Introduction to Hands on Redistricting Exercise

1. Introduction
The simulation gives participants first-hand experience with the technical ease and political difficulty of agreeing on a redistricting plan that can withstand legal challenge.

2. Concurrent Sessions and Breakout Rooms
Everyone who elects to participate in the hands-on redistricting exercise will get a ticket to one of the ten breakout rooms. This helps balance the size of small groups. Each group will have its own computer operator and will be assigned to one of five regions. Another group will be assigned to the same region, and the two will compete to draw the best redistricting plan. If you previously participated in the hands-on exercise and you get a ticket for the same region, please ask for a different ticket.

Brekout Rooms:
- Magnolia 1 Room—Buccaneer
- Magnolia 2 Room—Butterfly
- Magnolia 3 Room—Dolphin
- Baltimore 1 Room—Jaguar
- Baltimore 2 Room—Mouse
- Woodrow Wilson B Room—Buccaneer
- Woodrow Wilson C Room—Butterfly
- Maryland 4 Room—Dolphin
- Maryland 5 Room—Jaguar
- Maryland 6 Room—Mouse

*Bring ticket to your assigned room to receive your role.

Please do NOT take a ticket if instead of the simulation you elect to attend the session about vote dilution analysis and minority districts. That program starts in this room right after the hands-on exercise participants depart.

4. The Current Plan
Each region has 11 legislative districts that have been in place for a decade. Based on the new Census, each region now has exactly 1,000,000 residents, which is enough for only 10 districts. In your conference room you will get maps and statistics for the current plan, and you will learn details about the districts and incumbents.

5. Your Role
All 11 incumbents plus a mix of other interests are represented in your group. When you get to your breakout room, you will learn what role you will play. Within the 2½ hours allowed, your group must agree on a new 10-district plan for your region that satisfies population, voting rights, and contiguity requirements.

6. Organizing Your Group
You will elect your own leadership and decide what directions to give the computer operator. The operator has technical skills to use the software, but must take direction from the group *through the chair* about how to model districts. After agreeing on a complete plan, the group will elect a spokesperson to present the plan.

7. Presenting Your Plan
ALL seminar participants will convene Monday at 8am. For each of the five regions in succession, the spokesperson for each of the groups in that region gets 3 minutes to present the group’s plan. The spokesperson will address how the group’s plan meets legal requirements and why it is the best alternative. Members of the audience then may pose questions or make brief comments before selecting the best plan.

8. Bottom Line
The point of the hands-on redistricting simulation is for all participants to come away with a deeper understanding of what is required to work as a group to draw a map that can win majority support and withstand legal challenges. Each region has unique issues, and each committee will find its own dynamic. Every time you participate, your experience will be different.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
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Buccaneer current districts

January 21-24, 2011 ♦ National Harbor, Maryland

National Conference of State Legislatures ♦ National Redistricting Seminar
**Buccaneer District Descriptions**

NCSL Hands-On Redistricting Simulation

Total population of region, based on new census .................................................. 1,000,000
New number of districts .......................................................................................... 10
New population per district .................................................................................. 100,000
Black %VAP, based on new census ................................................................. 13.6%
Hispanic %VAP, based on new census ............................................................... 16.7%

Total population of region 10 years ago .............................................................. 835,067
Current number of districts ............................................................................... 11
Population per district 10 years ago ................................................................. 75,915
Black %VAP 10 years ago ................................................................................... 11.2%
Hispanic %VAP 10 years ago ............................................................................... 12.4%

Republican % Voters (2000) ............................................................................ 36.6%
Democrat % Voters (2000) ............................................................................... 44.3%
Vote for George Bush (2000) .......................................................................... 50.2%
Vote for Al Gore (2000) .................................................................................. 47.1%
Partisan composition of regional delegation .................................................... 4 Democrats, 7 Republicans
Ethnic composition of current delegation .......................................................... 2 Blacks, 1 Hispanics, 8 Whites

**District 1**

District 1 extends along Old Tampa Bay from Oldsmar in Pinellas County to the Gandy Bridge (just north of MacDill Air Force Base). It includes the affluent and fast growing west Tampa area, and it has 800 more people than required based on the new census. In recent years, Republicans and Democrats have lost ground to independents, and elections have been competitive. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives on the water just north of the causeway to Clearwater Beach.

