This motion requires you to respond. Please see the Notice to Responding Party.

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IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF UTAH, MORMON WOMEN FOR ETHICAL GOVERNMENT, STEFANIE CONDIE, MALCOLM REID, VICTORIA REID, WENDY MARTIN, ELEANOR SUNDWALL, and JACK MARKMAN,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UTAH STATE LEGISLATURE et al.,

Defendants.

PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON COUNT VIII AND MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT

Case No. 220901712

Honorable Dianna Gibson

RELIEF REQUESTED AND GROUNDS

Pursuant to Rule 56(a) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs move for summary judgment on Count VIII of their Amended Complaint. Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment as a matter of law because in the absence of a lawful legislatively enacted map, the 2011 congressional map is the operative map and it is unconstitutionally malapportioned. Because there are no disputed facts, this motion presents only questions of law proper for resolution on summary judgment.

STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACTS

- 1. The 2011 congressional map was drawn based on the population data from the 2010 Census, and after passing the House and Senate, it was signed by the Governor on October 20, 2011. It was codified at § 20A-13-102.¹
- 2. On November 12, 2021, Governor Cox signed H.B. 2004, the 2021 congressional map. H.B. 2004 amended § 20A-13-102 to replace the references to the 2011 map with references to the 2021 map.²
- 3. On August 25, 2025, this Court granted Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment on Count V and enjoined enforcement of H.B. 2004.
- 4. According to the 2020 Census, each district in the 2011 congressional map deviates from the ideal district population of 817,904. Ex. 3 at 12 (Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel Report showing the following population deviations: CD 1 (-17,807), CD 2 (-16,268), CD 3 (-31,190), CD 4 (+65,265)).³
- 5. At least two individual plaintiffs reside in the overpopulated CD 4 under the 2011 congressional map. Ex. 1 (Malcolm Reid Decl.); Ex. 2 (Victoria Reid Decl.).

¹ See https://le.utah.gov/~2011s3/bills/static/SB3002.html.

² See https://le.utah.gov/~2021s2/bills/static/HB2004.html.

³ Available at: https://le.utah.gov/interim/2021/pdf/00002972.pdf; cf. Utah R. Evid. 902(5).

LEGAL STANDARD

Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment when "there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Utah R. Civ. P. 56(a).

ARGUMENT

The 2011 map is currently the legally operative congressional map following this Court's injunction against enforcement of H.B. 2004, which had amended § 20A-13-102 to replace references to the 2011 map with the 2021 map. *See In re J. P.*, 648 P.2d 1364, 1378 n.14 (Utah 1982) ("Where amendatory legislation repealing or displacing a former statute addressing the same subject matter is held unconstitutional, the amendment has no superseding effect and the prior statute remains in full force as though no amending legislation had been enacted."); *see also Bd. of Educ. of Ogden City v. Hunter*, 159 P. 1019, 1024 (Utah 1916).

The 2011 map, with population deviations ranging from -31,190 to +65,265, is unconstitutionally malapportioned and thus dilutes the voting power of people—like Plaintiffs Malcolm Reid and Victoria Reid—who reside in the overpopulated District 4. *See* Utah Const. art. I, § 2 (requiring "equal protection and benefit"); *id.* art. I, § 24 (requiring uniform operation of laws); *Gallivan v. Walker*, 2002 UT 89 ¶ 64, 54 P.3d 1069 (holding that a law that dilutes voting power relative to others violates uniform operation of laws); *cf. Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 730 (1983) (holding that federal law requires "good faith effort to achieve precise mathematical equality" of congressional districts (quoting *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 530 (1969)).

If the Legislature fails to enact a remedial map in response to this Court's injunction of H.B. 2004, or if the Legislature enacts a new map that does not "abide[] by and conform[] to the redistricting standards, procedures, and requirements of [Proposition 4]" and thus is enjoined by

the Court, then the Court must also enjoin implementation of the 2011 map as unconstitutionally malapportioned and impose a remedial map that is equally populated and complies with all relevant redistricting laws, including Proposition 4. *See Scott v. Germano*, 381 U.S. 407, 409 (1965) ("The power of the judiciary of a State to require valid reapportionment or to formulate a valid redistricting plan has not only been recognized by this Court but appropriate action by the States in such cases has been specifically encouraged."); *Growe v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25, 33 (1993) (explaining that "state courts have a significant role in redistricting" and requiring federal court to abstain from deciding malapportionment challenge to Minnesota's congressional and legislative maps in favor of allowing state court to formulate valid map); *id.* at 34 (noting that U.S. Supreme Court has "encouraged" "state judicial supervision of redistricting" to impose lawful map).

Plaintiffs respectfully request that this motion be heard at the same time the Court conducts its remedial hearing on Count V.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, this Court should grant Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Count VIII and impose an equally apportioned map that complies with Proposition 4's requirements in the event the Legislature fails to enact a remedial map or such map is enjoined as violative of Proposition 4's requirements or other legal requirements in conjunction with the upcoming remedial proceeding.

/s/ David C. Reymann

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Notice to responding party

You have a limited amount of time to respond to Su tiempo para responder a esta moción es this motion. In most cases, you must file a written response with the court and provide a copy to the other party:

- within 14 days of this motion being filed, if the motion will be decided by a judge, or
- at least 14 days before the hearing, if the motion will be decided by a commissioner.

In some situations a statute or court order may specify a different deadline.

If you do not respond to this motion or attend the hearing, the person who filed the motion may get what they requested.



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Aviso para la parte que responde

limitado. En la mayoría de casos deberá presentar una respuesta escrita con el tribunal y darle una copia de la misma a la otra parte:

- dentro de 14 días del día que se presenta la moción, si la misma será resuelta por un juez, o
- por lo menos 14 días antes de la audiencia, si la misma será resuelta por un comisionado.

En algunos casos debido a un estatuto o a una orden de un juez la fecha límite podrá ser distinta.

Si usted no responde a esta moción ni se presenta a la audiencia, la persona que presentó la moción podría recibir lo que pidió.



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EXHIBIT 1

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IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF UTAH, MORMON WOMEN FOR ETHICAL GOVERNMENT, STEFANIE CONDIE, MALCOLM REID, VICTORIA REID, WENDY MARTIN, ELEANOR SUNDWALL, and JACK MARKMAN,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UTAH STATE LEGISLATURE, UTAH LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE; SENATOR SCOTT SANDALL, in his official capacity; REPRESENTATIVE MIKE SCHULTZ, in his official capacity; SENATOR J. STUART ADAMS, in his official capacity; and LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DEIDRE HENDERSON, in her official capacity,

SECOND DECLARATION OF PLAINTIFF MALCOLM REID

Case No. 220901712

Honorable Dianna Gibson

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I, Malcolm Reid, based on my personal knowledge, declare that:

- 1. I am a qualified registered voter in the State of Utah.
- 2. I am over eighteen years old and a resident of Millcreek, in Salt Lake County, Utah.
- 3. I reside and vote in District 2 under the 2021 Congressional Plan. Under the 2011 Congressional Plan, my current residence was in District 4.

I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the State of Utah that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed in Millcreek, UT this 2nd day of September 2025.

/s/ Malcolm Reid

Electronically signed pursuant to Utah Code §§ 46-4-101, et seq.

EXHIBIT 2

PARR BROWN GEE & LOVELESS

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IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF UTAH, MORMON WOMEN FOR ETHICAL GOVERNMENT, STEFANIE CONDIE, MALCOLM REID, VICTORIA REID, WENDY MARTIN, ELEANOR SUNDWALL, and JACK MARKMAN,

Plaintiffs,

v.

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SECOND DECLARATION OF PLAINTIFF VICTORIA REID

Case No. 220901712

Honorable Dianna Gibson

Defendants.

- I, Victoria Reid, based on my personal knowledge, declare that:
- 1. I am a qualified registered voter in the State of Utah.
- 2. I am over eighteen years old and a resident of Millcreek, in Salt Lake County, Utah.
- 3. I reside and vote in District 2 under the 2021 Congressional Plan. Under the 2011 Congressional Plan, my current residence was in District 4.

I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the State of Utah that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed in Millcreek, UT this 2nd day of September 2025.

/s/ Victoria Reid

Electronically signed pursuant to Utah Code §§ 46-4-101, et seq.

EXHIBIT 3

August 16, 2021

2020 Redistricting Data

A Special Report to the Utah Legislative Redistricting Committee



2020 Redistricting Data

August 16, 2021

Prepared by the
Strategic Initiatives Group
Jerry Howe, Manager
Joseph Wade

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel
Utah State Capitol Complex, House Building Suite W210
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5210



August 16, 2021

Members of the Legislative Redistricting Committee:

John L. Fellows, General Counsel

The U.S. Census Bureau released official PL94-171 redistricting data on August 12, 2021. The following graphs, tables, and maps are based on the total population counts for Utah's Congressional, Legislative, and State School Board districts.

