.

House District 12 – Senate District F – Eagle River

House District 12 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Glenn Highway and Parks Creek, east along Parks Creek to the boundary of the Chugiak Community Council, north then east to Peters Creek, southeast to the boundary of Chugach Park No. 1 Precinct, southwest to Meadow Creek, west to East Eagle River Loop Road, northwest to Dawn Street, south to Coronado Road, west to the Old Glenn Highway, southwest to the Glenn Highway, north to a non-visible line extending from the west end of Farm Avenue to the boundary of Fort Richardson, west to the boundary of Fort Richardson, south to the Glenn Highway, southwest to the boundary of Fort Richardson, west then north to Knik Arm, northwest along a non-visible line to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, northeast to a non-visible line extending north from the mouth of Peters Creek, southeast to the mouth of Peters Creek, southeast to the Glenn Highway, southwest to point of beginning.

House District 13 – Senate District G – Elmendorf

House District 13 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Debarr Road and Edward Street, north to East 6th Avenue, east to Donna Drive, north to Krane Drive, north to Donna Drive, east to Turpin

Street, north to the boundary of Elmendorf AFB, west then north to a non-visible line north of Tidewater Road, west to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, northeast to the boundary of Fort Richardson Precinct, southeast to the boundary of Fort Richardson, south then west to the Peck Avenue Extension, southwest to the boundary of Fort Richardson, south to a non-visible line extending east from Debarr Road, west to Debarr Road, west to point of beginning.

District 14 – Senate District G – College Gate

House District 14 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Baxter Road and Tudor Road, west to Boniface Parkway, north to East 38th Court, west along a non-visible line extending from East 38th Court to Lynn Drive, north to Sydnie Kay Street, west to Checkmate Drive, north to the southern branch of Chester Creek, southwest to Queens Court, west to Wesleyan Drive, south to the southern branch of Chester Creek, southwest to the boundary of Alaska Pacific University, north to a non-visible line extending from the boundary of Alaska Pacific University to East Northern Lights Boulevard, north along a non-visible line to South Pine Street, north to a non-visible line extending to the extension of South Pine Street south of the intersection with Debarr Road, north to McCarrey Street, north to the boundary of Elmendorf AFB, east to Turpin Street, south to Donna Drive, west to Krane Drive, south to Donna Drive, south to East 6th Avenue, west to Edward Street, south to Debarr Road, east to Beaver Place, south to Baxter Road, south to point of beginning.

House District 15 – Senate District H – University

House District 15 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Tudor Road and Elmore Road, south to Dowling Road, west to the New Seward Highway, north to Tudor Road, east to MacInnes Street, north to Crescent Drive, west to Locarno Drive, north to East 36th Avenue, west to Latouche Street, north to East Benson Boulevard, east to East Northern Lights, east to South Bragaw Street, north to East 16th Avenue, east to South Hoyt Street, north to a non-visible line extending northwest from Bliss Drive, southeast to Bliss Drive, east to Bliss Circle, east along a non-visible line extending from the end of Bliss Circle to a non-visible line extending north from Pine Street to the end of an extension of South Pine Street south of Debarr Road, south to the end of Pine Street extending north of the intersection with East 26th Avenue, south along a non-visible line extending from the intersection of Pine Street and East 26th Avenue to East Northern Lights Boulevard, south along a non-visible line to the boundary of Alaska Pacific Univesity, south to the southern branch of Chester Creek, northeast to Wesleyan Drive, north to Queens Court, east to the southern branch of Chester Creek, northeast to Checkmate Drive, south to Sydnie Kay Street, east to Lynn Drive, south to East 38th Court, east along a non-visible line connecting to East 38th Court, east to Boniface Parkway, south to Tudor Road, west to point of beginning.

House District 16 – Senate District H – Spenard

House District 16 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Lake Otis Parkway and East Northern Lights Boulevard, west to East Benson Boulevard, southwest to Latouche Street, south to East

36th Avenue, east to Locarno Drive, south to Crescent Avenue, east to MacInnes Street, south to East Tudor Road, west to Minnesota Drive, north to Fish Creek, southwest to the Alaska Railroad, northwest to Spenard Road, southwest to Fish Creek, north to West Northern Lights Boulevard, west to Forrest Park Drive, north to Fish Creek, north to Knik Arm, northeast 8
along the shoreline to the mouth of Chester Creek, southeast to West Chester Lagoon, southeast along the southern shore of West Chester Lagoon to Chester Creek, east to East Northern Lights Boulevard, west to point of beginning.

House District 17 – Senate District I – Mountainview

House District 17 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Debarr Road and Airport Heights Drive, north to the Glenn Highway, west to Reeve Boulevard, north to the boundary of Elmendorf AFB, east to McCarrey Street, south to South Pine Street, south to the end of South Pine Street, south along a non-visible line to a non-visible line extending east from Bliss Circle, west along a non-visible line to Bliss Circle, northwest to Bliss Drive, west to the end of Bliss Drive, northwest along a non-visible line to South Hoyt Street, south to East 16th Avenue, west to South Bragaw Street, south to East Northern Lights Boulevard, west to the southern fork of Chester Creek, northwest to Lake Otis Parkway, north to East 16th Avenue, east to Alder Drive, north to East 15th Avenue, east to Birchwood Street, north to Debarr Road, east to point of beginning.

House District 18 – Senate District I – Downtown

House District 18 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Glenn Highway and Airport Heights Drive, south to Debarr Road, west to Birchwood Street, south to East 15th Avenue, west to Alder Street, south to East 16th Avenue, west to Lake Otis Parkway, south to Chester Creek, west to West Chester Lagoon, west along the southern shore of West Chester Lagoon to the outlet, west to Knik Arm, northeast along the eastern shoreline of Knik Arm to a non-visible line extending west from the end of West 2nd Avenue, northwest to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, northeast to the boundary of Elmendorf Precinct, east to the boundary of Elmendorf AFB, south then east to Reeve Boulevard, south to the Glenn Highway, east to point of beginning.

