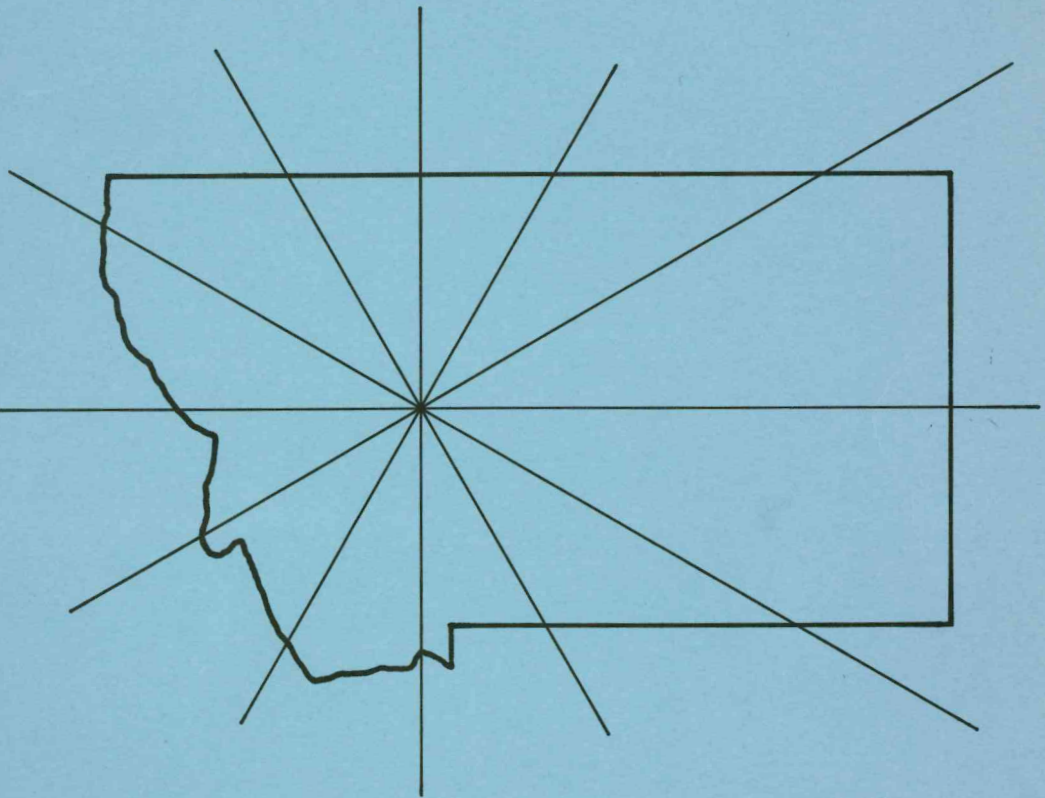


John Mac Master

report
of the

Montana Districting & Apportionment Commission



Submitted to the
1974 MONTANA LEGISLATURE

1973-74
DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

Mr. Joseph R. Marra,
Chairman
1825 First Avenue South
Great Falls, Montana 59401

Mr. William Mather
2031 Pryor Lane
Billings, Montana 59101

Mr. Pat Williams
600 Cook Street
Helena, Montana 59601

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Vice Chairman
445 - 4th Avenue East
Kalispell, Montana 59901

Mr. Glen T. Rugg
P. O. Box 188
Plevna, Montana 59344

Districting and Apportionment Commission
was staffed by
Mr. Alan Taylor, Researcher
Montana Legislative Council

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	1
LIST OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS DESCRIBED BY COUNTY, CENSUS DIVISION (C.C.D.), AND ENUMERATION DISTRICT (E.D.), WITH POPULATION AND DEVIATION FROM IDEAL SHOWN.	3
HOUSE DISTRICTS	5
SENATE DISTRICTS.	15
STATISTICAL DATA FOR 100 HOUSE DISTRICTS.	21
STATISTICAL DATA FOR 50 SENATE DISTRICTS.	21
MAPS	
State.	23
County	27
City	57
ANALYSIS OF THE PLAN.	69
INDEX TO HOUSE AND SENATE DISTRICTS FOR THE REDISTRICTING PLAN.	91

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

The Commission has made no changes in the existing Congressional districts since they already comply with the law.

LIST OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS DESCRIBED BY COUNTY,
CENSUS DIVISION (C.C.D.), AND
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (E.D.),
WITH POPULATION AND DEVIATION FROM IDEAL SHOWN

HOUSE DISTRICTS

1. Sheridan Co., plus Bainville and Culbertson C.C.D.s of Roosevelt Co.
pop. 7,288 dev. +.0495
2. Froid and Poplar C.C.D.s of Roosevelt Co., plus Flaxville and Scobey C.C.D.s of Daniels Co.
pop. 7,184 dev. +.0346
3. Wolf Point and Wolf Point Rural C.C.D.s of Roosevelt Co., plus Peerless C.C.D. of Daniels Co., plus Opheim and Frazer C.C.D.s and E.D. 26 of Valley Co.
pop. 7,088 dev. +.0207
4. Glasgow and Glasgow North C.C.D.s, E.D.s 24, 25 of Valley Co.
pop. 7,324 dev. +.0547
5. Hinsdale and Fort Peck C.C.D.s of Valley Co., plus Phillips Co. less E.D.s 16 and 18
pop. 7,114 dev. +.0245
6. Blaine Co. plus E.D.s 16 and 18 of Phillips Co.
pop. 6,813 dev. -.0189
7. E.D.s 19, 23-25 and Havre South C.C.D. of Hill Co.
pop. 6,468 dev. -.0685
8. E.D.s 12-18, 20-22 of Hill Co.
pop. 6,483 dev. -.0664
9. Liberty Co., Rudyard, Gildford, Havre-North C.C.D.s of Hill Co.
pop. 6,766 dev. -.0256
10. Chouteau Co.
pop. 6,473 dev. -.0678
11. Teton Co., plus F.D.s 2, 3, 4 of Pondera Co.
pop. 7,450 dev. +.0729

12. Shelby and South Toole C.C.D.s of Toole Co., plus Conrad city and E.D. 1 of Pondera Co.
pop. 7,132 dev. +.0276
13. Cut Bank and Cut Bank Rural C.C.D.s of Glacier Co., plus Sunburst C.C.D. of Toole Co.
pop. 7,459 dev. +.0742
14. Glacier Co. less Cut Bank and Cut Bank Rural C.C.D.s, plus Valier-Dupuyer C.C.D. of Pondera Co.
pop. 7,308 dev. +.0524
15. Columbia Falls, Glacier, South Fork, and Columbia Falls Rural C.C.D.s
pop. 6,768 dev. -.0253
16. E.D.s 26, 40, 41, 47-54 of Flathead Co.
pop. 7,293 dev. +.0503
17. Middle 4 parts of E.D. 30 and E.D.s 55-62, 21, 31, 32, 36, 37 of Flathead Co.
pop. 7,294 dev. +.0504
18. Outside 5 parts of E.D. 30 and E.D.s 27-29, 33-35, 38, 39 of Flathead Co.
pop. 7,101 dev. +.0226
19. Whitefish C.C.D. and E.D.s 19, 24, 25 of Flathead Co.
pop. 7,413 dev. +.0675
20. Eureka C.C.D. of Lincoln Co., plus E.D.s 16-18, 20, 22, 23 of Flathead Co.
pop. 7,149 dev. +.0295
21. E.D.s 12-17, 19A of Lincoln Co.
pop. 7,252 dev. +.0444
22. E.D.s 7-11, 18, 19B, 20, 21 of Lincoln Co.
pop. 7,253 dev. +.0445
23. Sanders Co.
pop. 7,093 dev. +.0215

24. Mineral Co., plus Lolo, Frenchtown-Evaro C.C.D.s and E.D. 65 of Missoula Co.
pop. 6,624 dev. -.0461
25. St. Ignatius, Charlo and Ronan C.C.D.s of Lake Co.
pop. 7,483 dev. +.0776
26. Big Fork-Swan River, West Shore, and Polson C.C.D.s of Lake Co.
pop. 6,962 dev. +.0026
27. Granite Co., Seeley Lake-Blackfoot Valley C.C.D. of Missoula Co., Ovando, Helmville, Avon-Elliston C.C.D.s of Powell Co., plus Lincoln C.C.D. and E.D. 10 of Lewis and Clark Co.
pop. 7,326 dev. +.0550
28. Cottonwood and Deer Lodge C.C.D.s of Powell Co., plus E.D.s 1, 3, and 17 of Deer Lodge Co.
pop. 6,868 dev. -.0109
29. E.D.s 8, 9, 39-42, 12, 13, 15 of Lewis and Clark Co.
pop. 7,233 dev. +.0416
30. E.D.s 31, 33, 35-38, 16 of Lewis and Clark Co.
pop. 7,206 dev. +.0377
31. E.D.s 22, 23, 25-30, 32, 34 of Lewis and Clark Co.
pop. 6,840 dev. -.0150
32. E.D.s 14, 17-21, 24 of Lewis and Clark Co.
pop. 7,089 dev. +.0209
33. Augusta and Wolf Creek C.C.D.s of Lewis and Clark Co., plus Cascade, Sun River and Great Falls West C.C.D.s and E.D.s 118, 119 of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,640 dev. -.0438
34. E.D.s 11, 62-69, 70 (part), 71, 96, 116, 117 of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,671 dev. -.0393
35. E.D.s 1, 8, 12-18, 89-91, 98-102 of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,547 dev. -.0572

49. McCone Co., Garfield Co., Petroleum Co., and Roy and Grass
Range C.C.D.s of Fergus Co.
pop. 6,504 dev. -.0634
50. Rosebud Co., plus Treasure Co.
pop. 7,101 dev. +.0226
51. Miles City less E.D.s 18-20 of Custer Co.
pop. 6,898 dev. -.0066
52. Prairie Co., plus all rural C.C.D.s of Custer Co., plus
E.D.s 18-20 in Miles City
pop. 7,028 dev. +.0121
53. Fairview, Sidney, Sidney Rural C.C.D.s of Richland Co.
pop. 7,083 dev. +.0200
54. Mona-Andes, Lambert, Savage-Crane C.C.D.s of Richland Co.,
plus Richey, Lindsay, Glendive Northeast, Glendive West
C.C.D.s of Dawson Co.
pop. 7,248 dev. +.0438
55. Glendive and Glendive East C.C.D.s of Dawson Co.
pop. 6,775 dev. -.0243
56. Wibaux Co., Fallon Co., plus Ekalaka C.C.D. of Carter Co.
pop. 6,650 dev. -.0423
57. Little Missouri C.C.D. of Carter Co., plus Powder River Co.,
plus Busby-Decker C.C.D. and E.D.s 13 and 16 of Big Horn Co.
pop. 6,716 dev. -.0328
58. Hardin, Sarpy, Pryor-Beauvais Creek C.C.D.s and E.D.s 14,
15, 17 of Big Horn Co.
pop. 7,024 dev. +.0115
59. Huntley Project, Buffalo Creek, South Yellowstone less E.D.
156, Shepherd C.C.D.s, plus E.D.s 96-106, 13 of Yellowstone
Co.
pop. 6,915 dev. -.0042
60. E.D.s 7-12, 14-19, 107-110, 115, 116 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,005 dev. +.0088

61. E.D.s 76-82, 66-68, 85, 117 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,204 dev. +.0374
62. E.D.s 20-24, 58, 59, 61, 62, 69-75 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,347 dev. +.0580
63. E.D.s 25-28, 48-52 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,015 dev. +.0102
64. E.D.s 29-36, 111-113, 136-139 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,110 dev. +.0239
65. E.D.s 53-57, 114, 60, 40, 41 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,269 dev. +.0467
66. E.D.s 42-47, 128, 63-65 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,186 dev. +.0349
67. E.D.s 86-90, 94, 95, 125-127, 129-132, 135 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,308 dev. +.0524
68. E.D.s 37-39, 142, 91-93 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,136 dev. +.0276
69. E.D.s 83, 84, 118-124 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 6,922 dev. -.0032
70. Laurel C.C.D., plus E.D.s 133, 134, 140, 141, 143-147 of
Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,007 dev. +.0091
71. Carbon Co.
pop. 7,080 dev. +.0196
72. Stillwater Co., plus Molt-Broadview C.C.D. and E.D.s 148 and
156 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 6,575 dev. -.0531
73. Sweet Grass Co. and Park Co. less Livingston city, plus part
of Yellowstone Park
pop. 7,326 dev. +.0550

74. Livingston city of Park Co.
 pop. 6,883 dev. -.0088
75. Bozeman Rural C.C.D. less E.D. 25, plus E.D. 8 plus Gallatin Gateway and West Yellowstone C.C.D.s of Gallatin Co., plus part of Yellowstone Park C.C.D.
 pop. 6,545 dev. -.0575
76. E.D.s 10, 25, 14 of Gallatin Co.
 pop. 6,735 dev. -.0301
77. E.D.s 15-18, 21 of Gallatin Co.
 pop. 6,682 dev. -.0377
78. E.D.s 11-13, 19, 20, 22, 23 of Gallatin Co.
 pop. 6,570 dev. -.0539
79. Belgrade and Three Forks C.C.D.s and E.D.s 6 and 7 of Gallatin Co., plus E.D. 6 of Broadwater Co., plus E.D. 7 of Jefferson Co.
 pop. 6,622 dev. -.0464
80. Jefferson Co. less E.D. 7, plus E.D. 5 of Broadwater Co., plus E.D.s 11 and 43 of Lewis and Clark Co.
 pop. 6,909 dev. -.0050
81. E.D.s 5 and 15 of Beaverhead Co., plus Madison Co.
 pop. 6,413 dev. -.0765
82. Beaverhead Co. less E.D. 5 and E.D. 15
 pop. 6,788 dev. -.0225
83. E.D.s 56-59, 61-63 of Silver Bow Co.
 pop. 7,032 dev. +.0127
84. E.D.s 5, 51-55, 60 of Silver Bow Co.
 pop. 6,935 dev. -.0013
85. E.D.s 9, 10, 44, 46-50 of Silver Bow Co.
 pop. 6,777 dev. -.0240
86. E.D.s 24, 32-43, 45 of Silver Bow Co.

- | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| | pop. 7,049 | dev. +.0151 |
|--|------------|-------------|
87. E.D.s 16-20, 25-31, 7 of Silver Bow Co.

pop. 7,179	dev. +.0338
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 88. E.D.s 1-4, 6, 8, 11-15, 21-23 of Silver Bow Co.

pop. 7,009	dev. +.0094
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 89. E.D.s 2, 18-20, 4-7 of Deer Lodge Co.

pop. 6,865	dev. -.0114
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 90. E.D.s 8-16 of Deer Lodge Co.

pop. 7,041	dev. +.0140
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 91. Sula-Edwards, Darby, Hamilton West, Hamilton C.C.D.s and E.D. 10 of Ravalli Co.

pop. 7,488	dev. +.0783
------------	-------------
 92. Stevensville, Victor C.C.D.s and E.D.s 7-9, 11 of Ravalli Co.

pop. 6,921	dev. -.0033
------------	-------------
 93. Bonner-Clinton C.C.D., E.D.s 69B, 6, 7, 12, 63, 71 of Missoula Co.

pop. 6,684	dev. -.0374
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 94. E.D.s 35-38, 40, 41, 70 of Missoula Co.

pop. 6,615	dev. -.0474
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 95. E.D.s 28, 13-19, 64 of Missoula Co.

pop. 6,688	dev. -.0369
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 96. E.D.s 23-27, 29-34, 42, 43 of Missoula Co.

pop. 6,618	dev. -.0469
------------	-------------
 97. E.D.s 21, 44-46, 60, 61 of Missoula Co.

pop. 6,704	dev. -.0346
------------	-------------
 98. E.D.s 56-59, 20, 22, 66-68 of Missoula Co.

pop. 6,612	dev. -.0478
------------	-------------
 99. E.D.s 39, 48-52, 55 of Missoula Co.

pop. 6,672

dev. -.0392

100. E.D.s 62, 47, 53, 54, 69A of Missoula Co.

pop. 6,803

dev. -.0203

SENATE DISTRICTS

1. Sheridan Co., plus Flaxville and Scobey C.C.D.s of Daniels Co., plus Bainville, Culbertson, Froid and Poplar C.C.D.s of Roosevelt Co.
pop. 14,472 dev. +.0421
2. Wolf Point and Wolf Point Rural C.C.D.s of Roosevelt Co., plus Peerless C.C.D. of Daniels Co., Valley Co., less Hinsdale and Fort Peck C.C.D.s
pop. 14,412 dev. +.0377
3. Hinsdale and Fort Peck C.C.D.s of Valley Co., plus Phillips Co., plus Blaine Co.
pop. 13,927 dev. +.0028
4. Havre and Havre South C.C.D.s of Hill Co.
pop. 12,951 dev. -.0675
5. Liberty Co., Chouteau Co., plus Rudyard, Gildford, and Havre North C.C.D.s of Hill Co.
pop. 13,239 dev. -.0467
6. Teton Co., Conrad Rural-Brady and Conrad C.C.D.s of Pondera Co., and South Toole and Shelby C.C.D.s of Toole Co.
pop. 14,582 dev. +.0500
7. Glacier Co., plus Sunburst C.C.D. of Toole Co., plus Valier-Dupuyer C.C.D. of Pondera Co.
pop. 14,767 dev. +.0633
8. South Fork, Glacier, Columbia Falls Rural, Columbia Falls, Bad Rock Heights, Creston-Big Fork, Lower Valley-Somers C.C.D.s, and E.D. 26 of Flathead Co.
pop. 14,061 dev. +.0125
9. Kalispell and Kalispell Southwest C.C.D.s and E.D. 21 of Flathead Co.
pop. 14,395 dev. +.0365
10. Whitefish and Whitefish Lake C.C.D.s and E.D.s 20, 22-25 of Flathead Co., plus Eureka C.C.D. of Lincoln Co.
pop. 14,562 dev. +.0485

11. Lincoln Co., less Eureka C.C.D.

pop. 14,505
dev. +.0444
12. Sanders Co., Mineral Co., plus Lolo, Frenchtown-Evaro C.C.D.s and E.D. 65 of Missoula Co.

pop. 13,717
dev. -.0123
13. Lake Co.

pop. 14,445
dev. +.0401
14. Granite Co., Seeley Lake-Blackfoot Valley C.C.D. of Missoula Co., Powell Co., Lincoln C.C.D. and E.D. 10 of Lewis and Clark Co., plus E.D.s 1, 3, and 17 of Deer Lodge Co.

pop. 14, 194
dev. +.0221
15. E.D.s 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 31, 33, 35-42 of Lewis and Clark Co.

pop. 14, 439
dev. +.0397
16. E.D.s 14, 17-30, 32, 34 of Lewis and Clark Co.

pop. 13,929
dev. +.0030
17. Augusta and Wolf Creek C.C.D.s of Lewis and Clark Co., plus Cascade, Sun River, and Great Falls West C.C.D.s and E.D.s 11, 62-69, 70 (part), 71, 96, 116-119 of Cascade Co.

pop. 13,311
dev. -.0415
18. E.D.s 1, 6-10, 12-18, 89-95, 97-102 of Cascade Co.

pop. 13,354
dev. -.0385
19. E.D.s 43-45, 47-61, 75-79 of Cascade Co.

pop. 13,423
dev. -.0335
20. E.D.s 19-33, 38 of Cascade Co.

pop. 13,399
dev. -.0352
21. E.D.s 34-37, 39-42, 46, 80, 81 of Cascade Co.

pop. 13,288
dev. -.0432
22. E.D.s 70 (part), 72-74, 82-88, 103-115, 120-127 of Cascade Co.

pop. 13,782
dev. -.0076

23. Monarch-Neihart, Eden-Stockett, and Belt C.C.D.s of Cascade Co., Meagher Co., Broadwater Co. less E.D.s 5 and 6, Wheatland Co., Golden Valley Co., and Musselshell Co.

pop. 13,864
dev. -.0017
24. Judith Basin Co., Fergus Co. less Roy and Grass Range C.C.D.s

pop. 14,120
dev. +.0167
25. McCone Co., Garfield Co., Petroleum Co., Rosebud Co., Treasure Co., and Roy and Grass Range C.C.D.s of Fergus Co.

pop. 13,605
dev. -.0204
26. Custer Co. and Prairie Co.

pop. 13,926
dev. +.0027
27. Richland Co., plus Dawson Co. less Glendive and Glendive East C.C.D.s

pop. 14,331
dev. +.0319
28. Glendive and Glendive East C.C.D. of Dawson Co., Wibaux Co., Fallon Co., plus Ekalaka C.C.D. of Carter Co.

pop. 13,425
dev. -.0333
29. Little Missouri C.C.D. of Carter Co., plus Powder River Co., and Big Horn Co.

pop. 13,740
dev. -.0107
30. Huntley Project, Buffalo Creek, Shepherd C.C.D.s and E.D.s 7-19, 96-110, 115, 116, 155 and 157 of Yellowstone Co.

pop. 13,920
dev. +.0023
31. E.D.s 20-24, 58, 59, 61, 62, 66-82, 85 and 117 of Yellowstone Co.

pop. 14,551
dev. +.0477
32. E.D.s 25-36, 48-52, 111-113, 136-139 of Yellowstone Co.

pop. 14,125
dev. +.0171
33. E.D.s 40-47, 53-57, 60, 63-65, 114, 128 of Yellowstone Co.

pop. 14,455
dev. +.0408
34. E.D.s 37-39, 86-95, 125-127, 129-132, 135, 142 of Yellowstone Co.

- pop. 14,444 dev. +.0400
35. Laurel C.C.D. and E.D.s 83, 84, 118-124, 133, 134, 140, 141, 143-147 of Yellowstone Co.
- pop. 13,929 dev. +.0030
36. Carbon Co., Stillwater Co., plus Molt-Broadview C.C.D. and E.D.s 148 and 156 of Yellowstone Co.
- pop. 13,655 dev. -.0168
37. Sweet Grass Co. and Park Co. and part of Yellowstone Park
- pop. 14,209 dev. +.0231
38. Bozeman Rural, Gallatin Gateway, West Yellowstone C.C.D.s, plus E.D.s 8, 10, 14 of Gallatin Co., plus part of Yellowstone Park
- pop. 13,280 dev. -.0438
39. E.D.s 11-13, 15-23 of Gallatin Co.
- pop. 13,252 dev. -.0458
40. Belgrade and Three Forks C.C.D.s and E.D.s 6 and 7 of Gallatin Co., E.D.s 5 and 6 of Broadwater Co., Jefferson Co., plus E.D.s 11 and 43 of Lewis and Clark Co.
- pop. 13,531 dev. -.0257
41. Beaverhead Co. and Madison Co.
- pop. 13,201 dev. -.0495
42. E.D.s 5, 51-63 of Silver Bow Co.
- pop. 13,967 dev. +.0057
43. E.D.s 9, 10, 24, 32-50 of Silver Bow Co.
- pop. 13,826 dev. -.0045
44. E.D.s 1-4, 6-8, 11-23, 25-31 of Silver Bow Co.
- pop. 14,188 dev. +.0216
45. Deer Lodge Co. less E.D.s 1, 3, and 17
- pop. 13,906 dev. +.0013
46. Ravalli Co.
- pop. 14,409 dev. +.0375

47. E.D.s 6, 7, 12, 35-38, 40, 41, 63, 69B, 70-74 of Missoula Co.
pop. 13,299 dev. -.0424
48. E.D.s 13-19, 23-34, 42, 43, 64 of Missoula Co.
pop. 13,306 dev. -.0419
49. E.D.s 20-22, 44-46, 56-61, 66-68 of Missoula Co.
pop. 13,316 dev. -.0412
50. E.D.s 39, 47-55, 62, 69A of Missoula Co.
pop. 13,475 dev. -.0297

STATISTICAL DATA FOR 100 HOUSE DISTRICTS

Range of deviation

15.48% (Max. +7.83, Min. -7.65)

Average deviation

\pm 3.43

Electoral percentage (minimum percent of total population needed to elect a majority)

49.29%

63 House districts deviate less than 4%, 10 deviate more than 6%

Population ratio between extreme districts

1.17

STATISTICAL DATA FOR 50 SENATE DISTRICTS

Range of deviation

13.08% (Max. +6.33, Min. -6.75)

Average deviation

\pm 2.94%

Electoral percentage

50.7%

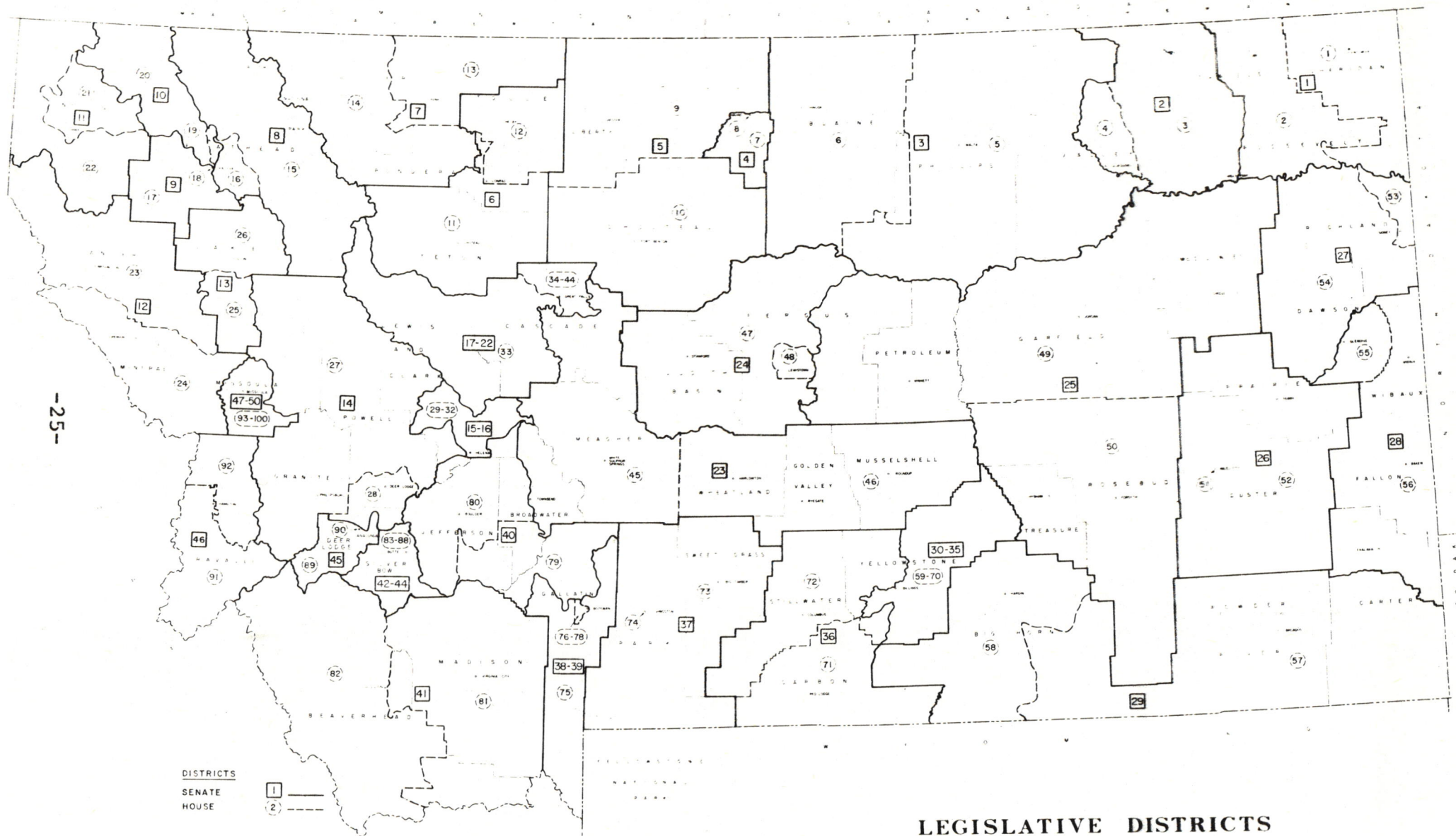
31 Senate districts deviate less than 4%, 2 deviate more than 6%