**District 2**

District 2 is a rapidly-growing area of bedroom communities north of Tampa. Based on the new census, the district needs to shed 1,000 people. Like District 1, Republicans and Democrats have lost ground to independents. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives near Lutz in an established neighborhood.

**District 3**

District 3 is situated among long-standing subdivisions in northwest Tampa. Recent years have brought a gradual increase in Hispanic population, which now is 19% of VAP. Democrats have a slight advantage in registration and at the polls, though highly competitive elections are common. The district will need 12,600 more people to reach ideal district size. The incumbent, a newly-elected white Democrat, lives in Citrus Park at the western edge of the district.

**District 4**

District 4 extends north from an old neighborhood bordering the Hillsborough River to the university area where there is a mix of students and young families. During the decade, Black VAP doubled to 30% and Hispanic VAP added 7% to almost 18%. The district is solidly Democratic. This urban area has not kept pace with statewide growth, and as a result the district must add 10,500 people to reach ideal size. The incumbent, a newly-elected black Democrat, lives off Busch Boulevard near the eastern edge of the district.

**District 5**

District 5 stretches east from neighborhoods surrounding Tampa International Airport, through downtown, and to Ybor City. It is short almost 18,500 in population. Hispanic VAP has gone up 8% to just under 50%. The Hispanic incumbent in this solidly Democratic district lives west of the airport.

**District 6**

District 6 includes MacDill Air Force Base, affluent and historic neighborhoods south of downtown, and the Port of Tampa. Not surprisingly for such an established area, population growth did not keep up with the rest of the state, and the district needs 21,300 more people. Democrats are losing their registration advantage and elections are very competitive. The incumbent is a first-term white Republican from Hyde Park on the bay.

**District 7**

District 7 includes the East Lake-Orient Park area east of Tampa. This inner city district has a similar demographic profile to 10 years ago. It is 63% African-American VAP and 75% Democratic. Its population has declined during the decade, and it is short 29,100 persons based on the new census. The incumbent, a African-American Democrat, lives on the East Lake waterfront.

**District 8**

District 8 is in northeast Hillsborough County. It includes the well-established and relatively affluent Temple Terrace and Valrico neighborhoods, some growth areas, and a lot of rural property. The district is short 2,400 people. Democrats have an edge in registration, but Republican candidates have had good success at the polls. The white Republican incumbent lives in Temple Terrace.

**District 9**

District 9 includes the eastern shore of Tampa Bay, including long-standing communities of Gibsonton and Ruskin, plus newer retirement communities of Sun City and Apollo Beach. According to the new census, the district needs 8,400 more people. In recent elections the district has been competitive. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives in a bay front condo north of Apollo Beach.

**District 10**

District 10 includes the relatively fast-growing suburbs near Brandon. Based on the new census, this growing area will need to shed 1,000 people. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives in the chic Bloomingdale community south of Brandon. This district produces safe margins for Republican candidates.

**District 11**

District 11 grew faster than any other part of the region, and now needs to give up 3,000 people to reach ideal district size. The district includes Plant City, a center for agricultural, and rural lands south and east to the county line. Republicans have a big advantage in registration. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives in the Walden Lake country club community southwest of Plant City.

**District 12**

District 12 is the remainder of the state. It was apportioned by leadership to other regional delegations. It is locked and “off limits” for your plan.

**Mayor-M.** The Mayor wants to insure that the city maintains continuity of representation and that urban interests do not get overshadowed by a shift of population to suburbs and formerly rural areas.

**Chair of the Committee for Racial Diversity-CRD.** One seminar registrant will have the role of insuring that the new plan does not crack or pack minority voters or otherwise reduce the opportunity of minority voters to elect candidates of their own choice.

**Chair of the Committee for Fair Districts-CFD.** One seminar registrant will try to make sure that the new plan does not unfairly advantage partisans or incumbents or violate standards of fair and effective representation.