House District 19 – Senate District J – West Anchorage

House District 19 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Spenard Road and Northwood Drive, south along Northwood Drive to International Airport Road, east to Minnesota Drive, south to Strawberry Road, west to Jewel Lake Road, north to Caravelle Drive, west to Whitehall Street, north to Raspberry Road, west to the boundary of Kincaid Park, south to Jodhpur Street, south to the boundary of Kincaid park, south to the shoreline of Turnagain Arm, south along a non-visible line to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, northwest then northeast to the boundary of Downtown No.1 Precinct, southeast to the shoreline of Knik Arm, southwest to the mouth of Fish Creek, south to Forrest Park

Drive, south to West Northern Lights Boulevard, east to Fish Creek, south to Spenard Road, northeast to point of beginning.

House District 20 – Senate District J – Sand Lake

House District 20 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Jewel Lake Road and Strawberry Road, east to Minnesota Drive, south to Dimond Boulevard, west to Campbell Creek, south to Campbell Lake, west along the southern shore of Campbell Lake to Campbell Creek, southwest to Turnagain Arm, south along a non-visible line to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, west to a non-visible line extending south from the boundary of Kincaid Park, north to the boundary of Kincaid Park, north to Jodhpur Street, north to the boundary of Kincaid Park, northeast to Raspberry Road, east to Whitehall Street, south to Caravelle Drive, east to Jewel Lake Road, south to point of beginning.

House District 21 – Senate District K – Oceanview

House District 21 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of King Street and East 100th Avenue, east to the Old Seward Highway, south to O'Malley Road, east to the New Seward Highway, south to Little Rabbit Creek, west to Turnagain Arm, south along a non-visible line to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorage, northwest to a non-visible line extending south from the mouth of Campbell Creek, north to Campbell Creek, northeast to Campbell Lake, east along the southern shore of Campbell Lake to Campbell Creek, north to Dimond Boulevard, east to an unnamed road between Minnesota Drive and Ruby Street, south along an unnamed street to a non-visible line extending east from Demeter Drive, east to Demeter Drive, east to Artemis Avenue, northeast to Demeter Drive, north to an unnamed walkway, east to west 92nd Avenue, east to King Street, south to point of beginning.

House District 22 – Senate District K – Taku

House District 22 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Minnesota Drive and Tudor Road, east to the New Seward Highway, south to a non-visible line extending southeast from Hillcrest Park Court, northwest to Hillcrest Park Court, west to Morningside Loop, northwest to Lakewood Court, west to the Old Seward Highway, south to East 100th Avenue, west to King Street, north to East 92nd Avenue, west to an unnamed walkway, west to Demeter Drive, south to Artemis Avenue, west to Demeter Drive, west to an unnamed road, north to Dimond Boulevard, west to Minnesota Drive, north to International Airport Road, west to Northwood Drive, north to Spenard Road, northeast to the Alaska Railroad, southeast to Fish Creek, northeast to Minnesota Drive, south to point of beginning.

House District 23 – Senate District L – Huffman

House District 23 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the New Seward Highway and O'Malley Road, west to the Old Seward Highway, north to Lakewood Court, east to Morningside Loop,

north then southeast to Hillcrest Part Court, east to a non-visible line extending southeast to the New Seward Highway, southeast to the New Seward Highway, north to a non-visible line extending west from the end of Academy Drive, east to Academy Drive, east to Vanguard Drive, northeast to Abbott Road, south then east to Nettleton Drive, south to Hillside Drive, south to O'Malley Road, west to Hillside Drive, south to Huffman Road, west to a non-visible line extending from the intersection of Audubon Drive and Huffman Road, west to Huffman Road, west to Birch Road, north then southwest to Huffman Road, west to Pintail Street, south to Mallard Avenue, west to Gander Street, south to Flyway Avenue, west to a non-visible line extending from the west end of Flyway Avenue to the unconnected western extension of Flyway Avenue, west to Flyway Avenue, west to Lake Otis Parkway, south to Autumn Drive, west to Summer Drive, south to Steeple Drive, west to Brayton Drive, north to the New Seward Highway off-ramp, south to the New Seward Highway, north to point of beginning.

House District 24 – Senate District L – Abbott

House District 24 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the New Seward Highway and Dowling Road, east to Bragaw Street, north to Tudor Road, east to Campbell Airstrip Road, southeast to the boundary of Far North Bicentennial Park, south then west to the boundary of Hillside Park, west to Abbott Road, west to Vanguard Drive, south to Academy Drive, west to the end of Academy Drive, west along a non-visible line to the New Seward Highway, north to point of beginning.

House District 25 – Senate District M – Basher

House District 25 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Beaver Place and Debarr Road, east to the boundary of Fort Richardson, south then east to the boundary of Chugach State Park, south then west to Campbell Airstrip Road, northwest to Baxter Road, north to Beaver Place, north to point of beginning.

House District 26 – Senate District M – Eagle River Valley

House District 26 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Old Glenn Highway and Coronado Road, east to Dawn Street, north to North Eagle River Loop Road, southeast to Meadow Creek, east to the headwaters of Meadow Creek, northeast along a non-visible line to the boundary of Eklutna Precinct, southeast to the boundary of Chugach National Forest, west to the boundary of Hiland Precinct, west then north to the boundary of Fort Richardson, northwest then north to the Peck Avenue Extension, northeast to the boundary of Fort Richardson, north to the Glenn Highway, northeast to the boundary of Fort Richardson, north to a non-visible line extending west from the Glenn Highway near Farm Avenue, east to the Glenn Highway, south to the Old Glenn Highway, north to point of beginning.