Population ratio between extreme districts

1.14

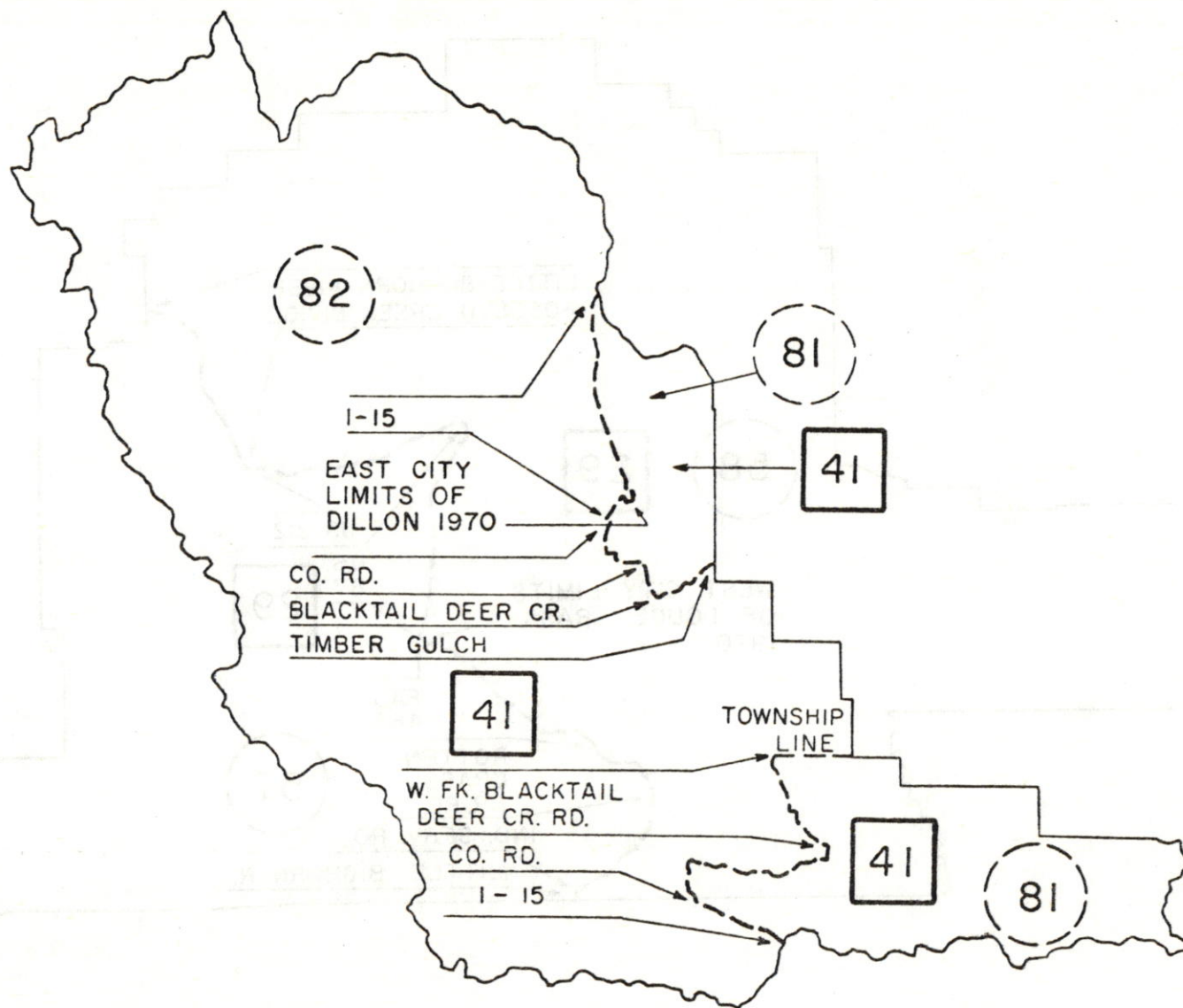
STATE MAP

Refer to this map before referring to the following
county and city maps.



LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

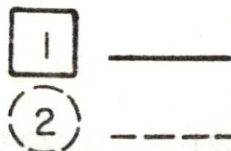
MAPS OF COUNTIES CONTAINING ALL
OR
PARTS OF MORE THAN ONE DISTRICT