**Chair of the Independence Party-I.** One seminar registrant will have the role of insuring that the new plan provides as many competitive districts as possible, so independent voters will have greater influence in determining outcomes.

**Chair of the Republican Party-R.** One seminar registrant will have the role of insuring that the new plan does not reduce Republican influence in the legislature.

**Chair of the Democratic Party-D.** One seminar registrant will have the role of insuring that the new plan does not reduce Democratic influence in the legislature.
**District 7** includes older neighborhoods southwest of West Palm Beach. During the decade, Hispanic influence has grown by 17%, and Hispanics now make up 28% of VAP. Republicans trail Democrats by 10% in registered voters and up to 20% in some elections. The district has not kept up with growth statewide, and it needs 20,400 more people. The incumbent, a white Democrat, lives in a typical single-family dwelling in the west central part of the district.

**District 8** includes Lake Worth and Lantana. Its profile is very similar to that of District 7. It is short almost 19,000 in population. Hispanic population has grown by about 11% to 27%. The incumbent, a white Democrat lives on the Intracoastal in Lake Worth.

**District 9** stretches along the Atlantic. It includes the City of Palm Beach and eastern Boca Raton. It is the most affluent part of the region. Not surprisingly, population growth did not keep up with the rest of the state, and the district needs 20,300 more people. Republicans have a significant advantage in registration, but elections tend to be competitive. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives in the Atlantic in Manalapan.

**District 10** is made up of neighborhoods west of I-95 in Boynton Beach. It includes substantial numbers of retirees. Democrats have an 8% advantage in registration, but Democratic candidates sometimes poll 15 to 20% higher than Republicans. This fast-growing area needs to lose 5,500 people to get to the ideal. The incumbent, a white Democrat, lives near the geographic center of the district.

**District 11** includes Delray Beach and Boca Raton west of I-95, and at the county line, it extends east to the Atlantic. Based on the new census, the district is short 9,100 people. In six years, the Republican advantage in registration has declined from 11% to 6%, and elections have been competitive, with local Republican candidates faring better than statewide candidates. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives on South Ocean Boulevard overlooking the Atlantic.

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Dolphin District Descriptions
NCSL Hands-On Redistricting Simulation

Total population of region, based on new census .................................................. 1,000,000
New number of districts ............................................................................................... 10
New population per district ....................................................................................... 100,000
Black %VAP, based on new census ........................................................................... 27.6%
Hispanic %VAP, based on new census ...................................................................... 47.5%

Total population of region 10 years ago ......................................................... 947,300
Current number of districts ..................................................................................... 11
Population per district 10 years ago ................................................................. 86,118
Black %VAP 10 years ago ................................................................................. 23.8%
Hispanic %VAP 10 years ago ............................................................................... 46.2%
Republican % Voters (2000) ............................................................................... 30.3%
Democrat % Voters (2000) ................................................................................... 53.3%
Vote for George Bush (2000) ............................................................................. 36.0%
Vote for Al Gore (2000) ...................................................................................... 62.9%

District 1 is in northwest Miami-Dade County. The district, which was 52% African-American VAP ten years ago, is 69% African-American VAP in the new census. Democrats claim 67% of the registered voters. Northern Miami-Dade County is the only part of the region where population has kept pace with statewide growth; District 1 is only 3,000 persons short of the new ideal district size. Most of the population is in the western part of the district, but the incumbent is a African-American Democrat who lives east of I-95.

District 2 in northeast Miami-Dade County is by far the fastest growing part of area. It is the only district in the region that is overpopulated based on the new census; it needs to shed about 8,000 persons. District 2 is home to large numbers of retirees with strong allegiances to Democrats. The incumbent, a white Democrat, lives in Sunny Isles Beach.

District 3 has seen its African-American population grow by more than 10% during the decade to 69%, while the Hispanic population has held constant at 22%. Based on the new census, the district needs another 5,700 people. Voters are overwhelmingly Democratic. The incumbent, a African-American Democrat, lives near the center of the district.