House District 27 – Senate District N – South Anchorage

House District 27 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Huffman Road and Hillside Drive, north to O'Malley Road, east to Hillside Drive, north to Nettleton Drive, north to the boundary of Far North Bicentennial Park, east to the boundary of Chugach State Park, north then east to the boundary of Hiland Precinct, south then east to the boundary of Chugach National Forest, east to the boundary of the Municipality of Anchorge, south then west to a non-visible line extending south from the mouth of Little Rabbit Creek, north to Little Rabbit Creek, east to the New Seward Highway, north to the Huffman Road off-ramp, north to Brayton Drive, southeast to Steeple Drive, east to Summer Drive, north to Autumn Drive, east to Lake Otis Parkway, north to Flyway Avenue, east to a non-visible line extending east from the unconnected extension of Western Flyway Avenue to Flyway Avenue, east to Flyway Avenue, east to Gander Street, north to Mallard Avenue, east to Pintail Street, north to Huffman Road, east to Birch Road, northeast then south to Huffman Road, east to the end of Huffman Road, east along a non-visible line extending to the intersection of Audubon Drive and Huffman Road, east to point of beginning.

House District 28 – Senate District N – North Kenai

House District 28 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Kenai Spur Highway and Delta Avenue, north to the boundary of the City of Kenai, north then west to Cook Inlet, west along a non-visible line to the centerline of Cook Inlet, northeast along the centerline of Cook Inlet to the boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, east then south then west to the boundary of Kachemak Bay Precinct, north to the boundary of Funny River Precinct, northeast to the Resurrection River, northwest to the Resurrection River Trail, west to Upper Russian Lake, northwest along the eastern shore of Upper Russian Lake to the Russian River, north to Lower Russian Lake, north along the eastern shore of Lower Russian Lake to the Russian River, north to the confluence with the Kenai River, southwest to Skilak Lake, west along the southern shore of Skilak Lake to the Kenai River, west along the northern bank of the Kenai River to the boundary of the City of Soldotna, north then west to the boundary of Ridgeway CDP, east to a non-visible line extending south from an unnamed road near Dawn Drive, north to an unnamed road, north to Dawn Drive, north to Mackey Lake Road, southwest to Delcie Drive, north to Brenda Way, west to Kendanemken Drive, north to the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Right of Way (ROW), west to Delta Avenue, west to the point of beginning.

House District 29 – Senate District O – Kenai/Soldotna

House District 29 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Kalifornsky Beach Road and Community College Drive, south to Tagala Avenue, west to the end of Tagala Avenue, west along a non-visible line to Slikok Creek, south to the Sterling Highway, south to its southern intersection with Reflection Lake Road, north to Brewer Road, northwest to West Mallette Avenue, west to Kowakan Street, north to Tote Road, west to Stubblefield Drive, north to Charlie Brown Drive, west to a private oil company road, west to the end of a private oil company road, northwest along a non-visible line to an oil company haul road, northwest to its intersection with Kalifornsky Beach Road, west along a non-visible line to Cook Inlet, west along a non-visible line to the centerline of Cook Inlet, north to a non-visible line extending west from the westernmost point of the boundary of the City of Kenai, east to the boundary of the City of Kenai, east then south to the Kenai Spur Highway, south to Delta Avenue, east to the Alaska

Natural Gas Pipeline Right of Way (ROW), east to Kendanemken Drive, south to Brenda Way, east to Delcie Drive, south to Mackey Lake Road, northeast to Dawn Drive, south to an unnamed street, south along a non-visible line to the boundary of Ridgeway CDP, west to the boundary of the City of Soldotna, east then south to the boundary of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, west to the boundary of the City of Soldotna, west to Kalifornsky Beach Road, west to point of beginning.

House District 30 – Senate District O – Homer/South Kenai

House District 30 is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Sterling Highway and Slikok Creek, northwest along the creek to a non-visible line extending from the end of Tagala Avenue, east to Tagala Avenue, east to Community College Drive, north to the boundary of the City of Soldotna, east to the boundary of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, east to Marcus Street, north along the boundary of the City of Soldotna to the northern bank of the Kenai River, northeast along the northern bank of the Kenai River to Skilak Lake, east along the southern shore of Skilak Lake to the Kenai River, northeast to the confluence with the Russian River, south to Lower Russian Lake, south along the eastern shore of Lower Russian Lake to the Russian River, southeast to Upper Russian Lake, south along the eastern shore to Resurrection River Trail, east to the Resurrection River, southeast to the boundary of the Kenai National Wilderness, south then west to the boundary of the Chugach ANRC near Dixon Glacier, southwest to the shore of Cook Inlet, east then north along the shoreline to the mouth of Kachemak Bay, north across the mouth of Kachemak Bay to a non-visible line extending west from Diamond Creek, west along the non-visible line to the centerline of Cook Inlet, northwest along the centerline of Cook Inlet to a non-visible line extending west from the intersection of Kaliforsky Beach Road and an oil company haul road, east to the intersection of Kalifornsky Beach Road and an oil company haul road, southeast on an oil company haul road to its end, southeast along a non-visible line to the end of a private oil company road, east to Charlie Brown Drive, east to Stubblefield Drive, south to Tote Road, east to Kowakan Street, south to West Mallette Avenue, east to Brewer Road, southeast to Reflection Lake Road, south to the Sterling Highway, northeast to point of beginning.

House District 31 – Senate District P – Mendenhall Valley

House District 31 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at the northwesternmost point of the City and Borough of Juneau, east then south to the boundary of Juneau No.1 Precinct, south to the boundary of Mendenhall No.4 precinct, southeast to the eastern edge of Mendenhall Glacier, north to the southern edge of the Juneau Icefield, east to Heintzleman Ridge, southwest to a non-visible line extending west from the headwaters of Switzer Creek, east to Switzer creek, south to the Glacier Highway, west to Northwood Avenue, north to Gruening Park Road, north then west to Renninger Street, north to Mallard Road, southwest to Schneider Drive, west then south to the Glacier Highway, east to Switzer Access Road, south to Egan Drive, east to Switzer Creek, south to Gastineau Channel, south along a non-visible line to the centerline of Gastineau Channel, west along the centerline of Gastineau Channel to the centerline of Fritz Cove, southwest to Stephens Passage, southwest along a non-visible line to the boundary of the City and Borough of Juneau, north to point of beginning.