Redistricting, as many of you know, is necessary because uneven population growth creates political inequities that, over time, undermine democratic representation. If population growth across districts occurred at a uniform rate, redistricting would be unnecessary. This report not only documents the uneven distribution of Utah's growth, but it offers insight into specific population and geographic trends that will have a major impact on redistricting.

Without the U.S. Census Bureau, which counts every person living in the United States once a decade, it would not be possible to implement the provision of the U.S. Constitution that requires each district to contain roughly the same population. The Utah Constitution vests the Legislature with the responsibility to redraw Congressional, Legislative, and State School Board district boundaries based on the results of the census resident population count.

Utah has a resident population of 3,271,616. Dividing this number by the corresponding number of Congressional, Legislative, and State School Board districts yields the ideal district population for each district type.

For congressional districts, there is a strict standard of equality ("one person, one vote"), meaning the population in each congressional district should be as close to the ideal district size as practicable. For congressional districts, the Legislative Redistricting Committee has adopted a principle that these districts must be as nearly equal as practicable with a deviation not greater than $\pm 0.1\%$, which is measured from the ideal congressional district size.

For Legislative and State School Board districts, the standard is substantial equality, meaning that Legislative and State School Board districts must have substantial equality of population among the various districts with an overall deviation of less than 10% from the smallest to the largest district. For Legislative and State School Board districts, the Legislative Redistricting Committee adopted the principle that these districts must have substantial equality of population with a deviation less than $\pm 5.0\%$, which is measured from the ideal district size.

Using the ideal size of each district type is the simplest way to calculate whether each district complies with the one person, one vote principle established by the United States Supreme Court.

		Ideal		Committee	Adopted Standards
		District	Legal Standard	Deviation	
District Type	Number	Size		From Ideal	Population Range
Congress	4	817,904	Close as	±0.1%	817,086 - 818,722
			Practicable		
State School Board	15	218,108	10% overall	<±5.0%	207,202 - 229,013
State Senate	29	112,814	10% overall	<±5.0%	107,174 - 118,455
State House	75	43,622	10% overall	<±5.0%	41,440 - 45,803

The uneven distribution of the state's population is demonstrated in the following examples.

The 2020 population of the fourth Congressional district is 65,265 larger than the ideal district size. The population of the third Congressional district is 31,190 less than the ideal size. The population of both the first and second districts is about 17,000 below the ideal district size. Consequently, the fourth district will lose population so the other three districts can gain population.

In the State Senate, District 13 has a population of 178,369, which is 65,555 greater than the ideal district size of 112,814. Conversely, district 16 has a population of 95,841, which is 16,973 less than the ideal district size.

In the House of Representatives, District 2 has a population of 78,429, which is 34,807 greater than the ideal size, while the population of District 69 is 7,443 below the ideal size.

Identifying districts with populations that are above or below the ideal is the first step in deciding how best to approach a redistricting solution. Because of the comparative location of districts with populations above or below the ideal size, one should not assume that districts with a population close to the ideal size will not experience boundary adjustments. It should also be noted that the number of potential redistricting solutions is astronomical.

Understanding these trends, especially the comparative location of districts, will help those with an interest in redistricting decide how district boundaries need to be adjusted to arrive at total district populations that are within acceptable standards.

The Legislature's redistricting staff is prepared to assist members of the Legislative Redistricting Committee draw maps. Staff may also assist other legislators with prior approval from the chairs of the Legislative Redistricting Committee. For other interested persons, the Legislature will provide a publicly available, state-of-the-art software package that will enable any Utah resident to draw and submit redistricting maps.

Best Wishes,

Jerry Howe

Strategic Initiatives Manager



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Population of Utah Counties

Counties are sorted from largest decrease to largest increase in percentage of state population

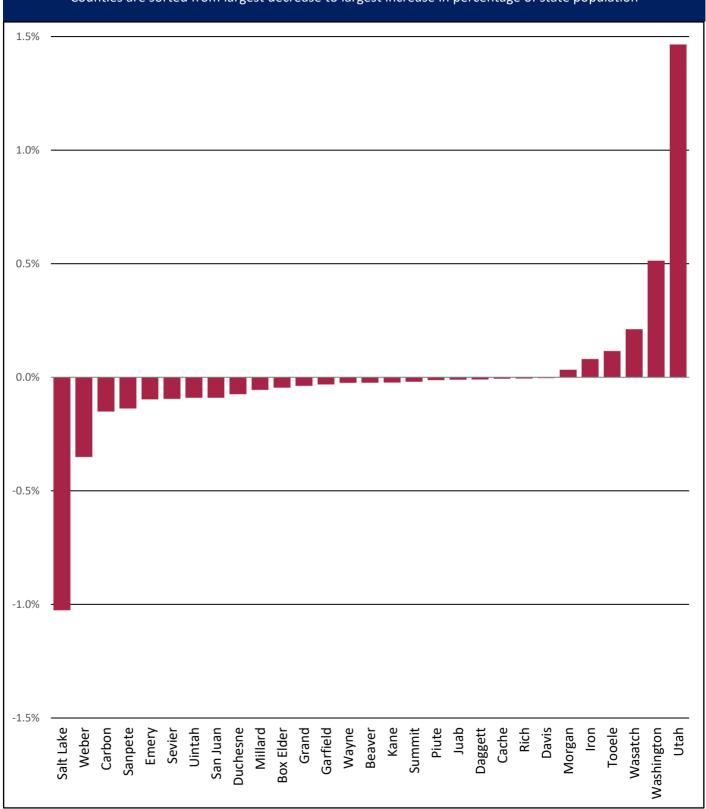
County	2010	2020	Populatio	n Change	2010 Percent of	2020 Percent of	Change in Percent of
County	Population	Population	Number	Percent	State Pop	State Pop	State Pop
Salt Lake	1,029,655	1,185,238	155,583	15.1%	37.3%	36.2%	-1.03%
Weber	231,236	262,223	30,987	13.4%	8.4%	8.0%	-0.35%
Carbon	21,403	20,412	-991	-4.6%	0.8%	0.6%	-0.15%
Sanpete	27,822	28,437	615	2.2%	1.0%	0.9%	-0.14%
Emery	10,976	9,825	-1,151	-10.5%	0.4%	0.3%	-0.10%
Sevier	20,802	21,522	720	3.5%	0.8%	0.7%	-0.09%
Uintah	32,588	35,620	3,032	9.3%	1.2%	1.1%	-0.09%
San Juan	14,746	14,518	-228	-1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	-0.09%
Duchesne	18,607	19,596	989	5.3%	0.7%	0.6%	-0.07%
Millard	12,503	12,975	472	3.8%	0.5%	0.4%	-0.06%
Box Elder	49,975	57,666	7,691	15.4%	1.8%	1.8%	-0.05%
Grand	9,225	9,669	444	4.8%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.04%
Garfield	5,172	5,083	-89	-1.7%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.03%
Wayne	2,778	2,486	-292	-10.5%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.02%
Beaver	6,629	7,072	443	6.7%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.02%
Kane	7,125	7,667	542	7.6%	0.3%	0.2%	-0.02%
Summit	36,324	42,357	6,033	16.6%	1.3%	1.3%	-0.02%
Piute	1,556	1,438	-118	-7.6%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.01%
Juab	10,246	11,786	1,540	15.0%	0.4%	0.4%	-0.01%
Daggett	1,059	935	-124	-11.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.01%
Cache	112,656	133,154	20,498	18.2%	4.1%	4.1%	-0.01%
Rich	2,264	2,510	246	10.9%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.01%
Davis	306,479	362,679	56,200	18.3%	11.1%	11.1%	0.00%
Morgan	9,469	12,295	2,826	29.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.03%
Iron	46,163	57,289	11,126	24.1%	1.7%	1.8%	0.08%
Tooele	58,218	72,698	14,480	24.9%	2.1%	2.2%	0.12%
Wasatch	23,530	34,788	11,258	47.8%	0.9%	1.1%	0.21%
Washington	138,115	180,279	42,164	30.5%	5.0%	5.5%	0.51%
Utah	516,564	659,399	142,835	27.7%	18.7%	20.2%	1.47%
State	2,763,885	3,271,616	507,731	18.4%	100.0%	100.0%	