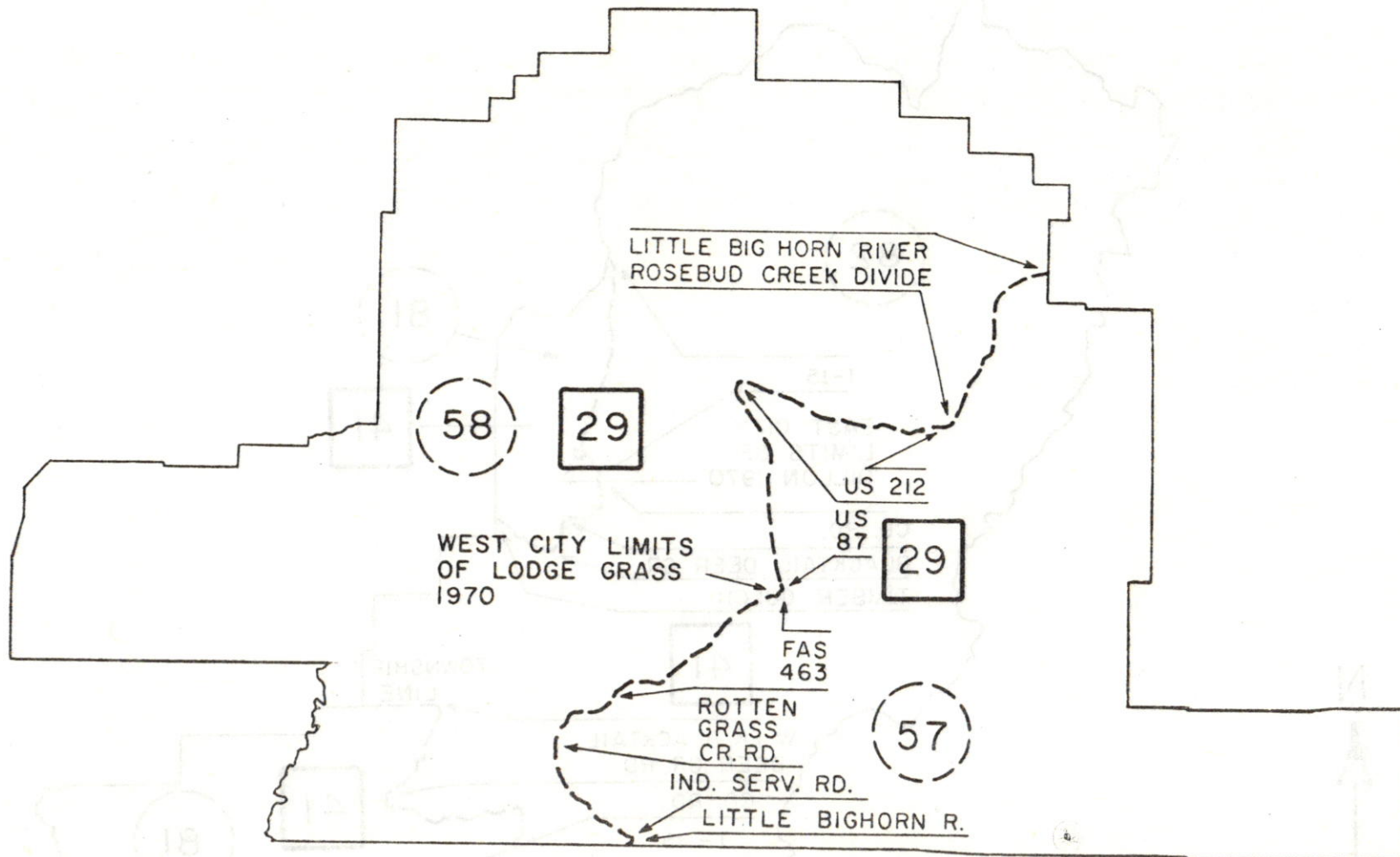
DISTRICTS

SENATE

HOUSE



BEAVERHEAD COUNTY



-30-

DISTRICTS

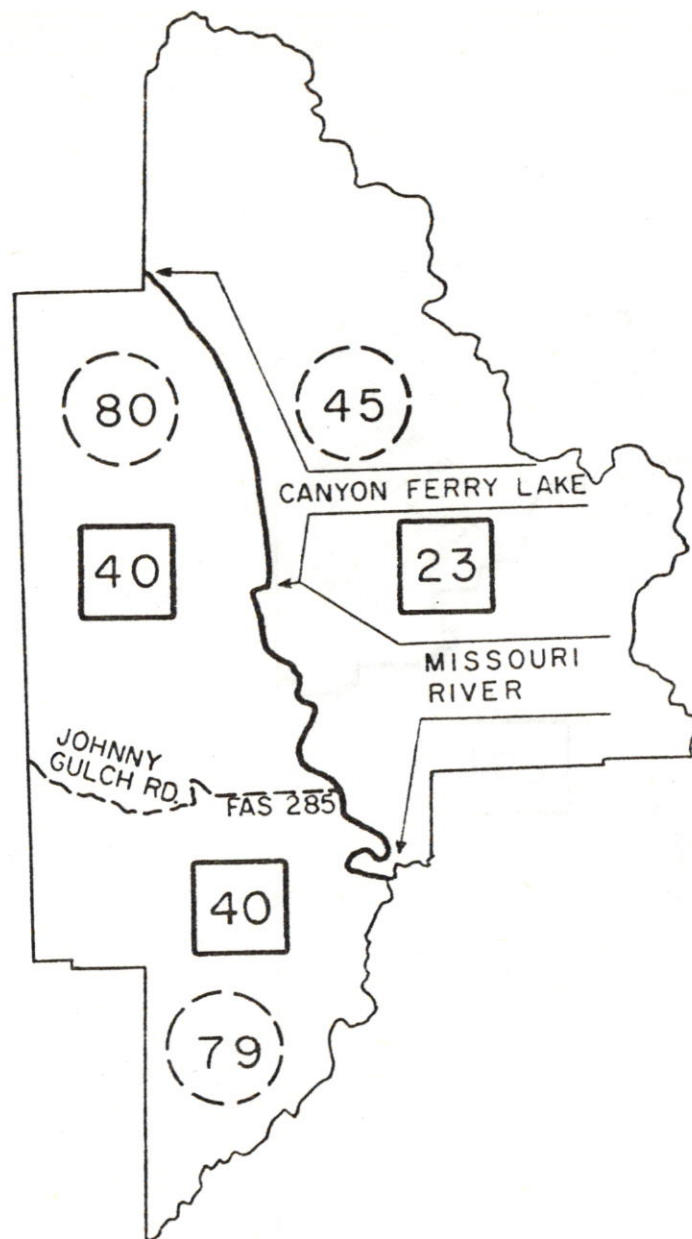
SENATE



HOUSE



BIG HORN COUNTY



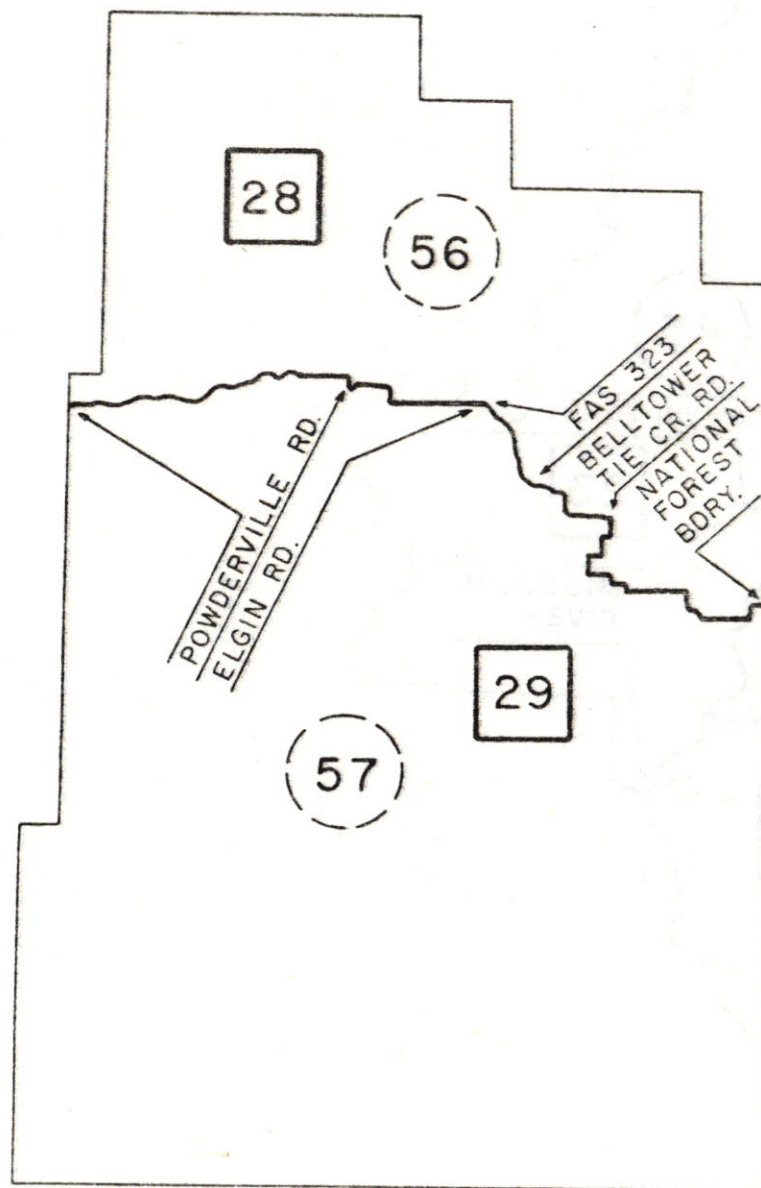
DISTRICTS

SENATE

HOUSE



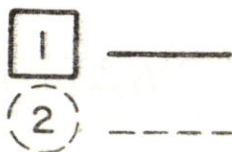
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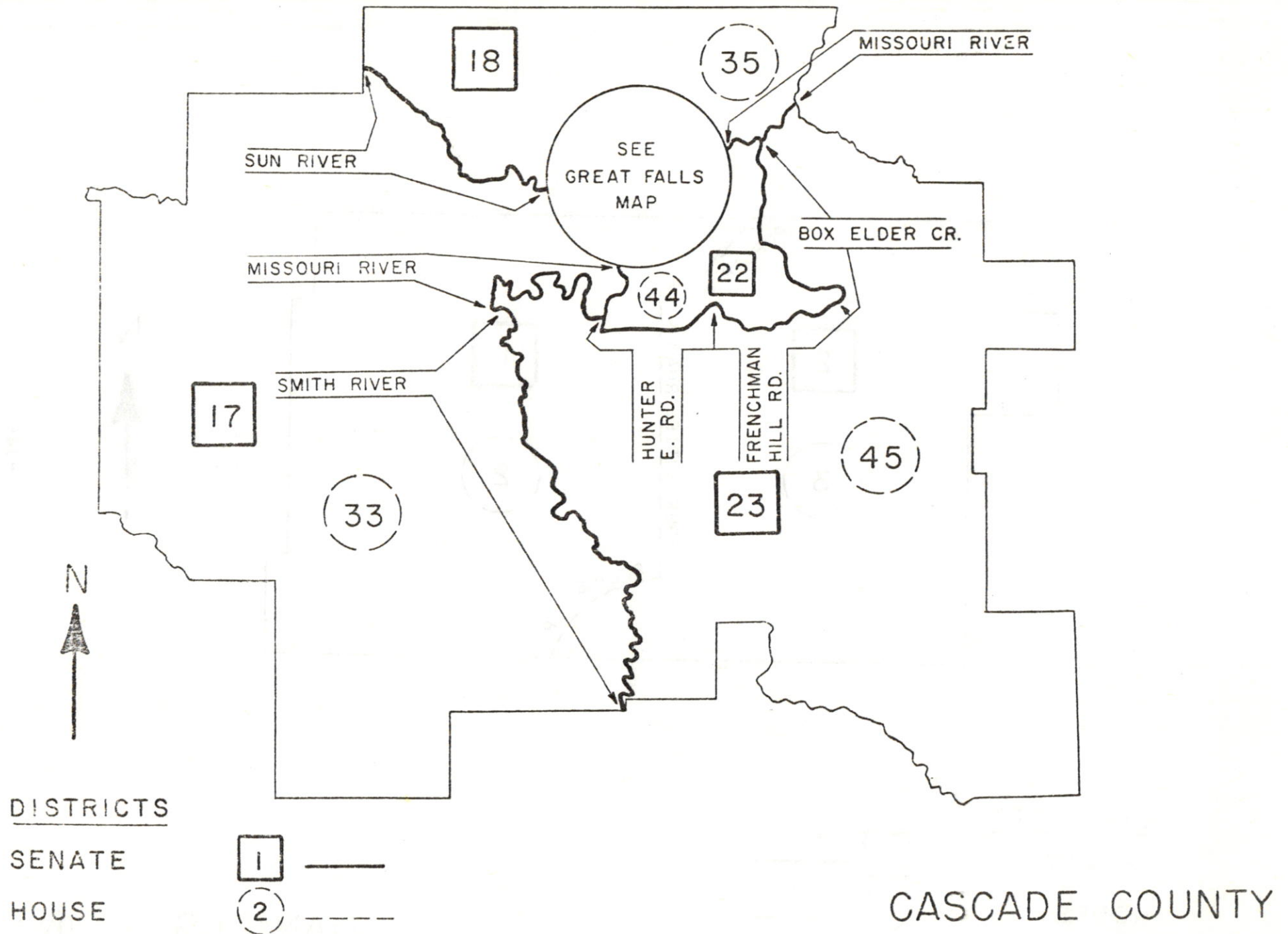
DISTRICTS