House District 32 – Senate District P – Downtown Juneau/Skagway/Petersburg

House District 32 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at the northernmost point of the Municipality of Skagway, southeast to the boundary of the Haines Borough, southeast to the boundary of the City and Borough of Juneau, west then southeast to a non-visible line extending southwest from the centerline of Fritz Cove, northeast to the centerline of Fritz Cove, northeast to the centerline of Gastineau Channel, east to a non-visible line extending south from the mouth of Switzer Creek, north to the mouth of Switzer Creek, north along Switzer Creek to Egan Drive, west to Switzer Access Road, north to the Glacier Highway, west to Schneider Drive, northeast to Mallard Road, east to Renninger Street, south to Gruening Park Road, east then south to Northwood Drive, south to the Glacier Highway, east to Switzer Creek, north to the headwaters of Switzer Creek, west along a non-visible line to Heintzleman Ridge, northeast to the Juneau Icefield, west along the southern edge of the Juneau Icefield to Mendenhall Glacier, south then west then north along the eastern edge of Mendenhall Glacier to the boundary of Lynn Canal Precinct, northeast to the Canadian Border, south to the boundary of the City and Borough of Wrangell, southwest along the borough boundary to a non-visible line extending southeast from Woewodski Island, northwest to the shoreline of Woewodski Island, west to a non-visible line extending northeast from the northernmost point of Lung Island, southwest to Lung Island, west to a non-visible line extending southeast from Kupreanof Island to the northernmost point of Lung Island, northwest to the shore of Kupreanof Island, north to the mouth of Little Duncan Bay, north across the mouth of Little Duncan Bay to the shoreline of Kupreanof Island, north to a non-visible line extending south from the mouth of McDonald Arm, north to the mouth of McDonald Arm, east to the shoreline of Kupreanof Island, northwest to Portage Mountain Loop Trail, north to Portage Bay, northwest then west along the shoreline to the mouth of Big Creek, north along a non-visible line to the centerline of Frederick Sound, west to the boundary of Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, northeast to the boundary of the Tongass National Forest, west to a non-visible line extending east from the entrance of Stephens Passage, west to the centerline of Stephens Passage, north to the boundary of the Tongass National Forest, north to the mouth of Holkham Bay, northwest to the boundary of the City and Borough of Juneau, northwest then southwest to the shore of Hawk Inlet, south along the shoreline to the Lake Kathleen Drainage, southwest along a non-visible line to the centerline of Chatham Strait, south to the boundary of the City and Borough of Sitka, west to the boundary of the Hoonah precinct, north to Suntaheen Creek, north to the shoreline of Whitestone Harbor, west along the shoreline to the mouth Spasski Bay, north along a non-visible line the boundary of Haines Borough, northwest to the centerline of Icy Strait, west then southwest to a non-visible line extending south from the eastern shore of the mouth of Dundas Bay, north to the eastern shore of the mouth of Dundas Bay, northeast along the shore to the mouth of Glacier Bay, east across the mouth of Glacier Bay to the boundary of Dude Creek State Critical Habitat Area, north to the boundary of the City of Gustavus, north then east to then south to the shoreline of Icy Passage, southeast to the mouth of Excursion Inlet, then east to the boundary of the Haines Borough, north to the boundary of the Tongass National Forest, north to the shore of Lynn Canal, north to the mouth of Chilkat Inlet, northeast to the shoreline of the boundary of Mud Bay CDP, east then northwest to the mouth of Flat Bay, northeast to the boundary of Mud Bay CDP, north to the boundary of Haines CDP, north to the point on

the western edge of the mouth of the Taiya Inlet, north along the western shore of Taiya Inlet to the boundary of the Municipality of Skagway, northwest then northeast to point of beginning.

House District 33 – Senate District Q – Ketchikan/Wrangell

House District 33 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at the southwesternmost point of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough, north then east then north then south then west then north along the Borough boundary to the a non-visible line extending east from Grindall Island, west to Grindall Island, northwest along the shoreline of Grindall Island to a non-visible line extending southeast to the northernmost point of Grindall Island, northwest to the boundary of the Tongass National Forest, southwest then northwest to the boundary of the City of Kasaan, north and west to South Thorne Bay Road, north to the boundary of the City of Thorne Bay, west to a non-visible line extending north from the centerline of Kasaan Bay, south to the centerline of Kasaan Bay, southwest along a non-visible line to the centerline of Twelvemile Arm, northwest to the mouth of the Harris River, west then south to a non-visible line extending northwest from a non-visible line from the headwaters of McGilvery Creek to Black Bear Lake, northeast to a non-visible line extending north from the headwaters of McGilvery Creek to Black Bear Lake, north to Black Bear Lake, north along the eastern shore of Black Bear Lake to an unnamed creek, northwest to Black Lake, northwest along the eastern shore of Black Lake to an unnamed creek, north to the boundary of the Tongass National Forest, north then west along the boundary of the Tongass National Forest to a non-visible line extending south from Harmony Island, north to Harmony Island, northwest along the shore to the mouth of Tonowek Bay, north to the centerline of Tonowek Bay, southwest across the Gulf of Esquibel to the centerline of the Bocas de Finas, north to the boundary of the Tongass National Forest, west then north to the mouth of Davidson Inlet, northwest across the mouth of Davidson Inlet to Whale Head Island, northwest along the shore to a non-visible line extending south from an unnamed island, north to an unnamed island, west to a non-visible line extending south from Kosciusko Island, north to Kosciusko Island, west along the shoreline to the mouth of Warren Channel, west across the mouth of Warren Channel to Warren Island, west along the shoreline to a non-visible line extending southeast from the northernmost Spanish Island, northwest to the boundary of Petersburg Census Area, northeast to the boundary of the City and Borough of Wrangell, northeast to the Canadian Border, southeast to the Dixon Entrance, west to point of beginning.