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

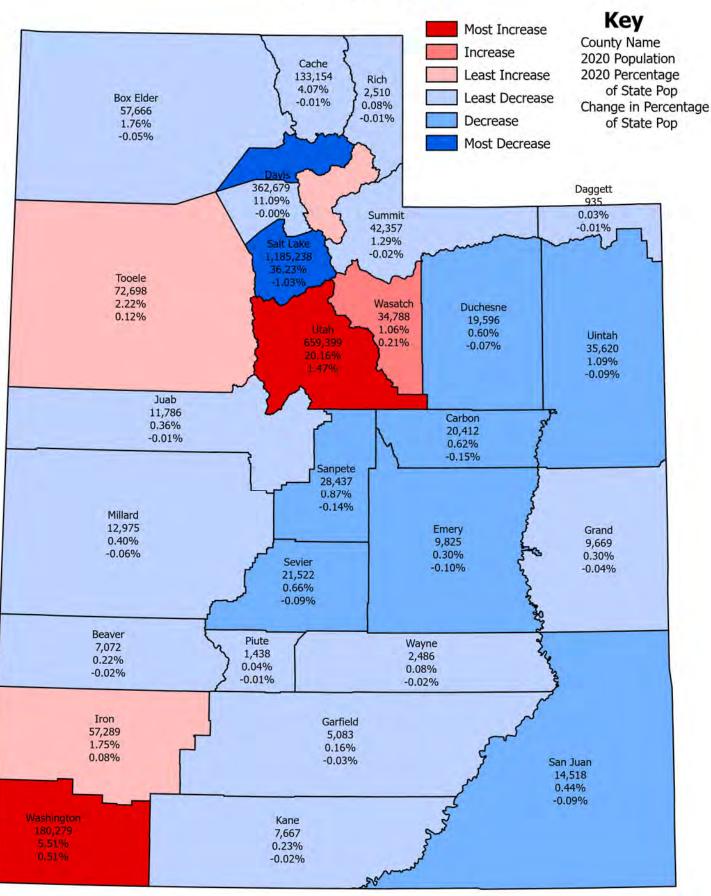
Population source: 2010 Census and 2020 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Change in Percentage of State Population, by County

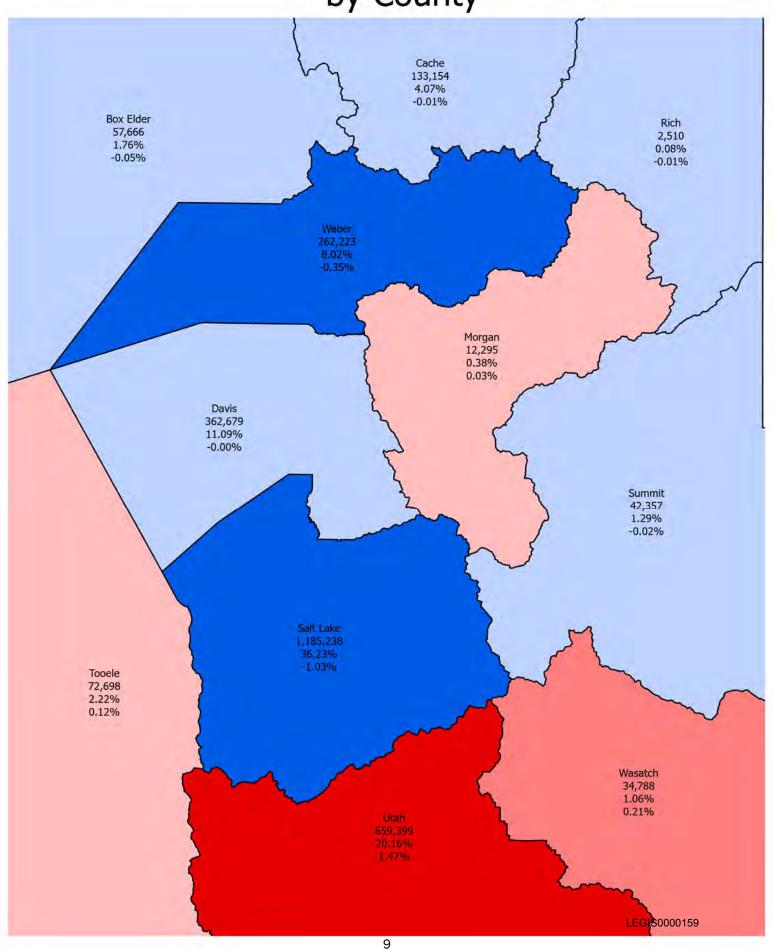
Counties are sorted from largest decrease to largest increase in percentage of state population



Change in Percentage of State Population by County



Change in Percentage of State Population by County



Change in the Number of Districts by County

Counties are sorted from largest decrease to largest increase in the number of districts

Country	Congressional Seats		Senate Seats		House Seats			State School Board Seats				
County	2010	2020	Change	2010	2020	Change	2010	2020	Change	2010	2020	Change
Salt Lake	1.49	1.45	-0.041	10.80	10.51	-0.298	27.94	27.17	-0.769	5.59	5.43	-0.154
Weber	0.33	0.32	-0.014	2.43	2.32	-0.102	6.27	6.01	-0.263	1.25	1.20	-0.053
Carbon	0.03	0.02	-0.006	0.22	0.18	-0.044	0.58	0.47	-0.113	0.12	0.09	-0.023
Sanpete	0.04	0.03	-0.005	0.29	0.25	-0.040	0.75	0.65	-0.103	0.15	0.13	-0.021
Emery	0.02	0.01	-0.004	0.12	0.09	-0.028	0.30	0.23	-0.073	0.06	0.05	-0.015
Sevier	0.03	0.03	-0.004	0.22	0.19	-0.027	0.56	0.49	-0.071	0.11	0.10	-0.014
Uintah	0.05	0.04	-0.004	0.34	0.32	-0.026	0.88	0.82	-0.068	0.18	0.16	-0.014
San Juan	0.02	0.02	-0.004	0.15	0.13	-0.026	0.40	0.33	-0.067	0.08	0.07	-0.013
Duchesne	0.03	0.02	-0.003	0.20	0.17	-0.022	0.50	0.45	-0.056	0.10	0.09	-0.011
Millard	0.02	0.02	-0.002	0.13	0.12	-0.016	0.34	0.30	-0.042	0.07	0.06	-0.008
Box Elder	0.07	0.07	-0.002	0.52	0.51	-0.013	1.36	1.32	-0.034	0.27	0.26	-0.007
Grand	0.01	0.01	-0.002	0.10	0.09	-0.011	0.25	0.22	-0.029	0.05	0.04	-0.006
Garfield	0.01	0.01	-0.001	0.05	0.05	-0.009	0.14	0.12	-0.024	0.03	0.02	-0.005
Wayne	0.00	0.00	-0.001	0.03	0.02	-0.007	0.08	0.06	-0.018	0.02	0.01	-0.004
Beaver	0.01	0.01	-0.001	0.07	0.06	-0.007	0.18	0.16	-0.018	0.04	0.03	-0.004
Kane	0.01	0.01	-0.001	0.07	0.07	-0.007	0.19	0.18	-0.018	0.04	0.04	-0.004
Summit	0.05	0.05	-0.001	0.38	0.38	-0.006	0.99	0.97	-0.015	0.20	0.19	-0.003
Piute	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.02	0.01	-0.004	0.04	0.03	-0.009	0.01	0.01	-0.002
Juab	0.01	0.01	0.000	0.11	0.10	-0.003	0.28	0.27	-0.008	0.06	0.05	-0.002
Daggett	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.01	0.01	-0.003	0.03	0.02	-0.007	0.01	0.00	-0.001
Cache	0.16	0.16	0.000	1.18	1.18	-0.002	3.06	3.05	-0.005	0.61	0.61	-0.001
Rich	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.02	0.02	-0.002	0.06	0.06	-0.004	0.01	0.01	-0.001
Davis	0.44	0.44	0.000	3.22	3.21	-0.001	8.32	8.31	-0.002	1.66	1.66	0.000
Morgan	0.01	0.02	0.001	0.10	0.11	0.010	0.26	0.28	0.025	0.05	0.06	0.005
Iron	0.07	0.07	0.003	0.48	0.51	0.023	1.25	1.31	0.061	0.25	0.26	0.012
Tooele	0.08	0.09	0.005	0.61	0.64	0.034	1.58	1.67	0.087	0.32	0.33	0.017
Wasatch	0.03	0.04	0.008	0.25	0.31	0.061	0.64	0.80	0.159	0.13	0.16	0.032
Washington	0.20	0.22	0.021	1.45	1.60	0.149	3.75	4.13	0.385	0.75	0.83	0.077
Utah	0.75	0.81	0.059	5.42	5.84	0.425	14.02	15.12	1.099	2.80	3.02	0.220
State	4.00	4.00	0.00	29.00	29.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

Population source: 2010 Census and 2020 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