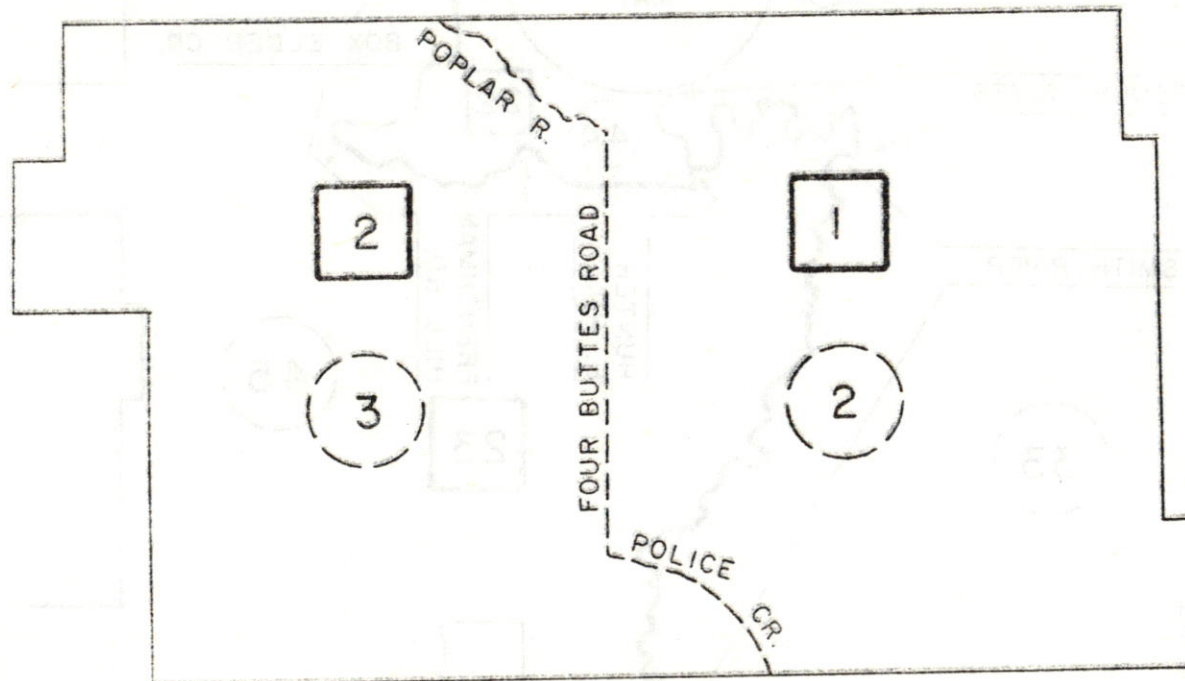
SENATE

HOUSE



CARTER COUNTY





DISTRICTS

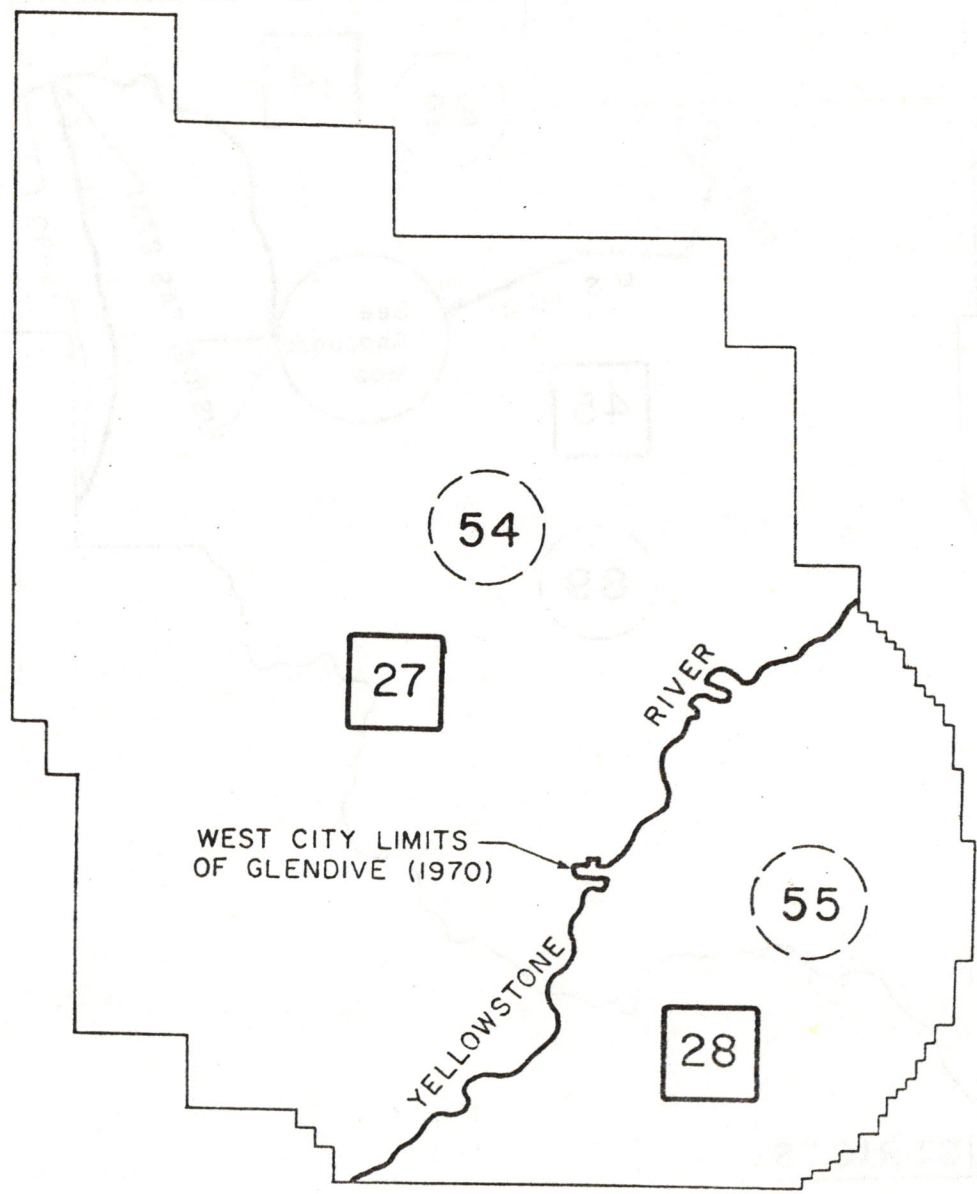
SENATE

HOUSE

1

2

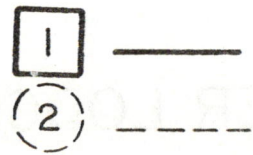
DANIELS COUNTY



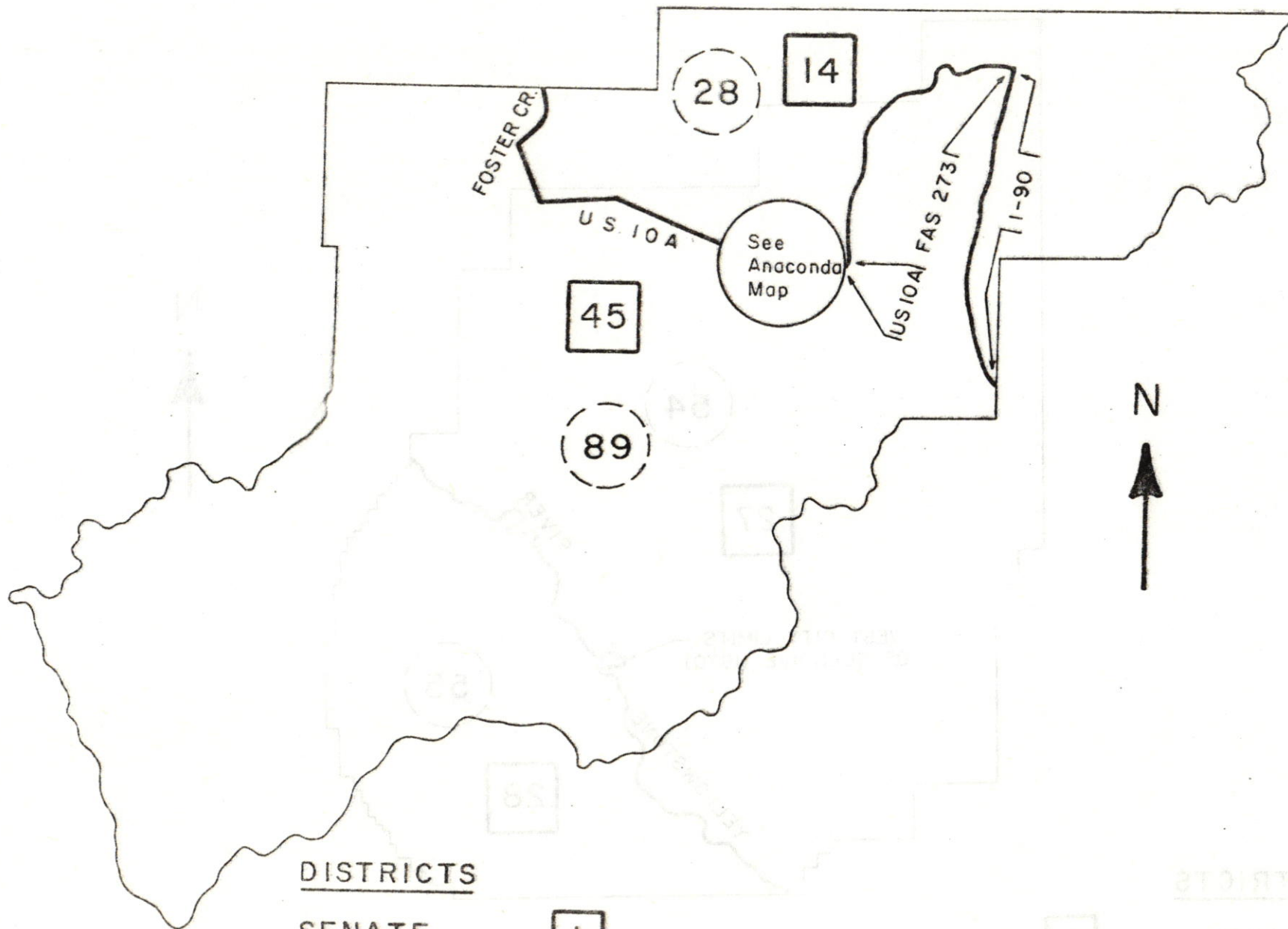
DISTRICTS

SENATE

HOUSE



DAWSON COUNTY



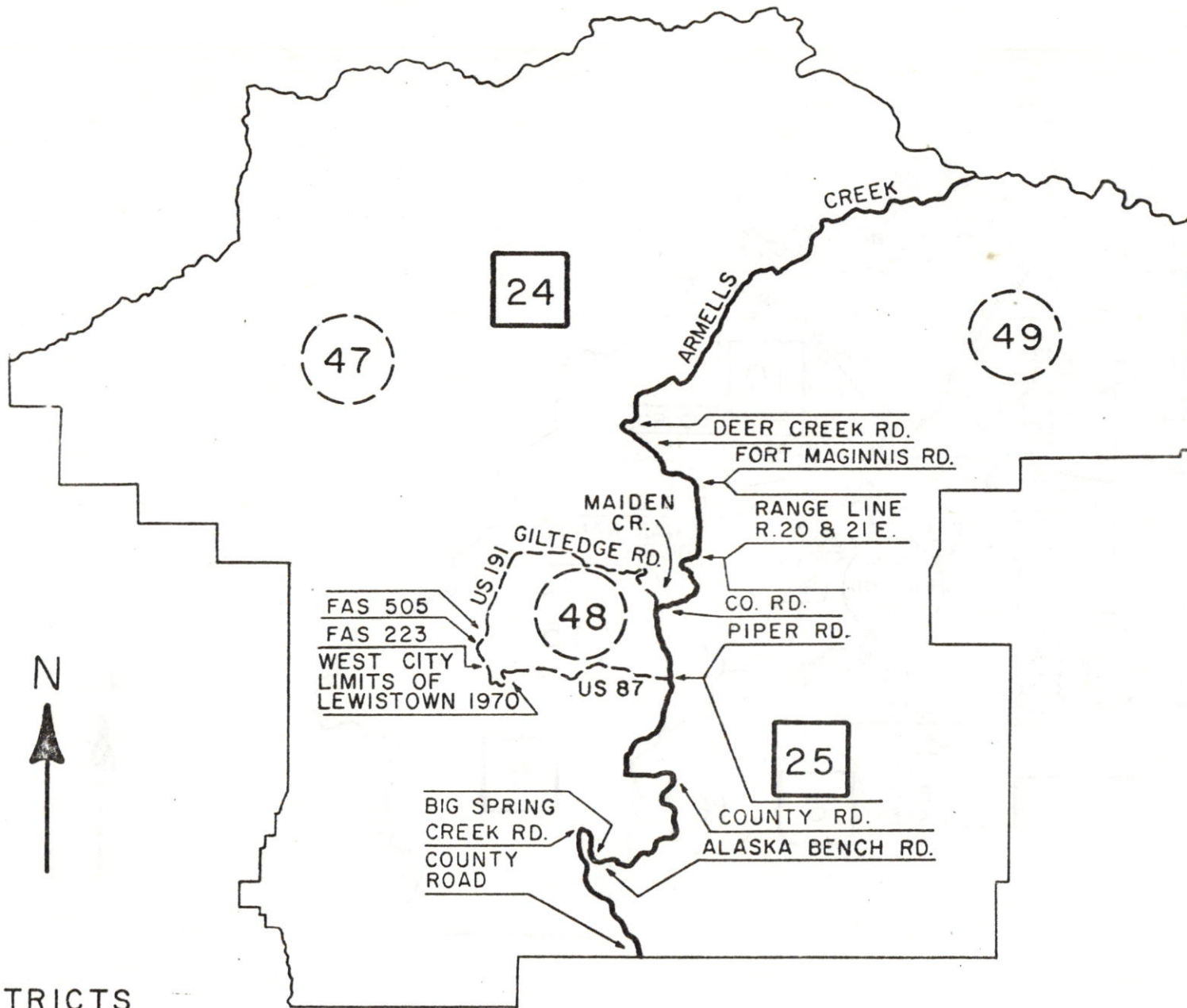
DISTRICTS

SENATE

HOUSE

1 ———
2 - - - -

DEER LODGE COUNTY



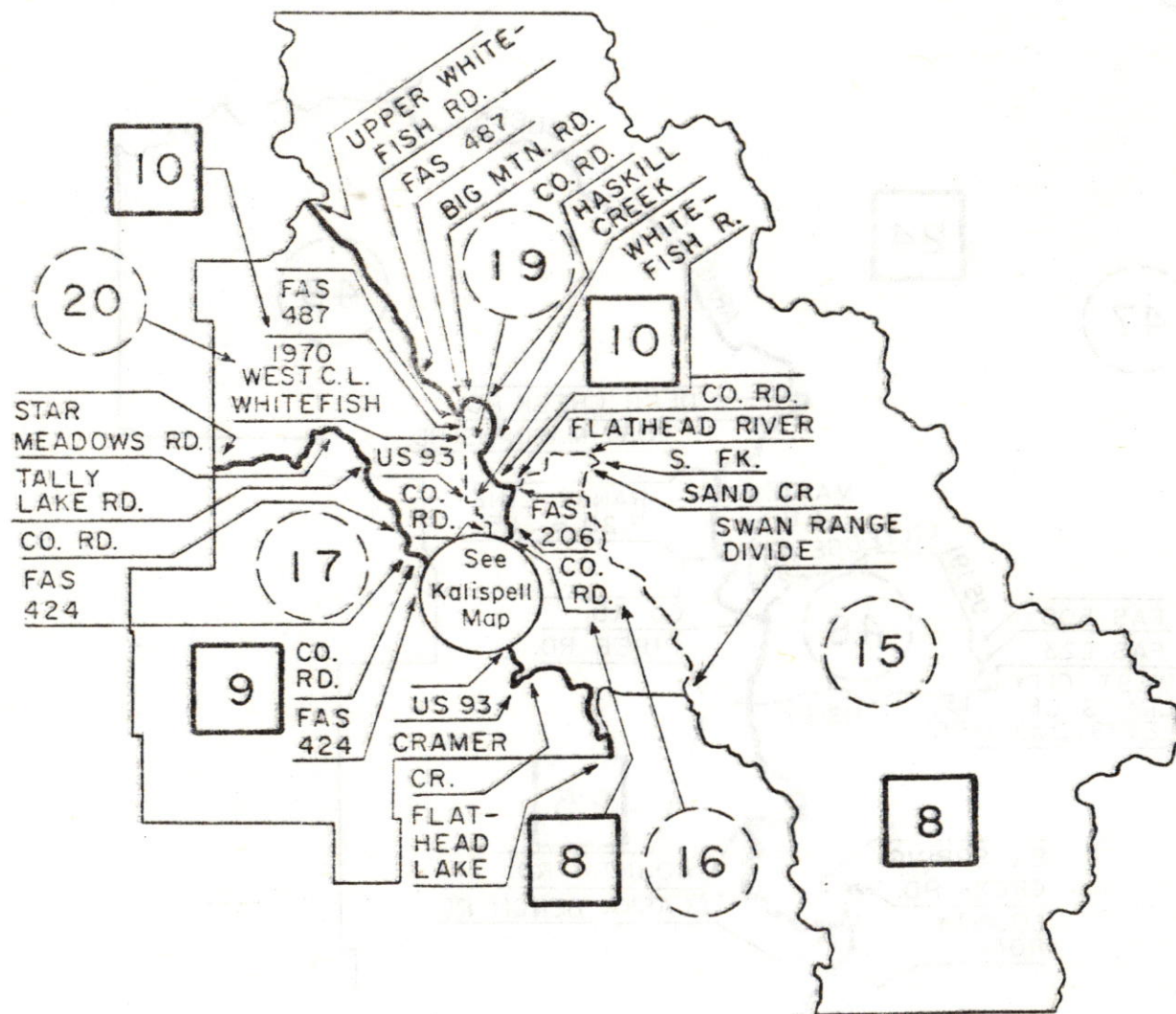
DISTRICTS

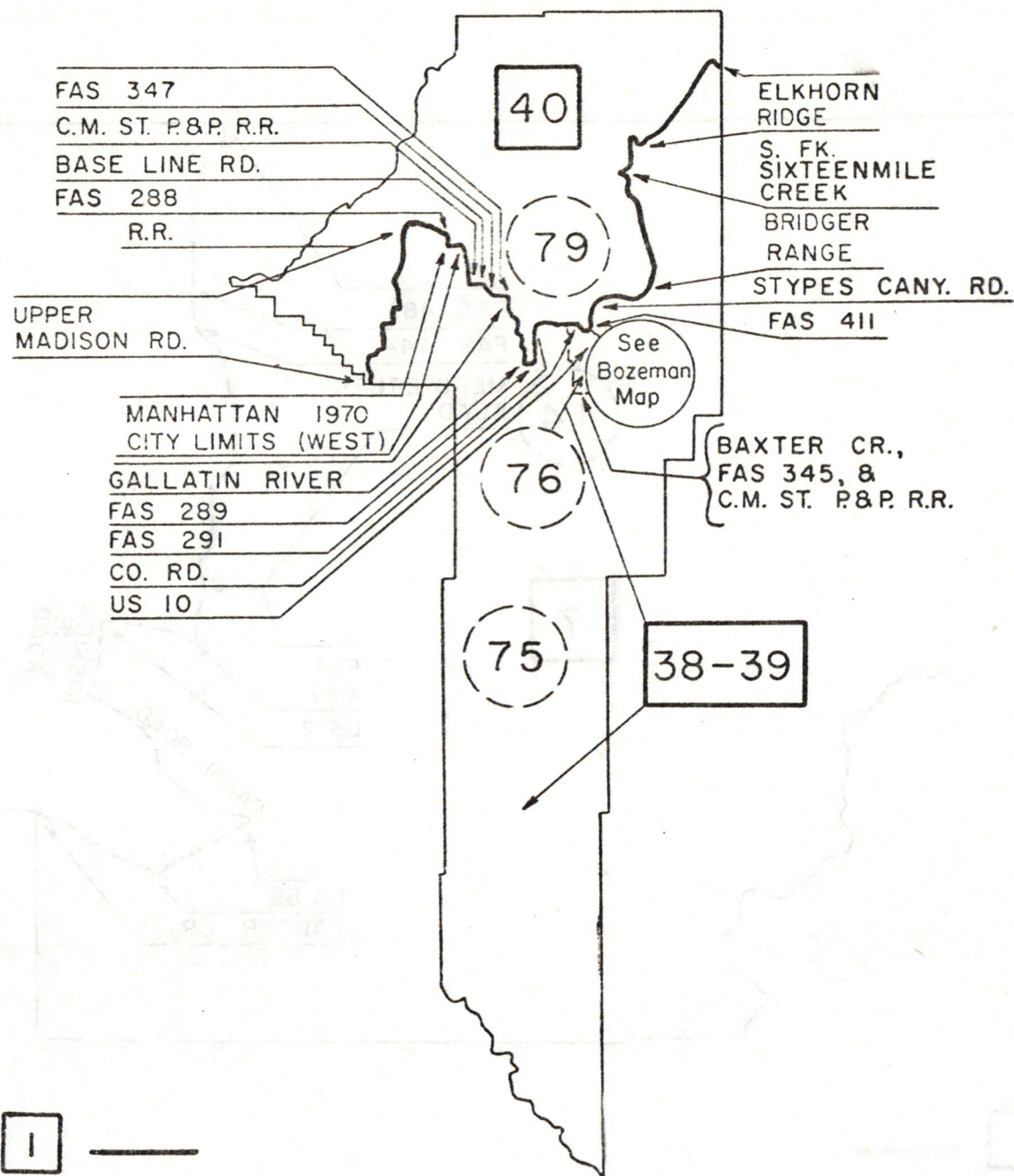
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FERGUS COUNTY





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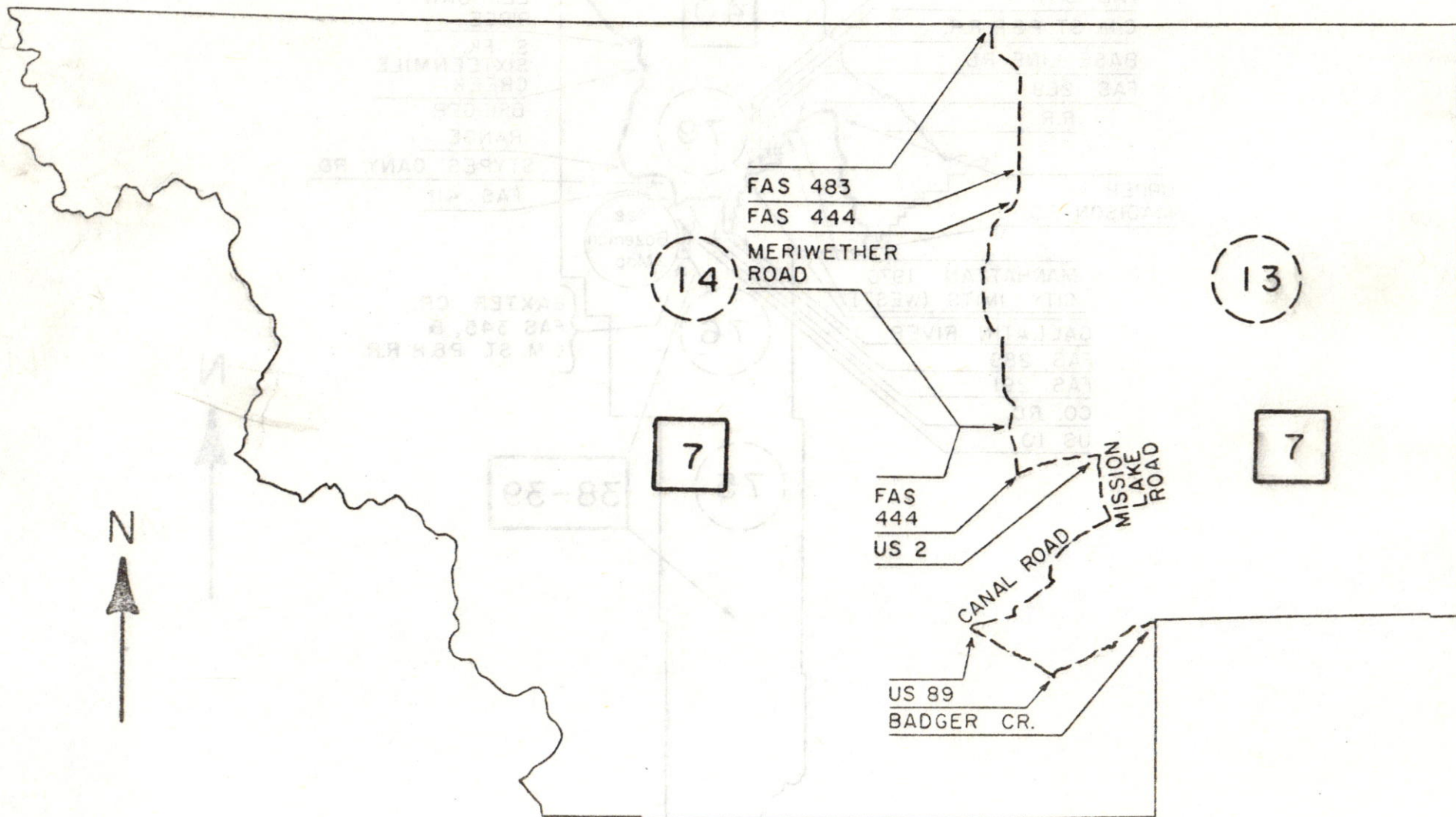
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GALLATIN COUNTY