House District 34 – Senate District Q – Southeast Islands

House District 34 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at the southernmost point of the City and Borough of Sitka, north to the boundary of Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, northwest then northeast to the boundary of the Haines Borough, northeast to the boundary of House District 32, southeast to the boundary of House District 33, southwest then southeast to the boundary of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough, south to the southeasternmost point of Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, west then north to the boundary of Petersburg Census Area, south then northwest to the point of beginning. Includes all areas of southeast Alaska not contained within House Districts 31, 32 or 33 south of the Yakutat Borough.

House District 35- Senate District R- Kodiak/Cordova

House District 35 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at intersection of the shoreline of Cook Inlet with the Chugach ANRC on the Kenai Peninsula, east along the ANRC boundary to the boundary of the Kenai National Wilderness, east to the boundary of House District 28, south to the boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, east to the boundary of Valdez-Cordova Census Area, north then west to the boundary of Glennallen Precinct, south then east to the eastern edge of Columbia Glacier, south to the boundary of Chugach National Forest, south then northeast to the boundary of the City of Valdez, southeast then north to the boundary of Valdez No.3 Precinct, east to the boundary of Chugach ANRC, southeast to the boundary of the City and Borough of Yakutat, southeast then southwest then northwest along the boundary of the City and Borough of Yakutat to the boundary of Valdez-Cordova Census Area, southwest across the Gulf of Alaska including Middleton Island and all of the Kodiak Island Borough, northeast to the centerline of Kennedy Entrance, northeast to a non-visible line running between Elizabeth Island and Perl Island, west to Elizabeth Island, west along the shoreline to a non-visible line extending south from the mouth of Koyuktolik Bay, north to the mouth of Koyuktolik Bay, northwest across the mouth of Koyuktolik Bay to the shoreline, north to the boundary of Nanwalek CDP, east to the boundary of Port Graham CDP, east then north to the shoreline of Port Graham, north to the point of beginning.

House District 36- Senate District R – Dillingham/Illiamna

House District 36 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at the northeast corner of Bethel Census Area, south to the boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, southeast to the centerline of Cook Inlet, south along the centerline of Cook Inlet to a non-visible line extending west from the mouth of Diamond Creek, east to the boundary of House District 35, south to the boundary the Kenai Peninsula Borough, southwest to the boundary of the Lake and Peninsula Borough, southwest to the southern boundary of Katmai National Park, northwest to the boundary of the Bristol Bay Borough, west then northeast to the boundary of the Lake and Peninsula Borough near the mouth of the Kvichak River, north to Foot Trail to Nakeen, west to a non-visible line extending south from the headwaters of Keefer Cutoff Tributary, northwest to Keefer Cutoff Tributary, northwest to Keefer Cutoff River, south along the east bank to the confluence with the Nushagak River, west along the northern bank to the mouth of the Wood River, west along a non-visible line across the mouth of the Wood River to the boundary of the City of Dillingham, south along the boundary to the western bank of the Nushagak River, south along the western bank to the mouth of the Igushik River, southwest along a non-visible line across the mouth of the Igushik River, north along the western bank of the Igushik River to boundary of the city of Manokotak, west then north then east along the boundary to east bank of the Weary River, south to the confluence with the Snake River, north along the Snake River to the shore of Nunavaugaluk Lake, northwest along the western shoreline to Killan Creek, northwest to the headwaters of Killan Creek, west along a non-visible line to the headwaters of No Lake Creek, south then west to the confluence with the Ongivinuk River, north to the headwaters of the Ongivinuk River, southwest along a non-visible line to the headwaters of Jondik Creek, northwest to Togiak Lake, north along the eastern shoreline to the Izavieknik River, north to the confluence with Trail Creek, northwest along Trail Creek to the boundary of the Bethel Census

Area, north to the boundary of Akiak Precinct, west to the headwaters of Quartz Creek, west to the confluence with the Kisaralik River, north to the confluence with Nukluk Creek, south then west along a non-visible line to the confluence of the Little Kasigluk River and the Kasigluk River, north along the Kasigluk River to the Kuskovallek River, west along the east bank to the boundary of the City of Kwethluk, east then south to the Kuskovallek River, south then west along the east bank to the boundary of the City of Kwethluk, west then north to the Kuskovallek River, west to the confluence with the Kuskokwim River, northeast along a non-visible line to the northern bank of the Kuskokwim River, west to the boundary of the City of Bethel, west then south then east to the east bank of the Kuskokwim River, south the boundary of the City of Napaskiak, south then west to a winter trail, west to the east bank of the Kuskokwim River, west to a non-visible line extending south from the centerline of the Kuskokwim River near Lomavik Slough, north to the centerline of the Kuskokwim River, south to the boundary of the Bethel Census Area, north to the boundary of the Wade Hampton Census Area, east to the Russian Mission Precinct, north to the Yukon River, north along the west bank to the confluence of Spruce Creek, east along Spruce Creek to the confluence with Faith Creek, north to the headwaters of Faith Creek, east along a non-visible line to the headwaters of Dads Creek, north to the confluence of the Kuyukutuk River, north to the confluence of the East Fork Kuyukutuk River, southeast to the headwater of the East Fork Kuyukutuk River, east along a non-visible line an unnamed road near Kako Road, east to Kako Creek, north to the headwaters of Kako Creek, east along a non-visible line to a mining trail, east to a winter trail, east to the boundary of the Yukon-Koykukuk Census Area, south then east to the Yukon River, east along the north bank to the boundary of the City of Holy Cross, west then north to the west bank of the Yukon River, north along the west bank to the confluence of Deadman Slough, north across south bank of Deadman Slough to the boundary of the City of Anvik, north then east then south to a non-visible line extending west from a winter trail on the east bank of the Yukon River, east to the winter trail, east to the boundary of the City of Shageluk, north then east then south to the winter trail, east to the Iditarod River, north to the confluence of Caribou Creek, east to the headwaters of Caribou Creek, south along a non-visible line to Otter Creek, west to the confluence of Slate Creek, south to the headwaters of Slate Creek, south then east along a non-visible line to the headwaters of First Chance Creek, south to the confluence of Bonanza Creek, west to a winter trail near Little Eldorado Creek, southwest to Timber Creek, south to a Tractor Trail, south to the boundary of the Bethel Census Area, east to point of beginning.