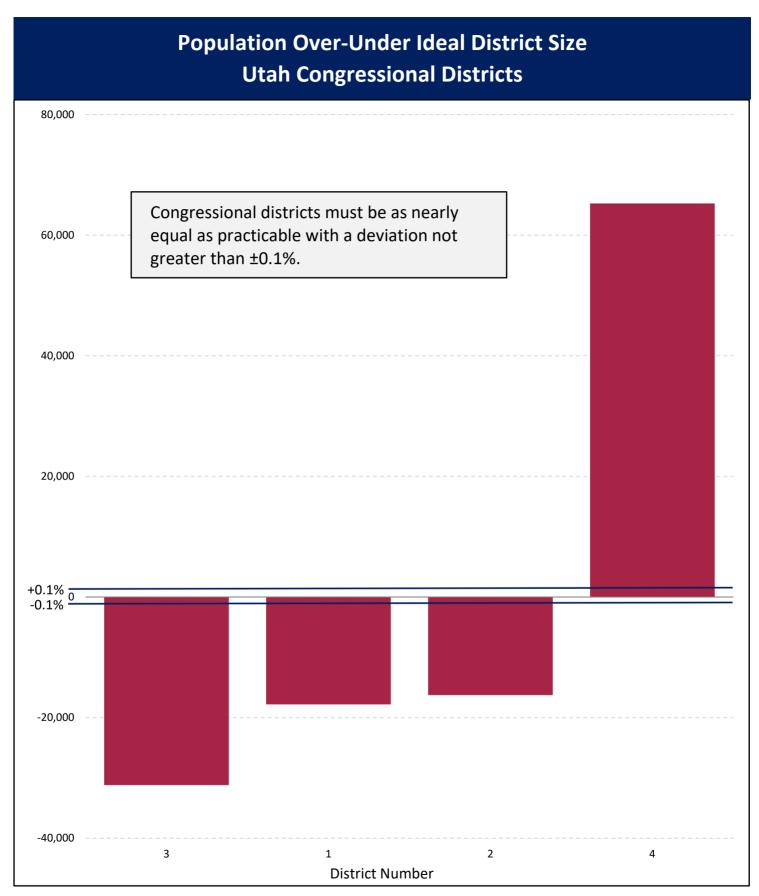
Change in the Number of Districts by County Counties are sorted from largest decrease to largest increase in the number of districts Congressional, Legislative, and State School Board Districts all follow the same pattern as the change in the percentage of state population by county Change in the Number of Districts Duchesne Millard Box Elder Grand Garfield Wayne Beaver Kane Summit Piute Juab Daggett Cache Rich Davis Morgan Tooele Wasatch Salt Lake Carbon Emery Sevier Iron San Juan Uintah Washington

Population of Utah Congressional Districts

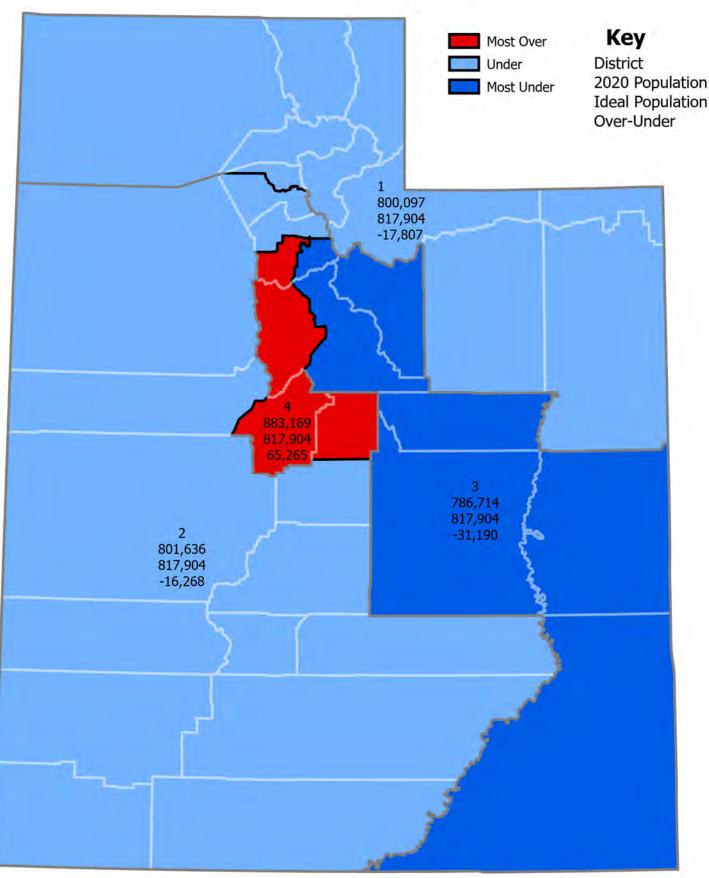
Districts are sorted from largest under to largest over ideal district size

District	Current Boundaries		Populatio	n Change	Ideal	Over-Under Ideal	
District	2010 Population	2020 Population	Number	Percent	District Size	District Size*	
3	690,972	786,714	95,742	13.9%	817,904	-31,190	
1	690,971	800,097	109,126	15.8%	817,904	-17,807	
2	690,971	801,636	110,665	16.0%	817,904	-16,268	
4	690,971	883,169	192,198	27.8%	817,904	65,265	
State	2,763,885	3,271,616	507,731	18.4%	3,271,616	0	
Ideal	690,971	817,904	126,933	18.4%			

^{*} Red numbers indicate districts outside the maximum ±0.1% deviation requirement approved by the Legislative Redistricting Committee.



Population Over-Under Ideal District Size Utah Congressional



Population of Utah Senate Districts

Districts are sorted from largest under to largest over ideal district size

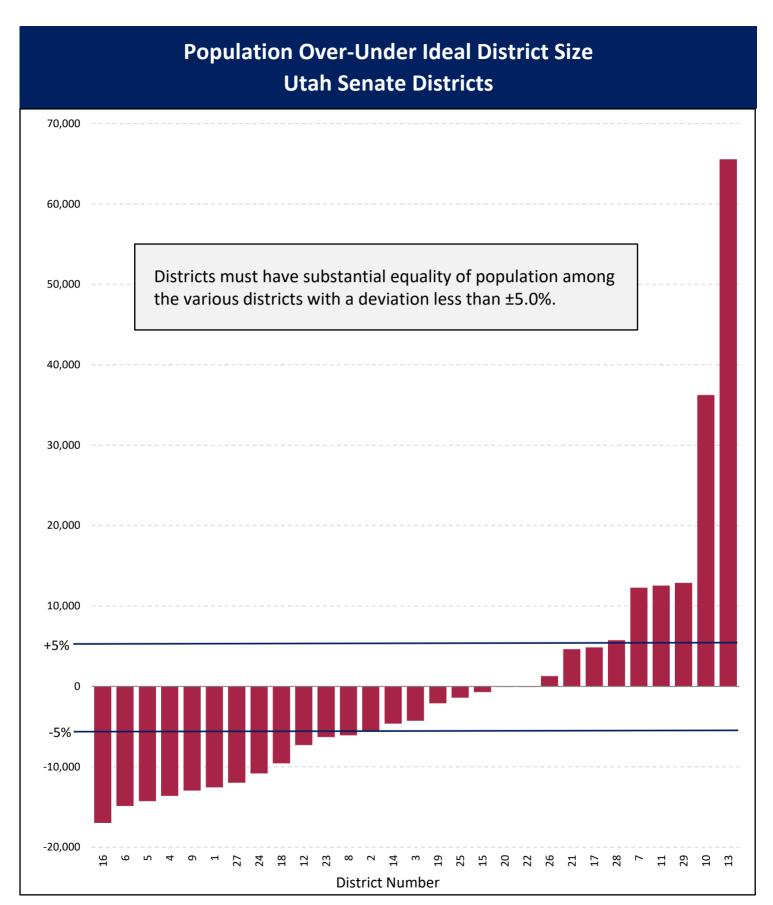
District	Current Bo	Current Boundaries*			Ideal	Over-Under Ideal
District	2010 Population	2020 Population	Number	Percent	District Size	District Size**
16	95,306	95,841	535	0.6%	112,814	-16,973
6	95,316	97,939	2,623	2.8%	112,814	-14,875
5	95,307	98,544	3,237	3.4%	112,814	-14,270
4	95,308	99,201	3,893	4.1%	112,814	-13,613
9	95,306	99,857	4,551	4.8%	112,814	-12,957
1	95,343	100,251	4,908	5.1%	112,814	-12,563
27	95,307	100,845	5,538	5.8%	112,814	-11,969
24	95,307	101,988	6,681	7.0%	112,814	-10,826
18	95,316	103,247	7,931	8.3%	112,814	-9,567
12	95,304	105,514	10,210	10.7%	112,814	-7,300
23	95,494	106,512	11,018	11.5%	112,814	-6,302
8	95,299	106,728	11,429	12.0%	112,814	-6,086
2	95,308	107,342	12,034	12.6%	112,814	-5,472
14	95,192	108,193	13,001	13.7%	112,814	-4,621
3	95,265	108,535	13,270	13.9%	112,814	-4,279
19	95,325	110,713	15,388	16.1%	112,814	-2,101
25	95,255	111,408	16,153	17.0%	112,814	-1,406
15	95,273	112,106	16,833	17.7%	112,814	-708
20	95,286	112,743	17,457	18.3%	112,814	-71
22	95,127	112,752	17,625	18.5%	112,814	-62
26	95,291	114,108	18,817	19.7%	112,814	1,294
21	95,306	117,443	22,137	23.2%	112,814	4,629
17	95,357	117,673	22,316	23.4%	112,814	4,859
28	95,297	118,562	23,265	24.4%	112,814	5,748
7	95,299	125,092	29,793	31.3%	112,814	12,278
11	95,372	125,358	29,986	31.4%	112,814	12,544
29	95,315	125,698	30,383	31.9%	112,814	12,884
10	95,242	149,054	53,812	56.5%	112,814	36,240
13	95,462	178,369	82,907	86.8%	112,814	65,555
State	2,763,885	3,271,616	507,731	18.4%	3,271,616	0
Ideal	95,306	112,814	17,508	18.4%		