District 4 stretches from Biscayne Park on the north to central Miami on the south. This inner city district has a similar demographic profile to 10 years ago. It is 65% black VAP and 77% Democratic. Because the population has not grown, it is short 13,700 persons based on the new census. The incumbent, a black Democrat, lives in Biscayne Park.

District 5 includes the Biscayne Bay waterfront from downtown on the south to Bal Harbour on the north. Total population has remained steady, which means the district now is substantially under-populated by some 16,000 persons. The racial profile has remained steady, with a slight decrease in African-American population to 51% of VAP and a 7% increase in Hispanic VAP. The incumbent is a African-American Democrat who lives on the bay in North Bay Village.

District 6 is Miami Beach. The district is the most densely populated in the state, as it has been for some time. The district actually lost population during the decade, and it needs more than 16,000 more people. Hispanic influence is growing, from less than 43% of VAP 10 years ago to more than 53% today. In recent years, Democratic registration has waned to less than 50%, but Democratic candidates still find this to be a safe district. The incumbent, a white Democrat, lives in a Miami Beach condominium.

District 7 includes the suburbs of southwest Miami-Dade. During the decade, Hispanic influence has grown by 9%, and Hispanics now make up more than 70% of VAP. Republicans claim more than half the registered voters. The district has not kept up with growth statewide, and it needs almost 13,000 more people. The incumbent, an Hispanic Republican, lives in a high-rise near the southern border of the district.

District 8 stretches from Miami International Airport on the north to Pinecrest on the south. It is short almost 9,300 in population. The Hispanic share of population has grown by about 5% to 72%. Republicans claim more than half the registered voters and Republican candidates typically poll 60% or better. The incumbent, an Hispanic Republican, lives in the southern part of the district.

District 9 goes south from the center of Miami past Coral Gables to Cutler. The district needs 10,600 more people to keep up with growth elsewhere in the state. The incumbent, an Hispanic Republican, lives on the bay in Coral Gables.

District 10 runs from the Airport Expressway north of downtown, across the Miami River, and into Little Havana. Hispanics make up more than 90% of the population, and Republican candidates often claim more than 70% of the vote. The district needs 11,500 more people to keep up with growth elsewhere in the state. The incumbent, an Hispanic Republican, lives in Little Havana.

District 11 includes downtown Miami, and affluent Coconut Grove, South Beach, and Key Biscayne. During the past 10 years, the black share of population has declined by 3% to less than 22%. The Hispanic population has grown by almost 5% to 49.4%. The district is under populated by 9,400. The incumbent, a white Democrat, lives on Key Biscayne.

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Mayor-M. The Mayor wants to insure that the city maintains continuity of representation and that urban interests do not get overshadowed by a shift of population to suburbs and formerly rural areas.

Chair of the Committee for Racial Diversity-CRD. One seminar registrant will have the role of insuring that the new plan does not crack or pack minority communities or otherwise reduce the opportunity of minority voters to elect candidates of their own choice.

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Republicans trail Democrats in numbers of registered voters, but most Republican candidates win decisively. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives in Eastport.

**District 7** includes Mayport Naval Air Station, Jacksonville Beach, and affluent neighborhoods between the Intracoastal Waterway and the Atlantic coast. Population growth did not keep up with the rest of the state, and the district needs 4,500 more people. Republicans have maintained a steady advantage in registration and in elections. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives on the coast in Jacksonville Beach.

**District 8** is a rapidly growing area east of the St. Johns River in Jacksonville. It includes modern country club communities like Deerwood and Beach Haven, plus modest neighborhoods closer to town. It will need to shed 14,500 people. The incumbent is a white Republican. Allegiances to Republicans remain strong and steady.

**District 9** includes the oldest city in the U.S., St. Augustine, as well as large, modern golf/retirement communities, including Ponte Vedra, Sawgrass, and World Golf Village. The district is in St. Johns County, with a small portion of southeast Duval County. This area grew faster than any other part of the region, and it now 23,100 over the ideal district size. Republicans claim more than half the registered voters, and Republican candidates typically win lopsided victories. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives in Sawgrass.