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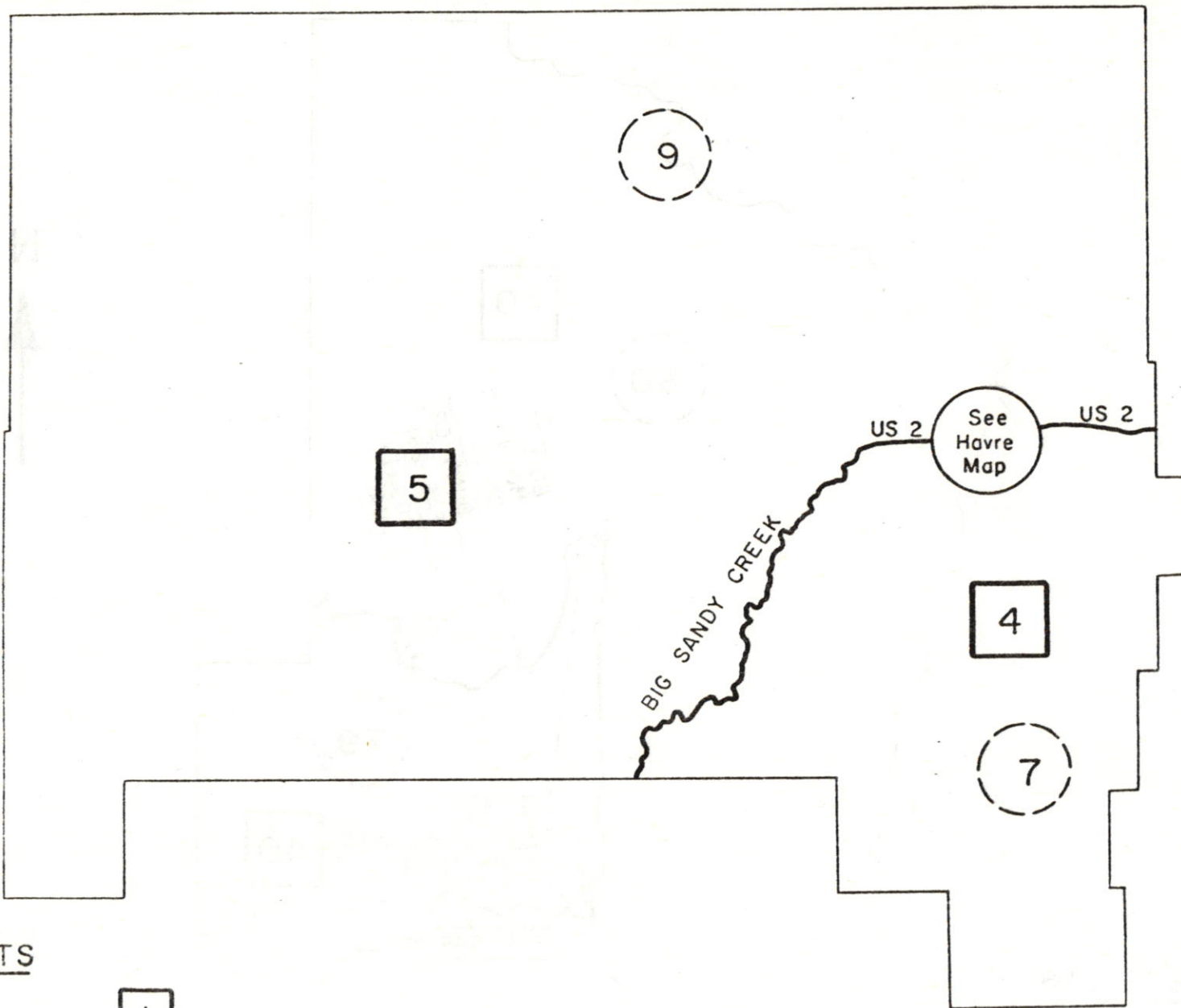
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GLACIER COUNTY



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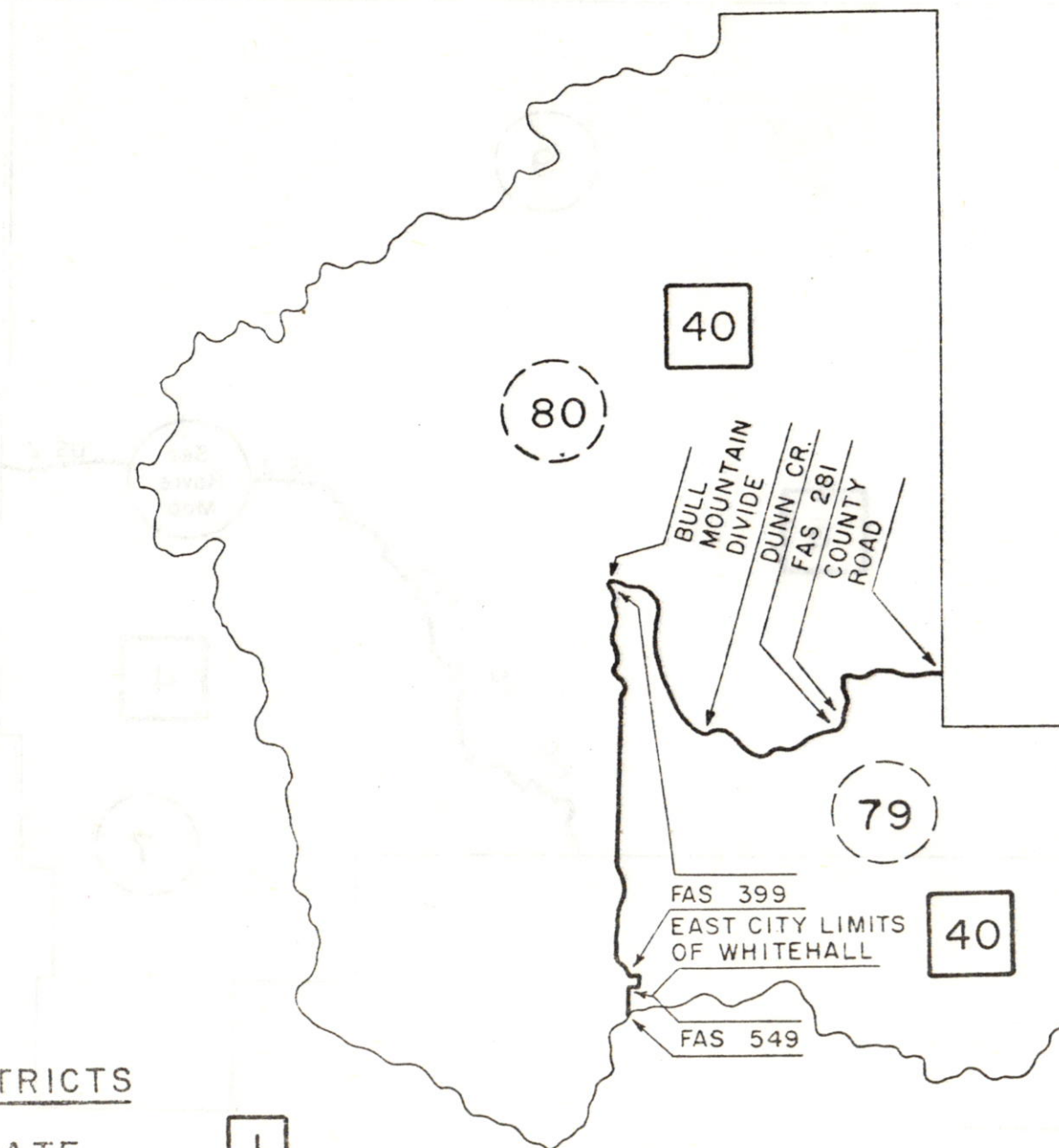
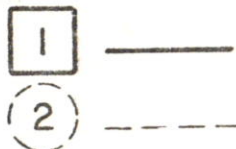
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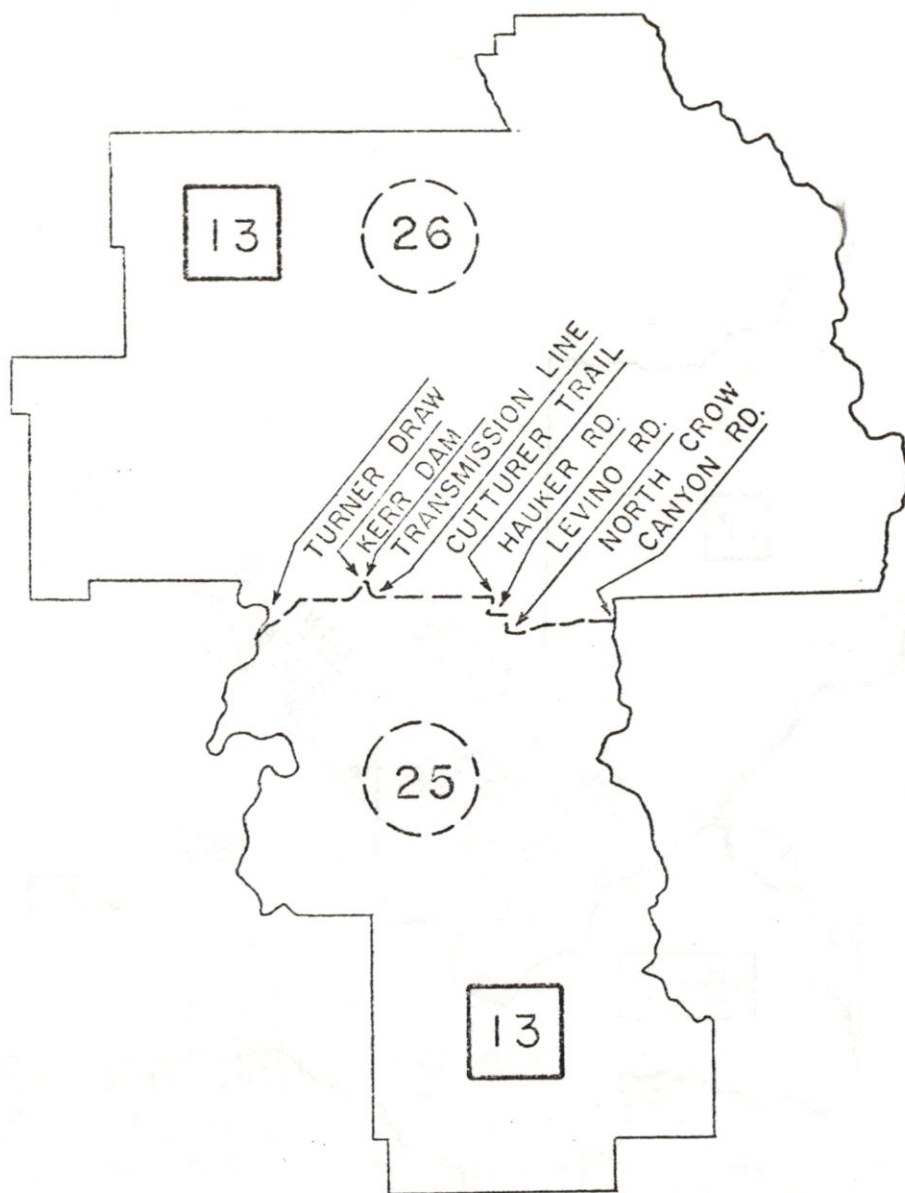
HILL COUNTY

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JEFFERSON COUNTY



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LAKE COUNTY



DISTRICTS

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OPHIR CR.-
MARYSVILLE RD.

FAS 279

SILVER RD.

B.N. R.R.

MINEHAHA
CR. RD.

RIMINI RD.

US 12

See
Helena
Map

LAMBORN ST.

VIGILANTE GULCH

YORK-TROUT CR. RD.