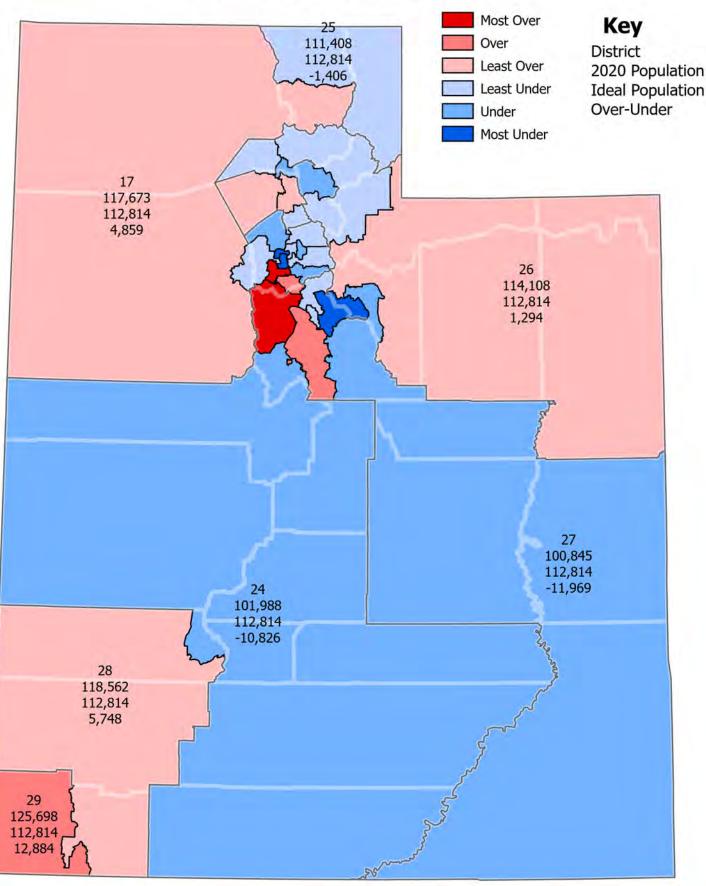
 ${\it Prepared by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel}$

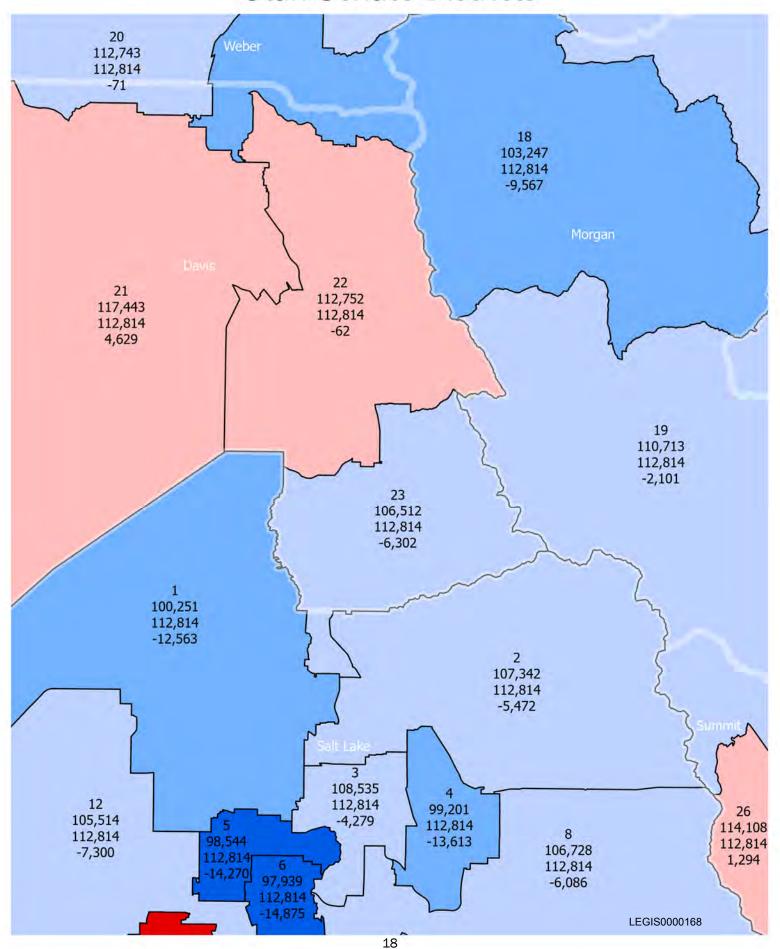
Population source: 2010 Census and 2020 Census, U.S. Census Bureau

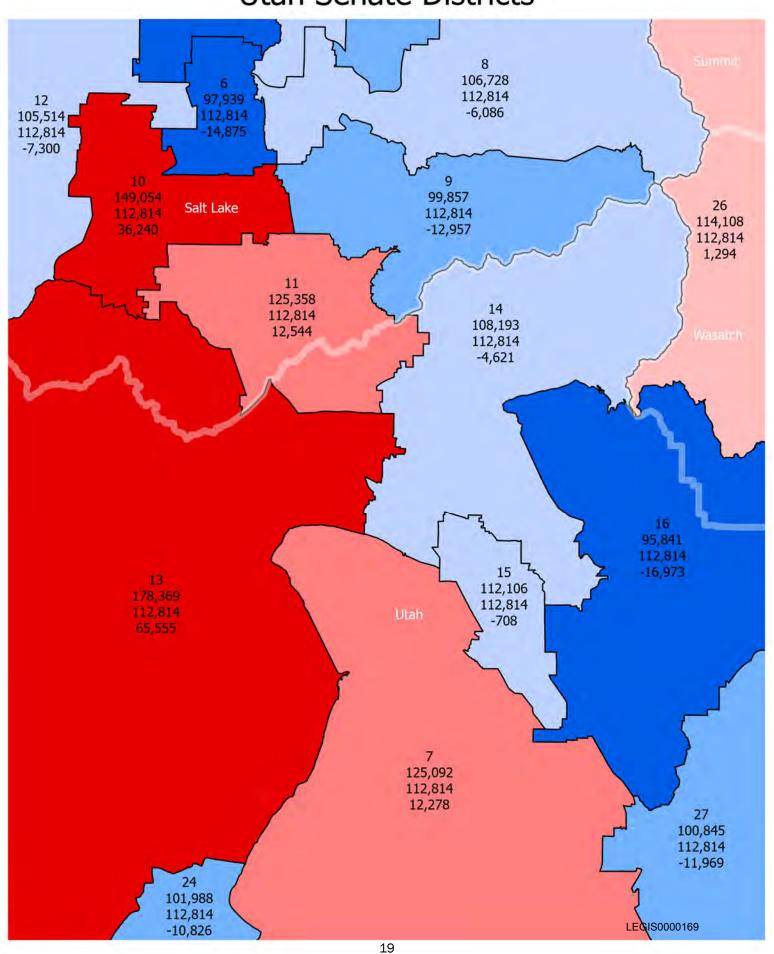
^{*} Except for a few minor adjustments adopted after 2012, the current Senate districts are the same as the 2012 boundaries.

^{**} Red numbers indicate districts outside the maximum ±5% deviation requirement approved by the Legislative Redistricting Committee.