House District 37 – Senate District S – Bethel/Aleutians

House District 37 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at northwest corner of the City of Bethel, southeast along the boundary of House District 36 to the eastern boundary of the Lake and Peninsula Borough, southwest through the Aleutian Chain, across the Bering Sea to the Pribilof Islands and Nunivak Island, southeast along the 3 mile sea limit to the a non-visible line extending south from the centerline of the Kuskokwim River, north along the boundary of House District 36 to point of beginning.

House District 38 – Wade Hampton/McKinley

House District 38 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line starting at the point where the Alaska Railroad crosses the southern boundary of the Denali Borough, southwest to the boundary of the

Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, south to House District 36, west to the southwest corner of Wade Hampton Census Area, west to St. Matthew Island, northeast to the common boundary of the Calista ANRC and Bering Straits ANRC, east to the boundary of the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, north to the boundary of the Yukon-Koyukuk School District, east to Timber Creek, north to the confluence of Bonanza Creek, east to a jeep trail, north to the Ruby-Poorman Road, north to the boundary of the City of Ruby, west then north to the south bank of the Yukon River, east to the confluence of Big Creek, north along a non-visible line to the north bank of the Yukon River, northeast to the boundary of the City of Tanana, north then east then south to the north bank of the Yukon River, northeast to the boundary of Yukon Flats School District, east to the boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, south to the Chatanika River, east to the confluence of Our Creek, south to a jeep trail, south to Old Murphy Dome Road, south to the boundary of Goldstream CDP, east then south to an abandoned railroad, west to Silver Creek, south to the confluence of Goldstream Creek, southwest to a 4x4 trail near the Alaska Railroad, south to Sheep Creek Road, west to the Alaska Railroad, southeast to the Ester Road, west to the Parks Highway, southwest to Cripple Creek Road, southwest to Aspenwood Drive, west to the boundary of Ester CDP, north to the Parks Highway, west to Crosie Creek, south to the north bank of the Tanana River, west to the boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, southeast to the boundary of the Denali Borough, east then south then west to the point of beginning.

House District 39 – Senate District T – Bering Straits/Interior Villages

House District 39 includes all uplands and islands bounded by a line beginning at the northeast corner of the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, south to the boundary of Ahtna ANRC, south to the boundary of Chugach ANRC, northwest to the boundary of House District 6, north to the boundary of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, northeast then west to the boundary of House District 38, west to the boundary of the Nome Census Area, includes all of the Nome Census Area including Gambell, Diomede, and all other islands within the Nome Census Area, northwest then southeast to the boundary of the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, northeast to point of beginning.

House District 40 – Senate District T – Arctic

House District 40 includes all uplands and islands within the Northwest Arctic Borough and North Slope Borough.

Amended Proclamation Plan

Communities by District

District	Community
1	Badger CDP (part)
1	Eielson AFB CDP
1	Moose Creek CDP
1	North Pole city
1	Salcha CDP
2	Badger CDP (part)
2	College CDP (part)
2	Farmers Loop CDP
2	Fox CDP
2	Goldstream CDP (part)
2	Pleasant Valley CDP
2	Steele Creek CDP (part)
2	Two Rivers CDP
3	Badger CDP (part)
3	Fairbanks city (part)
3	Steele Creek CDP (part)
4	College CDP (part)
4	Fairbanks city (part)
4	South Van Horn CDP (part)
5	Chena Ridge CDP
5	College CDP (part)
5	Ester CDP (part)
5	Goldstream CDP (part)
5	Harding-Birch Lakes CDP
5	Salcha CDP
5	South Van Horn CDP (part)
6	Big Delta CDP
6	Buffalo Soapstone CDP
6	Chickaloon CDP
6	Delta Junction city
6	Deltana CDP
6	Eureka Roadhouse CDP
6	Farm Loop CDP (part)
6	Fishhook CDP (part)
6	Fort Greely CDP
6	Glacier View CDP
6	Glennallen CDP
6	Lake Louise CDP
6	Lakes CDP (part)
6	Mendeltna CDP
6	Nelchina CDP
6	Paxson CDP

6	Sutton-Alpine CDP
6	Tanaina CDP (part)
6	Tolsona CDP (part)
6	Tolsona CDP (part)
6	Valdez city
6	Whitestone CDP
6	Willow Creek CDP
7	Chase CDP
7	Fishhook CDP (part)
7	Houston city
7	Lakes CDP (part)
7	Meadow Lakes CDP (part)
7	Petersville CDP
7	Skwentna CDP
7	Susitna CDP
7	Susitna North CDP
7	Talkeetna CDP
7	Tanaina CDP (part)
7	Trapper Creek CDP
7	Willow CDP
8	Farm Loop CDP (part)
8	Fishhook CDP (part)
8	Gateway CDP
8	Knik-Fairview CDP (part)
8	Lakes CDP (part)
8	Palmer city
8	Wasilla city
9	Knik-Fairview CDP (part)
9	Lakes CDP (part)
9	Meadow Lakes CDP (part)
9	Tanaina CDP (part)
9	Wasilla city
10	Big Lake CDP
10	Knik-Fairview CDP (part)
10	Meadow Lakes CDP (part)
10	Point MacKenzie CDP
10	Susitna CDP
11	Anchorage municipality (part)
11	Butte CDP
11	Farm Loop CDP (part)
11	Gateway CDP
11	Knik River CDP
11	Knik-Fairview CDP (part)
11	Lazy Mountain CDP
12	Anchorage municipality (part)
13	Anchorage municipality (part)
14	Anchorage municipality (part)