**District 10** includes Orange Park in Clay County, plus neighborhoods east and west of the St. Johns River in Duval County. According to the new census, the district needs 21,200 more people. Republicans have just over 50% of the registered voters. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives in a lakefront home in Orange Park.

**District 11** includes all of Clay County except the northeastern corner that is in District 10. Its population growth has outstripped the rest of the state, and now needs to give up 10,200 people to reach ideal district size. Republicans have a big 57-to-28% advantage in registration. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives in a lakefront home in Orange Park (just 3 miles west of the District 10 incumbent).

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District 1 is a rapidly growing area in west Orange and northwest Osceola counties. It includes long-standing communities like Winter Garden and Lake Butler, plus modern affluent areas like Windermere and Celebration. It is home to Walt Disney World and Universal Studios. Based on the new census, it will need to shed 20,800 people. The incumbent is a white Republican. Republican strength has declined over time.

District 2 includes suburbs west of Orlando. Its population growth has outstripped the rest of the state, and it is 4,500 over the ideal district size. Ten years ago, the area was solidly Republican, but in recent elections it has become more competitive. The incumbent is a white Republican.

District 3 includes older neighborhoods north of Orlando. During the decade, African-American influence has gone up 17 percentage points to 27.5% of VAP. Republicans trail Democrats by 10% in registered voters. The district has not kept up with growth statewide, and it needs 20,800 more people. The incumbent, a white Democrat, lives in a single-family dwelling in Orlando in the southern part of the district.

District 4 includes downtown Orlando north and west of I-4. The African-American share of VAP has increased during the decade to 70%. The district is solidly Democratic. This urban area has not had room to grow, and as a result the district must add 26,300 people to reach ideal size. The incumbent is a black Democrat who lives in downtown Orlando.

District 5 includes downtown Orlando south and east of I-4. Not surprisingly, population growth did not keep up with the rest of the state, and the district needs 26,300 more people. Republicans still have an advantage in registration, which is declining. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives on a lake in the central part of the district.

District 6, which is northeast of Orlando, is made up of well-established suburban neighborhoods, including affluent Winter Park on the west and some transitional neighborhoods on the east. The district lost population during the decade and is significantly short of the ideal size by 40,700 people. The Republican advantage in registration has declined, and elections have been competitive. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives in Winter Park.

District 7 in northeast Orange County needs 12,600 more people to reach ideal district size. It is home to large numbers of young families. The Hispanic VAP has grown substantially during the decade from 16% to 29%. Republican registration has declined in the past six years and is now 40% leaving the district very competitive politically. The incumbent, a newly-elected white Democrat, lives in Azalea Park.

District 8 is an area of single-family suburbs southeast of Orlando. The district needs 11,800 more people. The Hispanic population is growing, from 12% of VAP 10 years ago to 26.5%. In recent years, the Republican registration advantage has waned, and Republicans and Democrats now are tied with 40% of registered voters. The incumbent, a white Democrat, lives in an established neighborhood near downtown Orlando.

District 9 is a fast growing area that stretches from Orlando to Kissimmee. Its population swelled to 109,000 during the decade, so it needs to give up 9,000 people to reach ideal district size. Much of the growth has been fueled by immigration of Hispanic families. The Hispanic VAP has more than doubled from 19% to almost 42%. Democrats have a big advantage in registration. The incumbent, a white Democrat, lives in Kissimmee.

District 10 stretches from Lake Hart, across the rural areas in southeast Orange County, to Cocoa in Brevard County. Based on the new census, this rapidly growing area will need to shed 29,600 people. The district has strong ties to the military and the space program. It is home to large numbers of young and relatively affluent families. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives in a new subdivision northwest of Cocoa. Allegiance to Republicans among registered voters is declining, but Republican candidates continue to fare well in local elections.

District 11 includes Titusville and the Kennedy Space Center. Based on the new census, the district is short 25,300 people. Republican candidates have had consistent success, despite the narrow 3% to 4% Republican advantage over Democrats in registration. The incumbent, a white Republican, lives on the Indian River in Titusville.

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