Population of Utah House Districts

Districts are sorted from largest under to largest over ideal district size

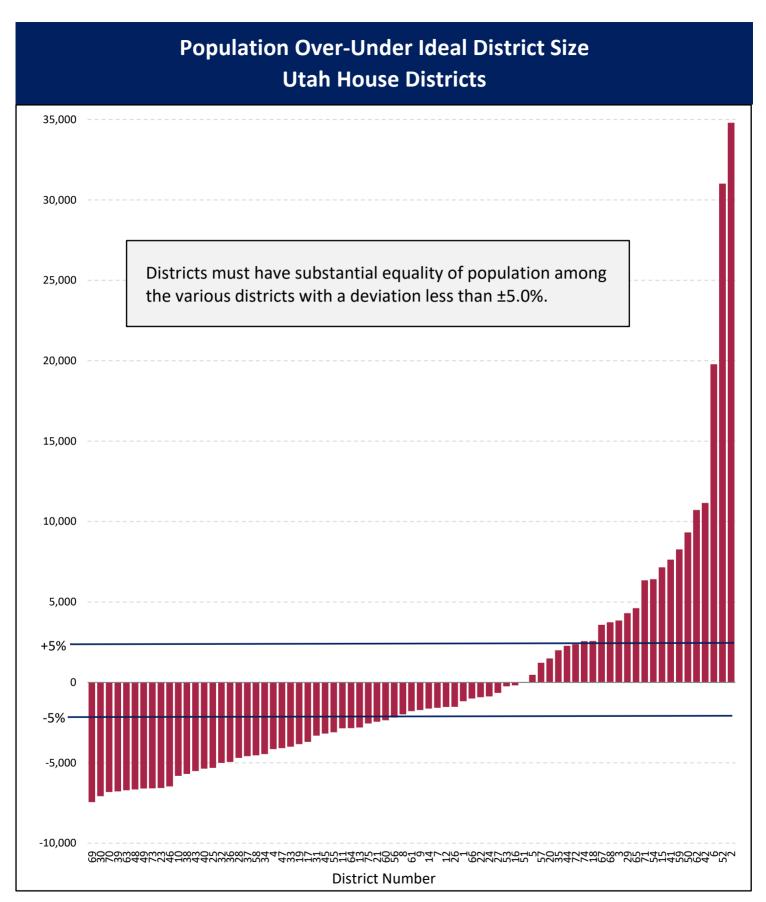
D	Current Bo	Populatio	n Change	Ideal	Over-Under Ideal	
District	2010 Population	2020 Population	Number	Percent	District Size	District Size**
69	36,687	36,179	-508	-1.4%	43,622	-7,443
30	36,858	36,549	-309	-0.8%	43,622	-7,073
70	36,830	36,803	-27	-0.1%	43,622	-6,819
39	36,859	36,841	-18	0.0%	43,622	-6,781
63	36,855	36,920	65	0.2%	43,622	-6,702
48	37,007	36,970	-37	-0.1%	43,622	-6,652
49	36,856	37,024	168	0.5%	43,622	-6,598
73	36,836	37,031	195	0.5%	43,622	-6,591
23	36,855	37,051	196	0.5%	43,622	-6,571
46	36,854	37,151	297	0.8%	43,622	-6,471
10	36,634	37,808	1,174	3.2%	43,622	-5,814
38	36,847	37,934	1,087	3.0%	43,622	-5,688
43	36,857	38,110	1,253	3.4%	43,622	-5,512
40	36,836	38,260	1,424	3.9%	43,622	-5,362
25	36,856	38,305	1,449	3.9%	43,622	-5,317
32	36,839	38,617	1,778	4.8%	43,622	-5,005
36	36,843	38,680	1,837	5.0%	43,622	-4,942
28	36,836	38,923	2,087	5.7%	43,622	-4,699
37	36,841	39,039	2,198	6.0%	43,622	-4,583
58	36,836	39,089	2,253	6.1%	43,622	-4,533
34	36,851	39,168	2,317	6.3%	43,622	-4,454
4	36,839	39,470	2,631	7.1%	43,622	-4,152
47	36,851	39,534	2,683	7.3%	43,622	-4,088
33	36,875	39,626	2,751	7.5%	43,622	-3,996
19	36,901	39,779	2,878	7.8%	43,622	-3,843
17	37,020	39,923	2,903	7.8%	43,622	-3,699
31	36,775	40,309	3,534	9.6%	43,622	-3,313
45	36,856	40,443	3,587	9.7%	43,622	-3,179
55	36,976	40,517	3,541	9.6%	43,622	-3,105
11	37,207	40,767	3,560	9.6%	43,622	-2,855
64	36,834	40,775	3,941	10.7%	43,622	-2,847
13	36,873	40,817	3,944	10.7%	43,622	-2,805
75	36,892	41,067	4,175	11.3%	43,622	-2,555
21	36,838	41,179	4,341	11.8%	43,622	-2,443
60	36,686	41,272	4,586	12.5%	43,622	-2,350
56	36,765	41,432	4,667	12.7%	43,622	-2,190
8	36,860	41,634	4,774	13.0%	43,622	-1,988
61	36,846	41,839	4,993	13.6%	43,622	-1,783
9	36,845	41,904	5,059	13.7%	43,622	-1,718 LEGIS0000170

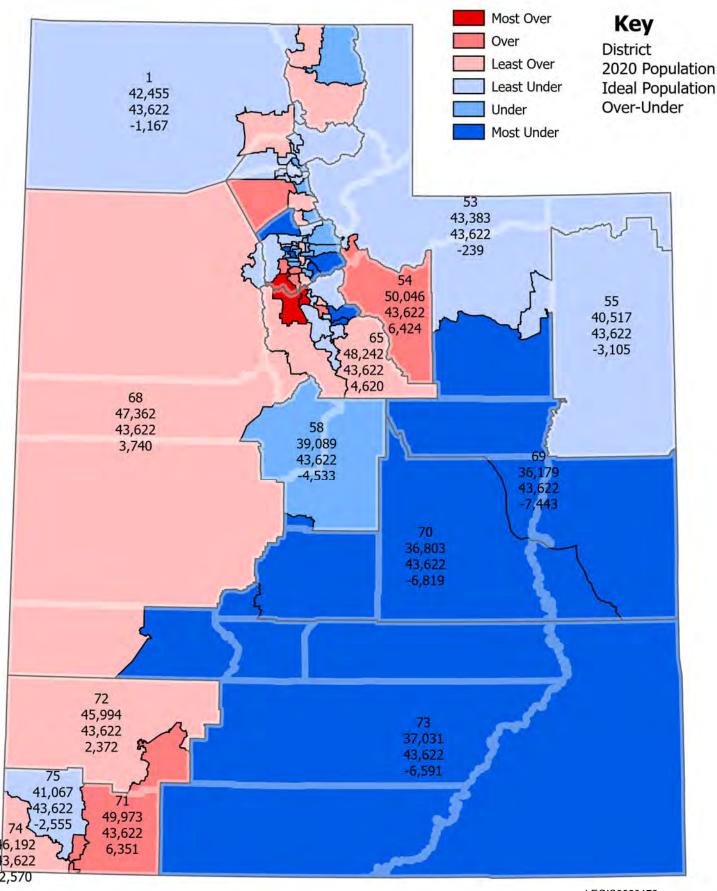
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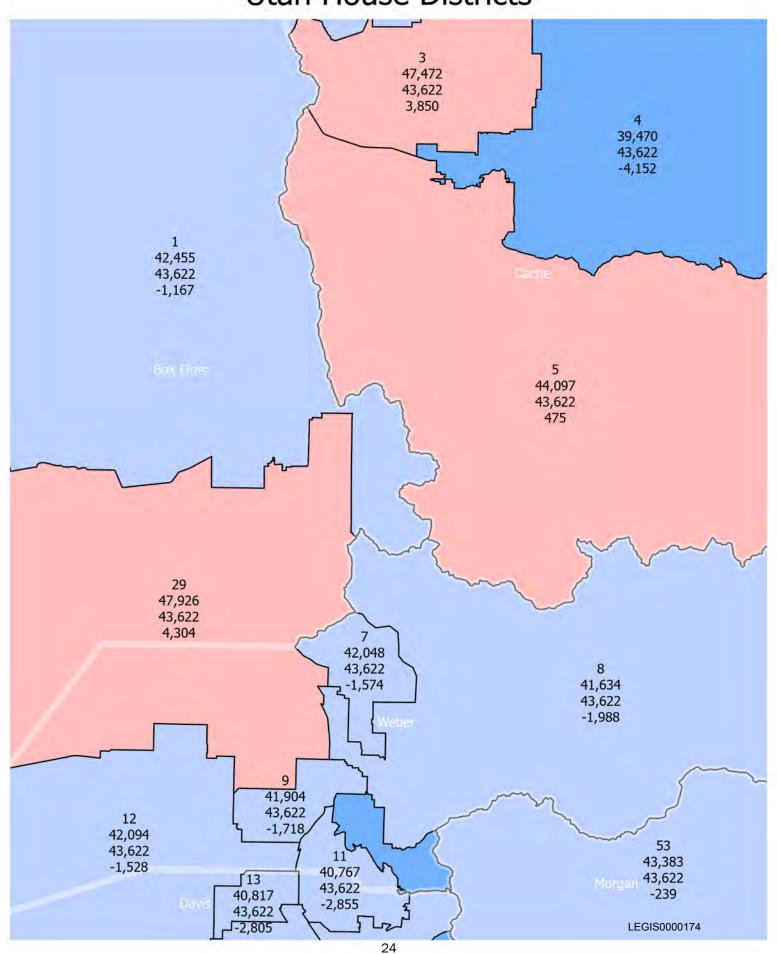
District	Current Bo	oundaries*	Populatio	n Change	Ideal	Over-Under Ideal
District	2010 Population	2020 Population	Number	Percent	District Size	District Size
14	36,873	41,994	5,121	13.9%	43,622	-1,628
7	36,857	42,048	5,191	14.1%	43,622	-1,574
12	36,844	42,094	5,250	14.2%	43,622	-1,528
26	36,897	42,104	5,207	14.1%	43,622	-1,518
1	36,840	42,455	5,615	15.2%	43,622	-1,167
66	36,866	42,626	5,760	15.6%	43,622	-996
22	36,862	42,701	5,839	15.8%	43,622	-921
24	36,880	42,749	5,869	15.9%	43,622	-873
27	36,967	42,972	6,005	16.2%	43,622	-650
53	36,829	43,383	6,554	17.8%	43,622	-239
16	36,768	43,439	6,671	18.1%	43,622	-183
51	36,827	43,657	6,830	18.5%	43,622	35
5	36,881	44,097	7,216	19.6%	43,622	475
57	36,960	44,845	7,885	21.3%	43,622	1,223
20	36,855	45,114	8,259	22.4%	43,622	1,492
35	36,879	45,617	8,738	23.7%	43,622	1,995
44	36,847	45,896	9,049	24.6%	43,622	2,274
72	36,814	45,994	9,180	24.9%	43,622	2,372
74	36,842	46,192	9,350	25.4%	43,622	2,570
18	36,676	46,200	9,524	26.0%	43,622	2,578
67	36,865	47,206	10,341	28.1%	43,622	3,584
68	36,824	47,362	10,538	28.6%	43,622	3,740
3	36,863	47,472	10,609	28.8%	43,622	3,850
29	36,858	47,926	11,068	30.0%	43,622	4,304
65	36,845	48,242	11,397	30.9%	43,622	4,620
71	36,895	49,973	13,078	35.4%	43,622	6,351
54	36,840	50,046	13,206	35.8%	43,622	6,424
15	36,852	50,781	13,929	37.8%	43,622	7,159
41	36,844	51,261	14,417	39.1%	43,622	7,639
59	36,748	51,890	15,142	41.2%	43,622	8,268
50	36,844	52,947	16,103	43.7%	43,622	9,325
62	36,835	54,342	17,507	47.5%	43,622	10,720
42	36,857	54,777	17,920	48.6%	43,622	11,155
6	36,851	63,408	26,557	72.1%	43,622	19,786
52	36,841	74,638	37,797	102.6%	43,622	31,016
2	36,847	78,429	41,582	112.9%	43,622	34,807
State	2,763,885	3,271,616	507,731	18.4%	3,271,616	0
Ideal	36,852	43,622	6,770	18.4%		