15	Anchorage municipality (part)
16	Anchorage municipality (part)
17	Anchorage municipality (part)
18	Anchorage municipality (part)
19	Anchorage municipality (part)
20	Anchorage municipality (part)
21	Anchorage municipality (part)
22	Anchorage municipality (part)
23	Anchorage municipality (part)
24	Anchorage municipality (part)
25	Anchorage municipality (part)
26	Anchorage municipality (part)
27	Anchorage municipality (part)
28	Bear Creek CDP
28	Cooper Landing CDP
28	Crown Point CDP
28	Hope CDP
28	Lowell Point CDP
28	Moose Pass CDP
28	Nikiski CDP
28	Point Possession CDP
28	Primrose CDP
28	Ridgeway CDP (part)
28	Salamatof CDP
28	Seward city
28	Sterling CDP
28	Sunrise CDP
29	Kalifornsky CDP (part)
29	Kenai city
29	Ridgeway CDP (part)
29	Soldotna city
30	Anchor Point CDP
30	Clam Gulch CDP
30	Cohoe CDP
30	Diamond Ridge CDP
30	Fox River CDP
30	Fritz Creek CDP
30	Funny River CDP
30	Halibut Cove CDP
30	Happy Valley CDP
30	Homer city
30	Kachemak city
30	Kalifornsky CDP (part)
30	Kasilof CDP
30	Nikolaevsk CDP
30	Ninilchik CDP
30	Seldovia city

30	Seldovia Village CDP
31	Juneau city and borough (part)
32	Excursion Inlet CDP
32	Gustavus city
32	Hobart Bay CDP
32	Juneau city and borough (part)
32	Kupreanof city
32	Petersburg city
32	Skagway CDP
32	Tenakee Springs city
33	Coffman Cove city
33	Edna Bay CDP
33	Hollis CDP
33	Hyder CDP
33	Ketchikan city
33	Loring CDP
33	Naukati Bay CDP
33	Point Baker CDP
33	Port Protection CDP
33	Saxman city
33	Thorne Bay city
33	Whale Pass CDP
33	Wrangell city and borough
34	Angoon city
34	Covenant Life CDP
34	Craig city
34	Elfin Cove CDP
34	Game Creek CDP
34	Haines CDP
34	Hoonah city
34	Hydaburg city
34	Kake city
34	Kasaan city
34	Klawock city
34	Klukwan CDP
34	Lutak CDP
34	Metlakatla CDP
34	Mosquito Lake CDP
34	Mud Bay CDP
34	Pelican city
34	Port Alexander city
34	Sitka city and borough
34	Whitestone Logging Camp CDP
35	Akhiok city
35	Aleneva CDP
35	Chenega CDP
35	Chiniak CDP

35	Cordova city
35	Karluk CDP
35	Kodiak city
35	Kodiak Station CDP
35	Larsen Bay city
35	Old Harbor city
35	Ouzinkie city
35	Port Lions city
35	Tatitlek CDP
35	Whittier city
35	Womens Bay CDP
35	Yakutat CDP
36	Akiachak CDP
36	Akiak city
36	Aleknagik city
36	Aniak city
36	Anvik city
36	Atmautluak CDP
36	Beluga CDP
36	Chefornak city
36	Chuathbaluk city
36	Crooked Creek CDP
36	Dillingham city
36	Ekwok city
36	Flat CDP
36	Holy Cross city
36	Igiugig CDP
36	Iliamna CDP
36	Kasigluk CDP
36	King Salmon CDP
36	Kipnuk CDP
36	Kokhanok CDP
36	Koliganek CDP
36	Kongiganak CDP
36	Kwethluk city
36	Kwigillingok CDP
36	Levelock CDP
36	Lime Village CDP
36	Lower Kalskag city
36	Manokotak city
36	Mertarvik CDP
36	Naknek CDP
36	Nanwalek CDP
36	Napakiak city
36	Napaskiak city
36	New Stuyahok city
36	Newhalen city

36	Newtok CDP
36	Nightmute city
36	Nondalton city
36	Nunapitchuk city
36	Oscarville CDP
36	Pedro Bay CDP
36	Pope-Vannoy Landing CDP
36	Port Alsworth CDP
36	Port Graham CDP
36	Red Devil CDP
36	Russian Mission city
36	Shageluk city
36	Sleetmute CDP
36	South Naknek CDP
36	Stony River CDP
36	Toksook Bay city
36	Tuluksak CDP
36	Tuntutuliak CDP
36	Tununak CDP
36	Tyonek CDP
36	Upper Kalskag city
37	Adak city
37	Akutan city
37	Atka city
37	Attu Station CDP
37	Bethel city
37	Chignik city
37	Chignik Lagoon CDP
37	Chignik Lake CDP
37	Clark's Point city
37	Cold Bay city
37	Eek city
37	Egegik city
37	False Pass city
37	Goodnews Bay city
37	Ivanof Bay CDP
37	King Cove city
37	Mekoryuk city
37	Nelson Lagoon CDP
37	Nikolski CDP
37	Perryville CDP
37	Pilot Point city
37	Platinum city
37	Port Heiden city
37	Portage Creek CDP
37	Quinhagak city
37	Sand Point city

37	St. George city
37	St. Paul city
37	Togiak city
37	Twin Hills CDP
37	Ugashik CDP
37	Unalaska city
38	Alakanuk city
38	Anderson city
38	Cantwell CDP
38	Chevak city
38	Emmonak city
38	Ester CDP (part)
38	Ferry CDP
38	Four Mile Road CDP
38	Goldstream CDP (part)
38	Grayling city
38	Healy CDP
38	Hooper Bay city
38	Kotlik city
38	Lake Minchumina CDP
38	Manley Hot Springs CDP
38	Marshall city
38	McGrath city
38	McKinley Park CDP
38	Minto CDP
38	Mountain Village city
38	Nenana city
38	Nikolai city
38	Nunam Iqua city
38	Pilot Station city
38	Pitkas Point CDP
38	Ruby city
38	Scammon Bay city
38	St. Mary's city
38	Takotna CDP
38	Tanana city
39	Alatna CDP
39	Alcan Border CDP
39	Allakaket city
39	Arctic Village CDP
39	Beaver CDP
39	Bettles city
39	Birch Creek CDP
39	Brevig Mission city
39	Central CDP
39	Chalkyitsik CDP
39	Chicken CDP