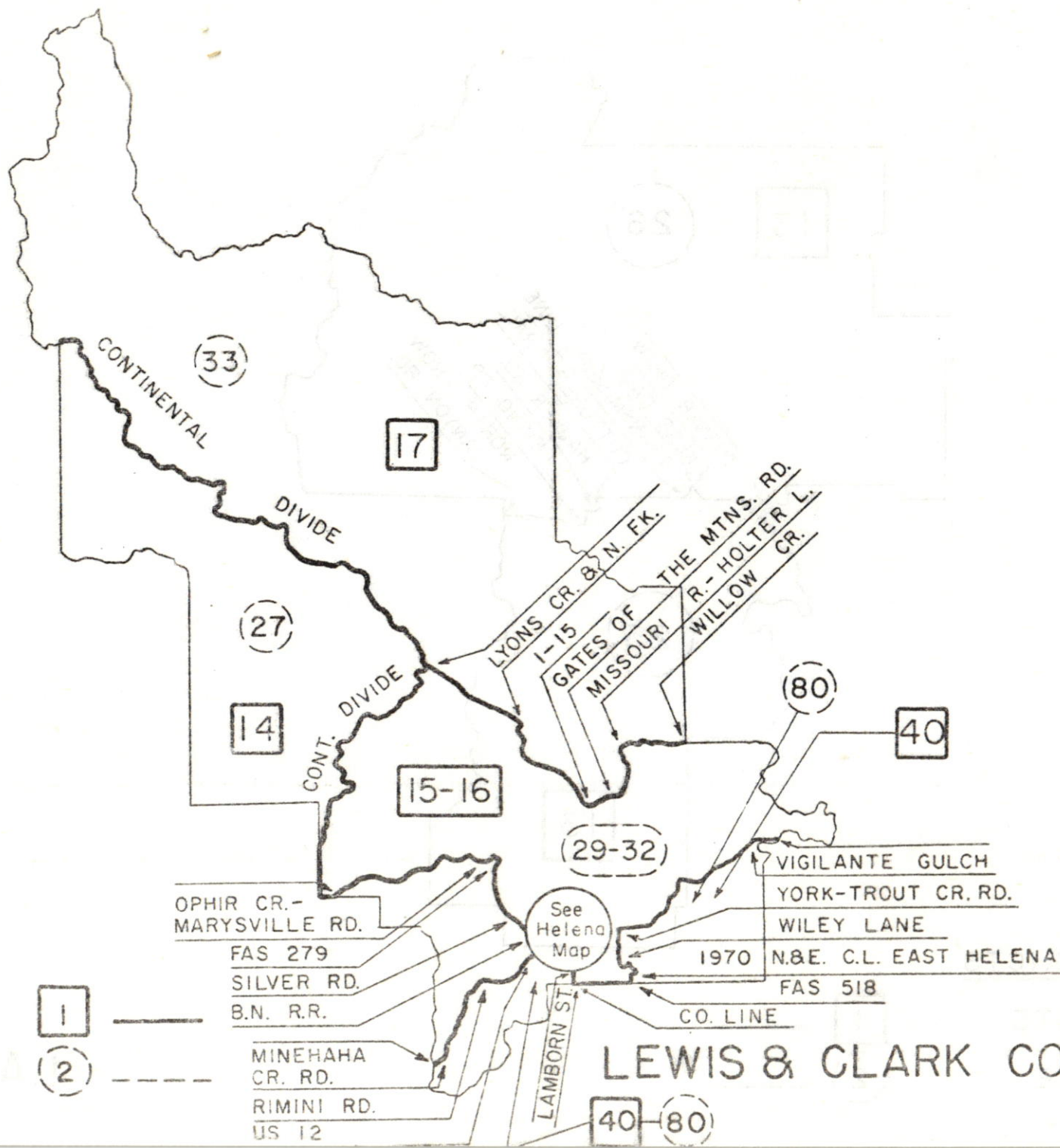
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1970 N.&E. C.L. EAST HELENA

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CO. LINE

LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY

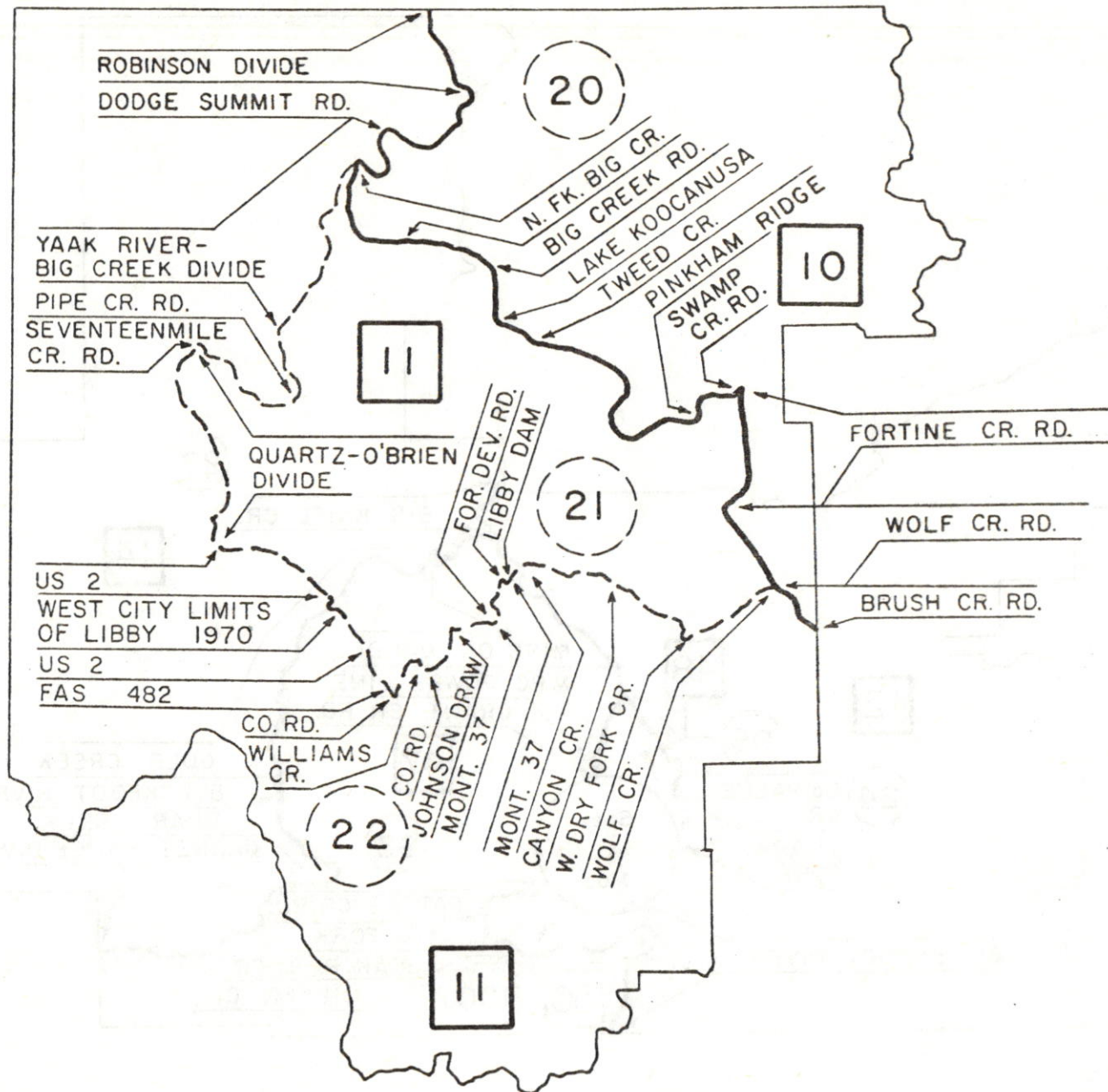
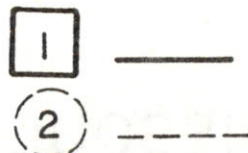




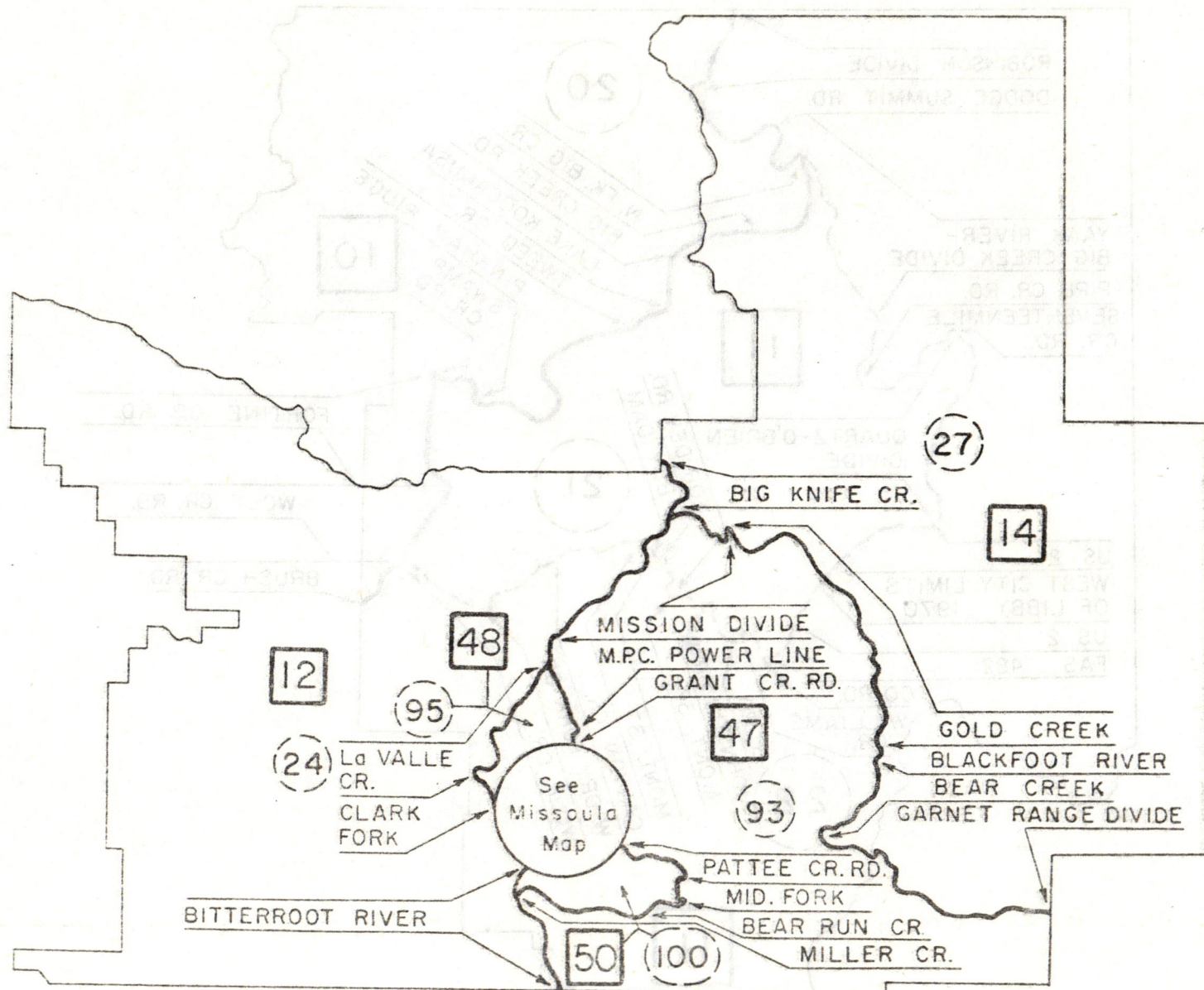
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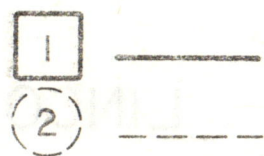
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DISTRICTS

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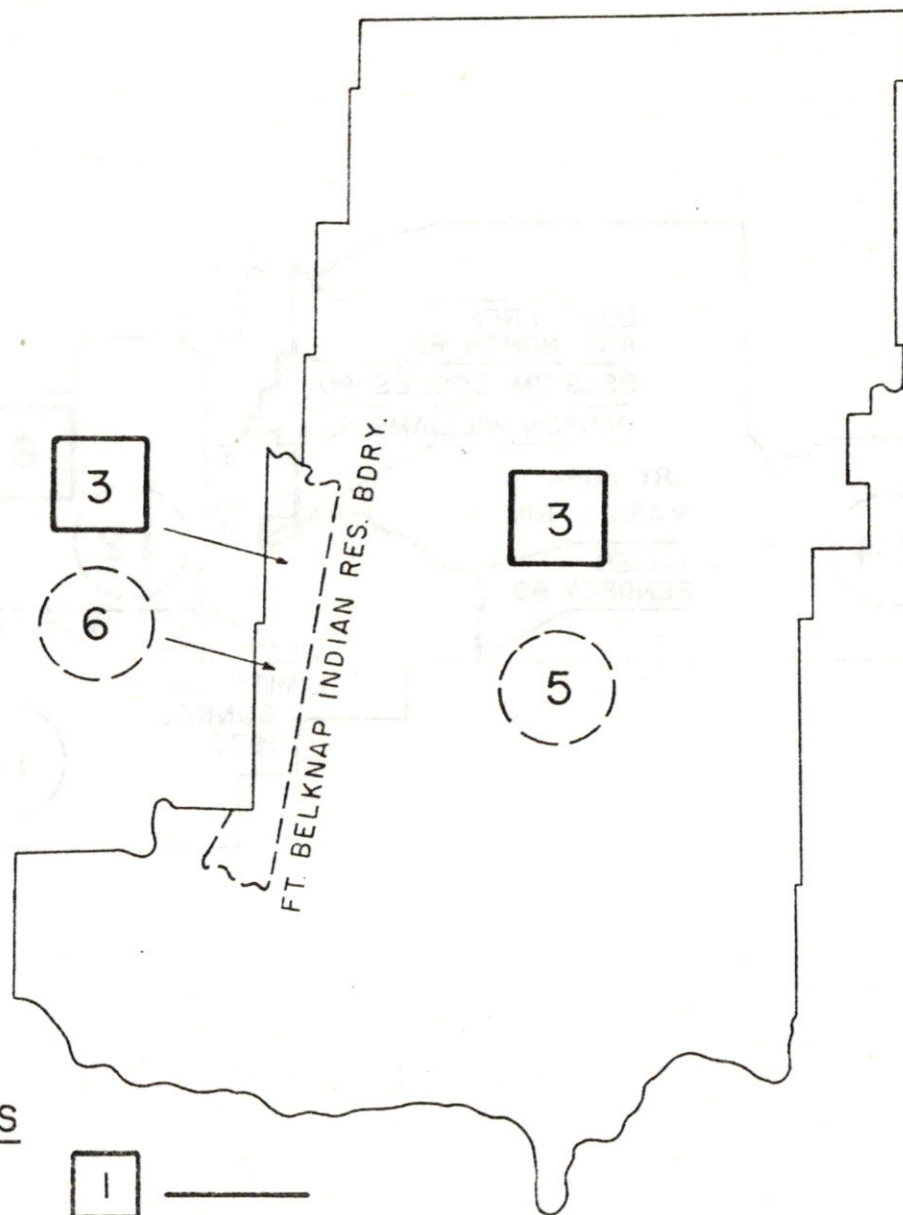