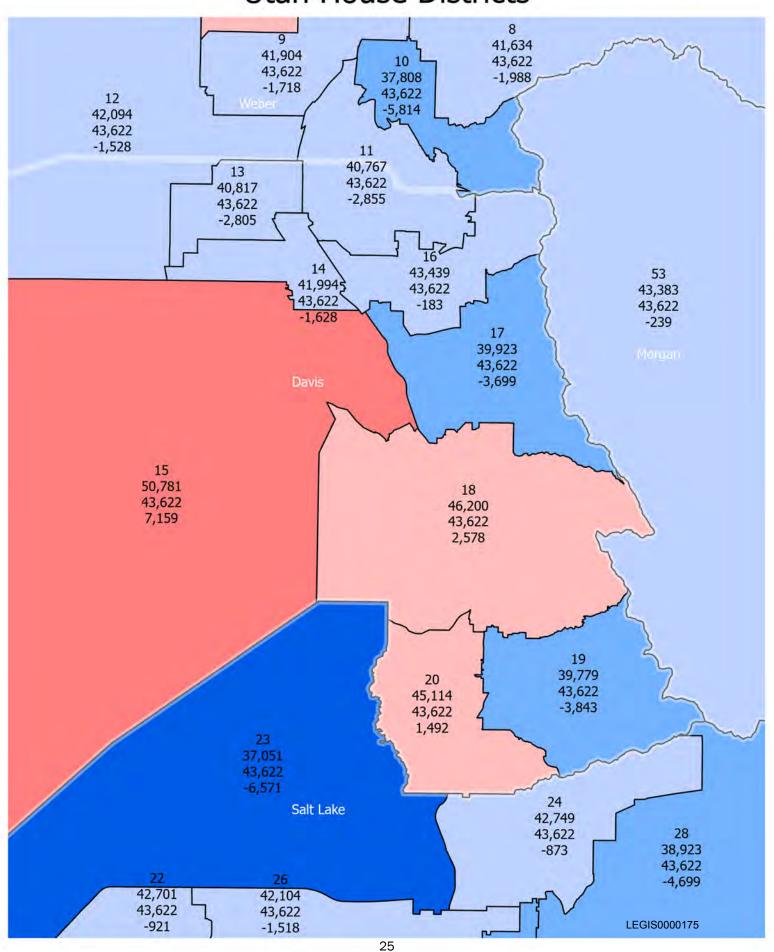
^{*} Except for a few minor adjustments adopted after 2012, the current House districts are the same as the 2012 boundaries.

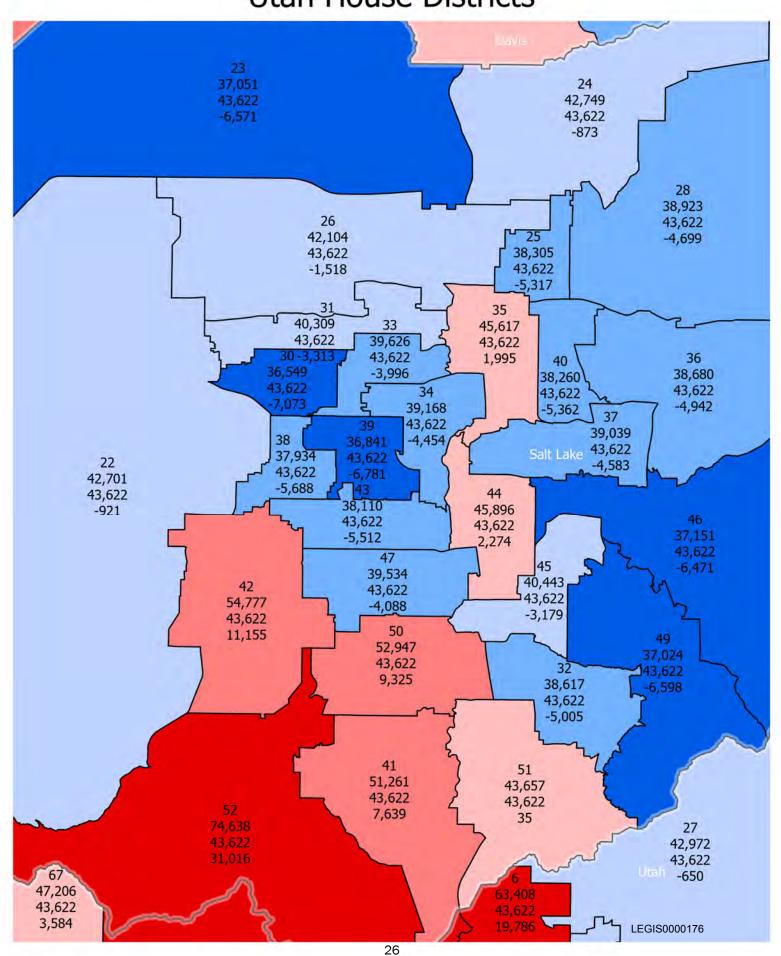
^{**} Red numbers indicate districts outside the maximum ±5% deviation requirement approved by the Legislative Redistricting Committee.