39	Chisana CDP
39	Chistochina CDP
39	Chitina CDP
39	Circle CDP
39	Coldfoot CDP
39	Copper Center CDP
39	Diomede city
39	Dot Lake CDP
39	Dot Lake Village CDP
39	Dry Creek CDP
39	Eagle city
39	Eagle Village CDP
39	Elim city
39	Evansville CDP
39	Fort Yukon city
39	Gakona CDP
39	Galena city
39	Gambell city
39	Golovin city
39	Gulkana CDP
39	Healy Lake CDP
39	Hughes city
39	Huslia city
39	Kaltag city
39	Kenny Lake CDP
39	Koyuk city
39	Koyukuk city
39	Livengood CDP
39	McCarthy CDP
39	Mentasta Lake CDP
39	Nabesna CDP
39	New Allakaket CDP
39	Nome city
39	Northway CDP
39	Northway Junction CDP
39	Northway Village CDP
39	Nulato city
39	Paxson CDP
39	Port Clarence CDP
39	Rampart CDP
39	Savoonga city
39	Shaktoolik city
39	Shishmaref city
39	Silver Springs CDP
39	Slana CDP
39	St. Michael city
39	Stebbins city

39	Stevens Village CDP
39	Tanacross CDP
39	Tazlina CDP
39	Teller city
39	Tetlin CDP
39	Tok CDP
39	Unalakleet city
39	Venetie CDP
39	Wales city
39	White Mountain city
39	Wiseman CDP
40	Ambler city
40	Anaktuvuk Pass city
40	Atqasuk city
40	Barrow city
40	Buckland city
40	Deering city
40	Kaktovik city
40	Kiana city
40	Kivalina city
40	Kobuk city
40	Kotzebue city
40	Noatak CDP
40	Noorvik city
40	Nuiqsut city
40	Point Hope city
40	Point Lay CDP
40	Prudhoe Bay CDP
40	Red Dog Mine CDP
40	Selawik city
40	Shungnak city
40	Wainwright city

AMENDED PROCLAMATION SENATE TERMS			
Proclamation Plan Senate District	Assignment of Term Length in '12 Election	Previous* Senate District	% Population of Previous* Senate District
A	4	F	56.3%
B	2	E	86.9%
C	4	D	48.4%
D	2	G	70.6%
E	4	G	51.5%
F	2	H	55.5%
G	4	J	53.4%
H	2	L	44.2%
I	4	L	41.0%
J	2	N	65.4%
K	4	N	37.6%
L	2	O	77.7%
M	4	I	30.8%
N	2	P	50.0%
O	4	Q	68.3%
P**	2	B	86.7%
Q	4	A	73.8%
R	2	R	44.4%
S	4	S	51.4%
T	2	T	78.3%

* Previous refers to 2002 Proclamation Senate Districts

** Incumbents in these districts will not stand for reelection in 2012

Prepared by the Alaska Redistricting Board

Amended Proclamation Senate Districts		Benchmark Senate Districts with 2010 Population																				
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	Total
A	Total Population				16,068		20,695															36,763
	18+ Population				12,257		14,363															26,620
B	Total Population				265	31,944	4,544															36,753
	18+ Population				206	23,659	3,258															27,123
C	Total Population			2,403	17,016	753	11,171	3,839	4													35,186
	18+ Population			1,750	13,312	574	8,505	2,671	4													26,816
D	Total Population						1	24,951	10,378													35,330
	18+ Population						1	17,329	7,796													25,126
E	Total Population							18,299	17,218													35,517
	18+ Population							12,872	12,202													25,074
F	Total Population							100	19,933	15,872												35,905
	18+ Population							67	14,437	11,017												25,521
G	Total Population									7,177	19,084	9,056					420					35,737
	18+ Population									4,412	13,556	6,876					417					25,261
H	Total Population											6,017	15,793	13,912								35,722
	18+ Population											4,714	12,353	11,169								28,236
I	Total Population									1,532	10,707	6,637	14,513	2,021								35,410
	18+ Population									1,173	6,874	4,672	12,022	1,709								26,450
J	Total Population													12,238	23,159							35,397
	18+ Population													9,561	16,968							26,529
K	Total Population												4,977	3,844	13,361	8,616	4,713					35,511
	18+ Population												3,811	2,973	9,773	6,475	3,485					26,517
L	Total Population												1,030			27,687	6,900					35,617
	18+ Population												734			20,075	5,052					25,861
M	Total Population									11,023	6,553	10,719				0	7,455					35,750
	18+ Population									7,865	4,806	7,992				0	5,399					26,062
N	Total Population														0		17,988	12,515	5,456			35,959
	18+ Population														0		13,609	9,561	4,504			27,674
O	Total Population																	24,887	11,528			36,415
	18+ Population																	18,564	8,891			27,455
P	Total Population	3,189	31,275	1,588																		36,052
	18+ Population	2,446	23,939	1,329																		27,714
Q	Total Population	25,795		9,155																		34,950
	18+ Population	19,743		6,982																		26,725
R	Total Population			5,105			36										220		15,005	13,394		33,760
	18+ Population			3,755			34										187		10,623	8,522		23,121
S	Total Population			2,551	7,593															17,860	6,713	34,717
	18+ Population			1,796	5,958															13,646	3,931	25,331
T	Total Population			7,279			56														26,445	33,780
	18+ Population			5,311			46														18,280	23,637
Sum of Total Population		28,984	31,275	28,081	40,942	32,697	36,503	47,189	47,533	35,604	36,344	32,429	36,313	32,015	36,520	36,303	37,696	37,402	31,989	31,254	33,158	710,231
Sum of 18+ Population		22,189	23,939	20,923	31,733	24,233	26,207	32,939	34,439	24,467	25,236	24,254	28,920	25,412	26,741	26,550	28,149	28,125	24,018	22,168	22,211	522,853