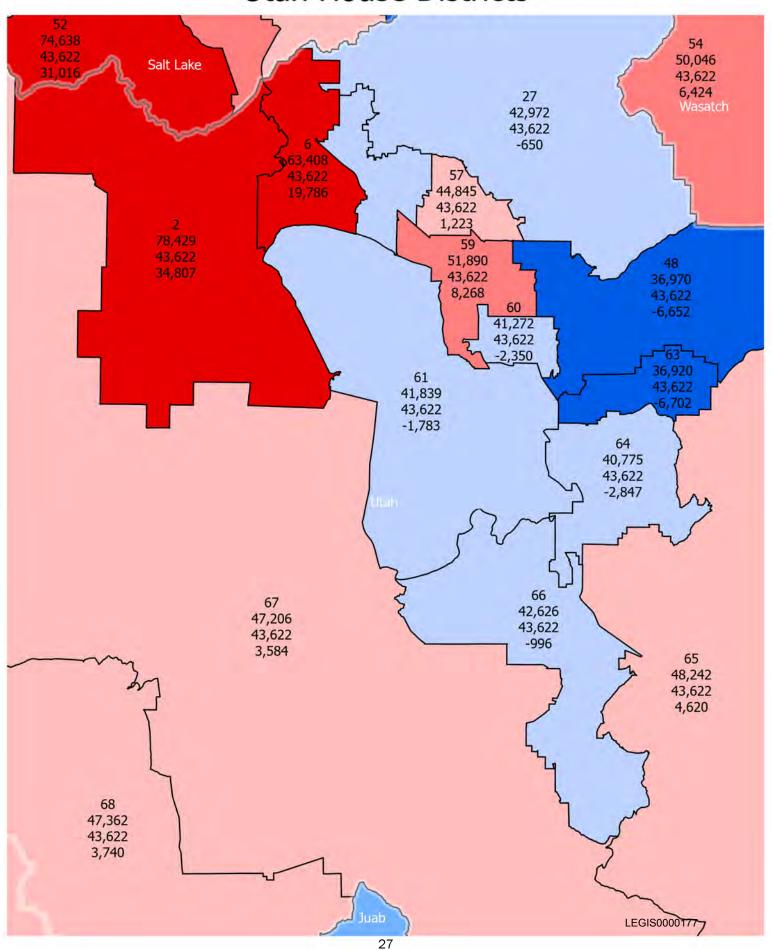


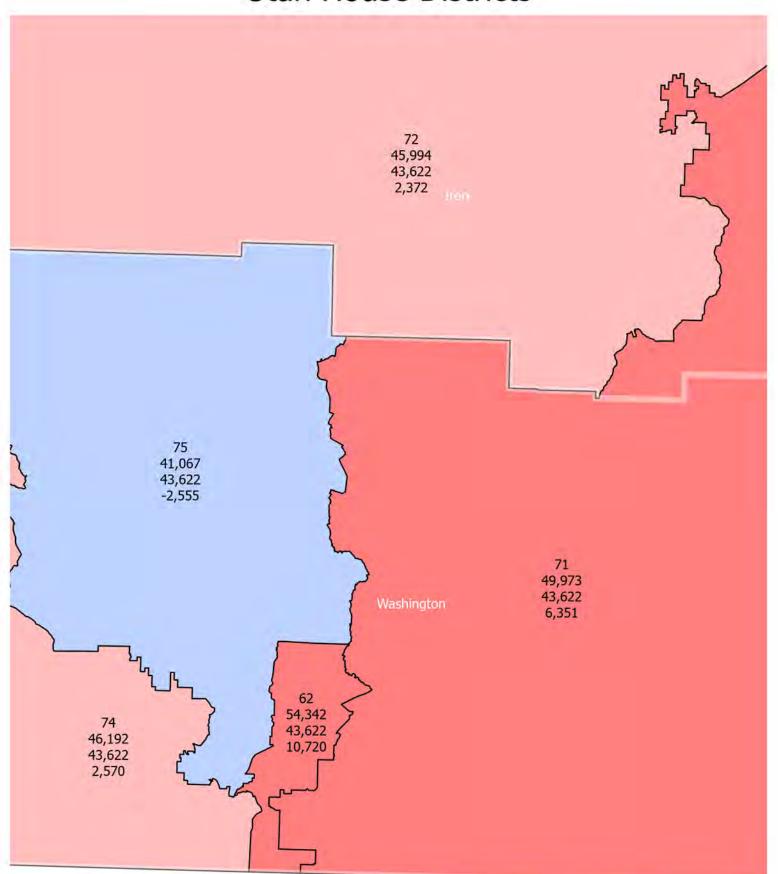












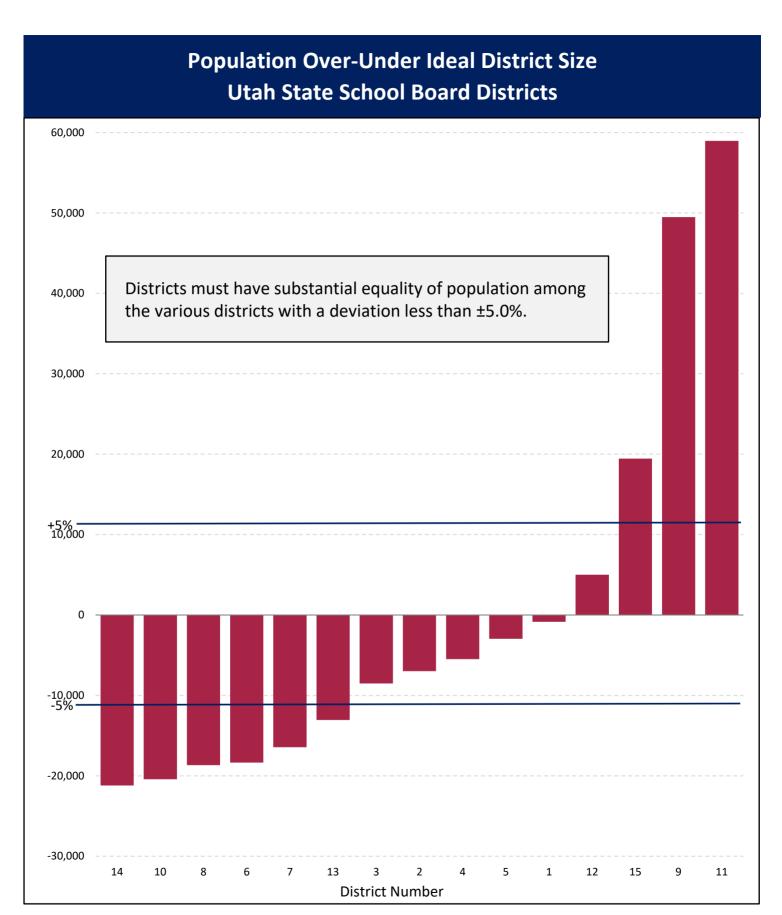
Population of Utah State School Board Districts

Districts are sorted from largest under to largest over ideal district size

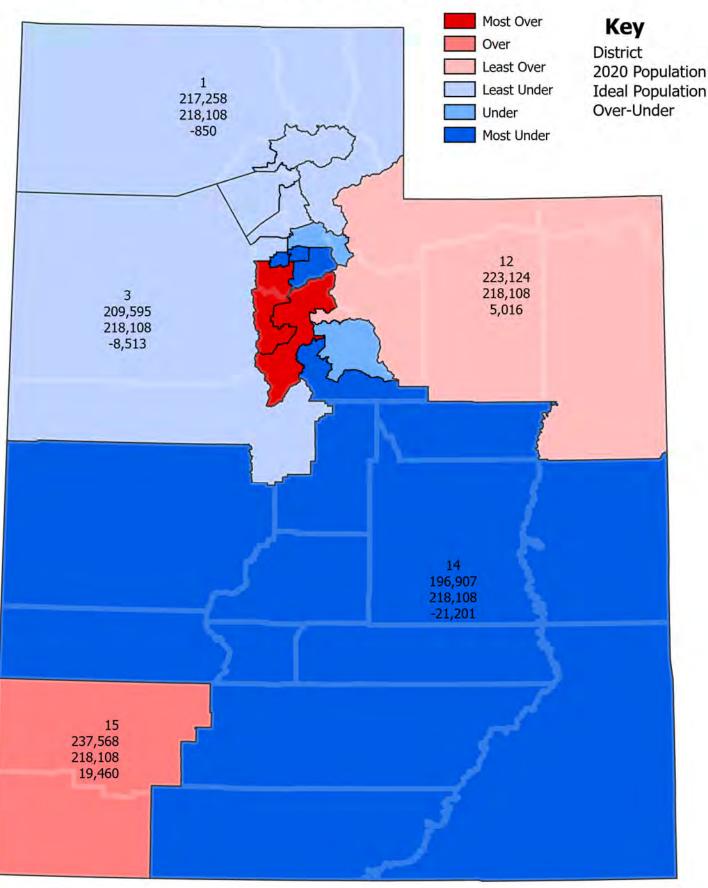
District	Current Bo	Populatio	n Change	Ideal	Over-Under Ideal	
District	2010 Population	2020 Population	Number	Percent	District Size	District Size**
14	184,255	196,907	12,652	6.9%	218,108	-21,201
10	184,272	197,684	13,412	7.3%	218,108	-20,424
8	184,299	199,437	15,138	8.2%	218,108	-18,671
6	184,080	199,755	15,675	8.5%	218,108	-18,353
7	184,287	201,665	17,378	9.4%	218,108	-16,443
13	184,278	205,056	20,778	11.3%	218,108	-13,052
3	184,253	209,595	25,342	13.8%	218,108	-8,513
2	184,382	211,133	26,751	14.5%	218,108	-6,975
4	184,321	212,622	28,301	15.4%	218,108	-5,486
5	184,168	215,143	30,975	16.8%	218,108	-2,965
1	184,113	217,258	33,145	18.0%	218,108	-850
12	184,115	223,124	39,009	21.2%	218,108	5,016
15	184,278	237,568	53,290	28.9%	218,108	19,460
9	184,297	267,596	83,299	45.2%	218,108	49,488
11	184,487	277,073	92,586	50.2%	218,108	58,965
State	2,763,885	3,271,616	507,731	18.4%	3,271,616	0
Ideal	184,259	218,108	33,849	18.4%		

^{*} Except for a few minor adjustments adopted after 2012, the current State School Board districts are the same as the 2012 boundaries.

^{**} Red numbers indicate districts outside the maximum ±5% deviation requirement approved by the Legislative Redistricting Committee.



Population Over-Under Ideal District Size State School Board



Population Over-Under Ideal District Size State School Board