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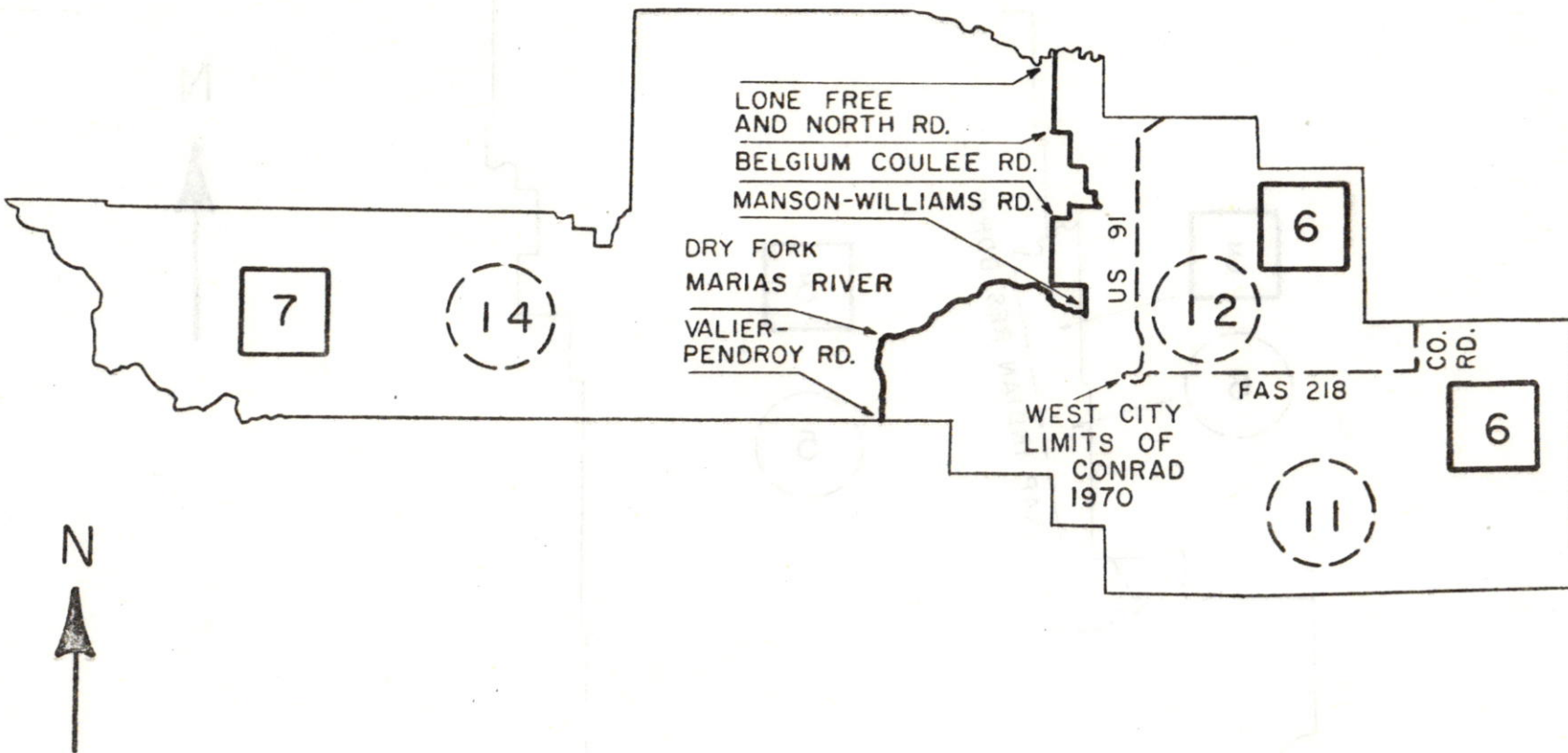
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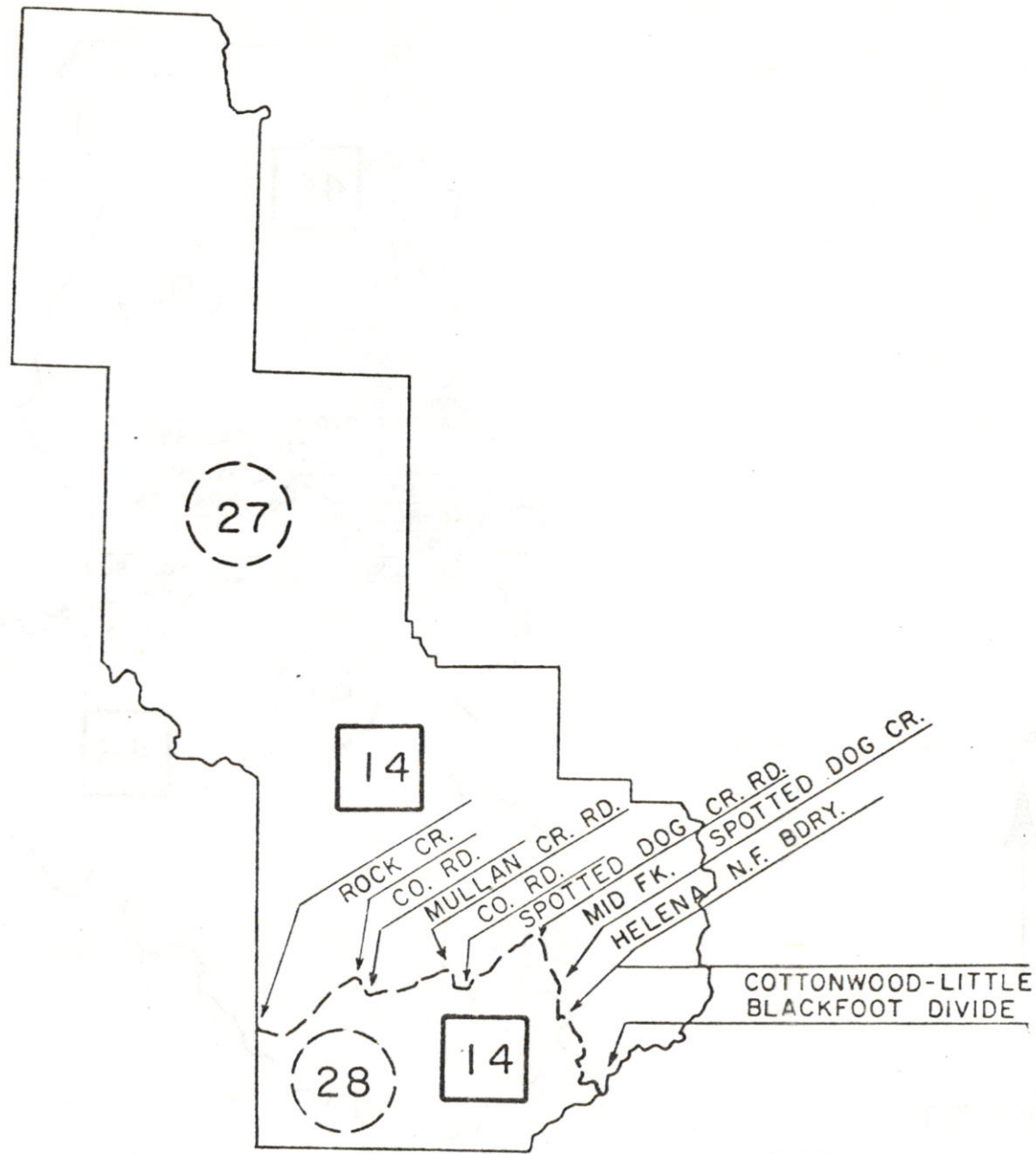
PONDERA COUNTY



DISTRICTS

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POWELL COUNTY



DISTRICTS

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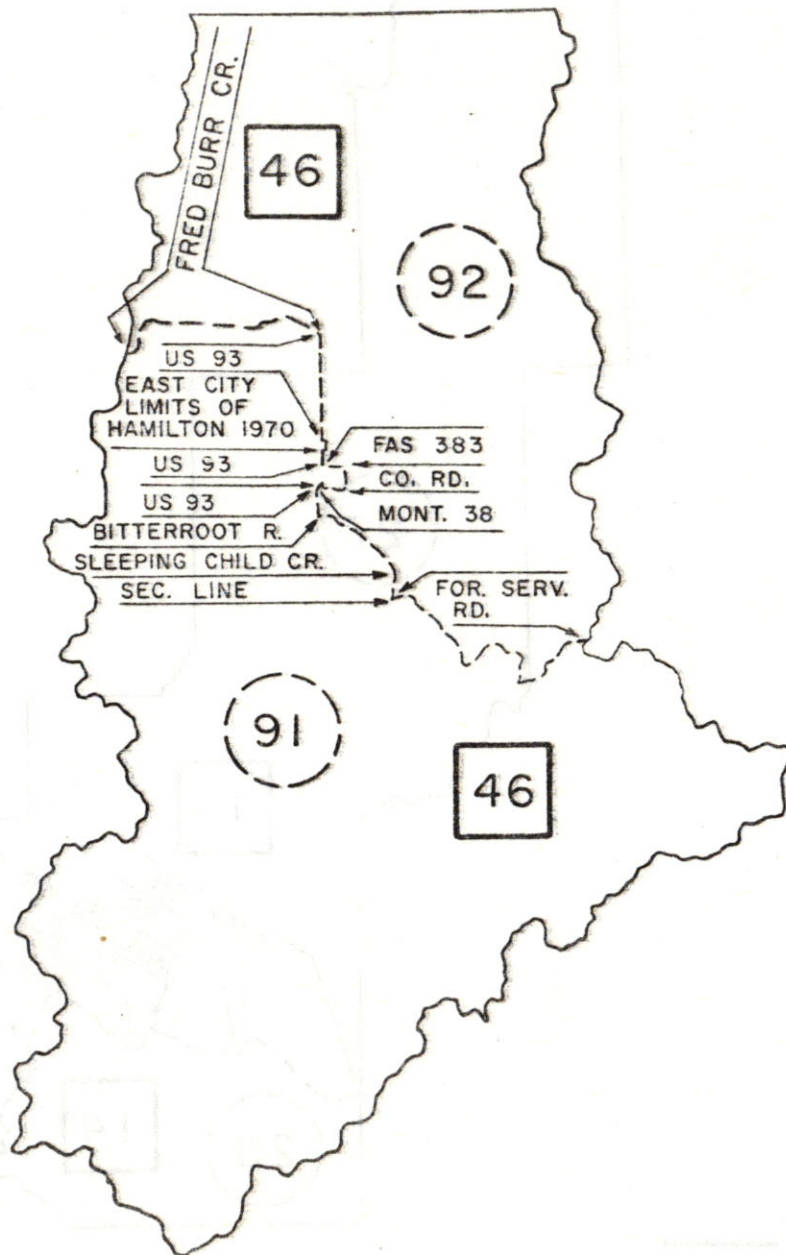
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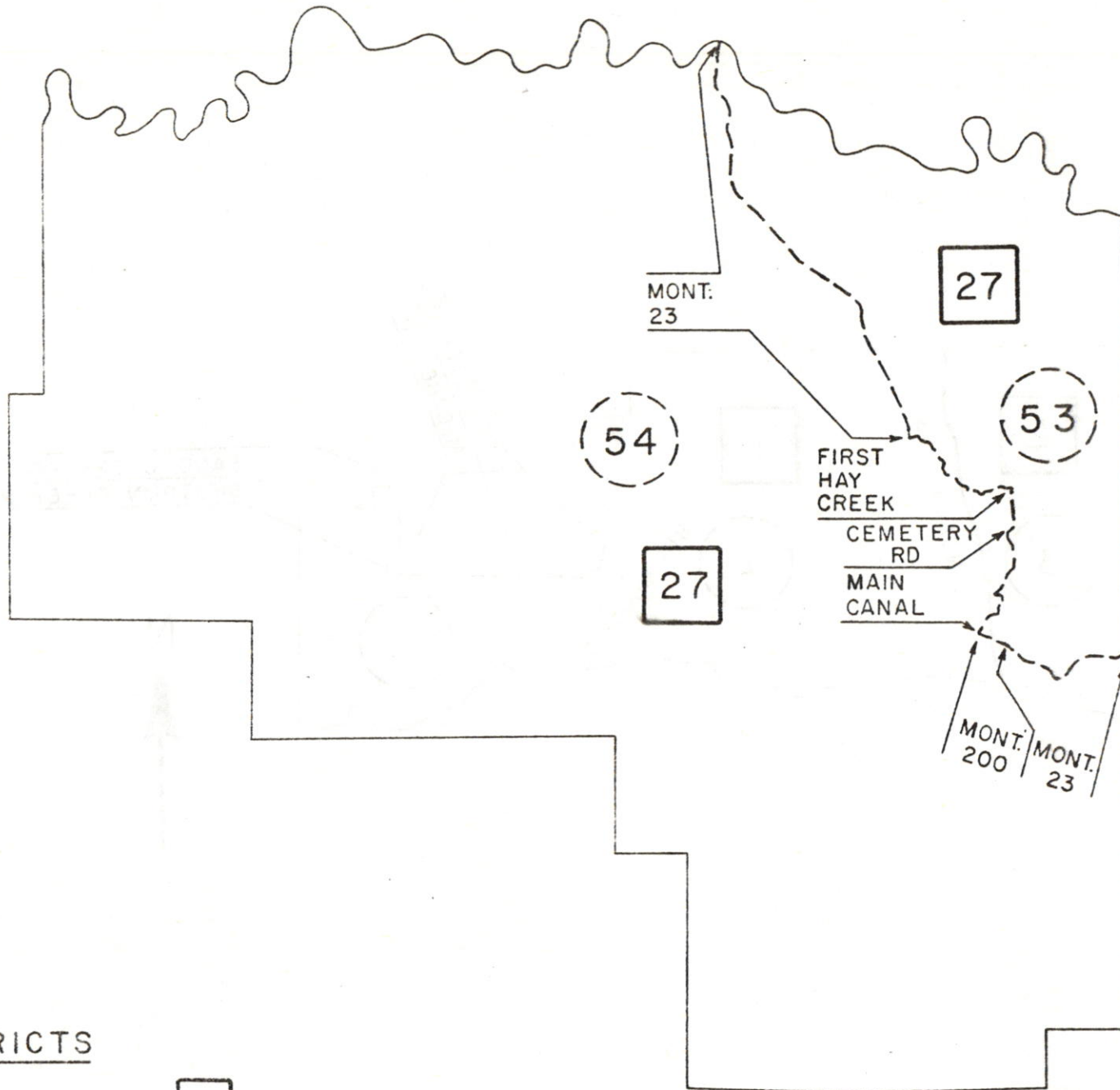
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DISTRICTS

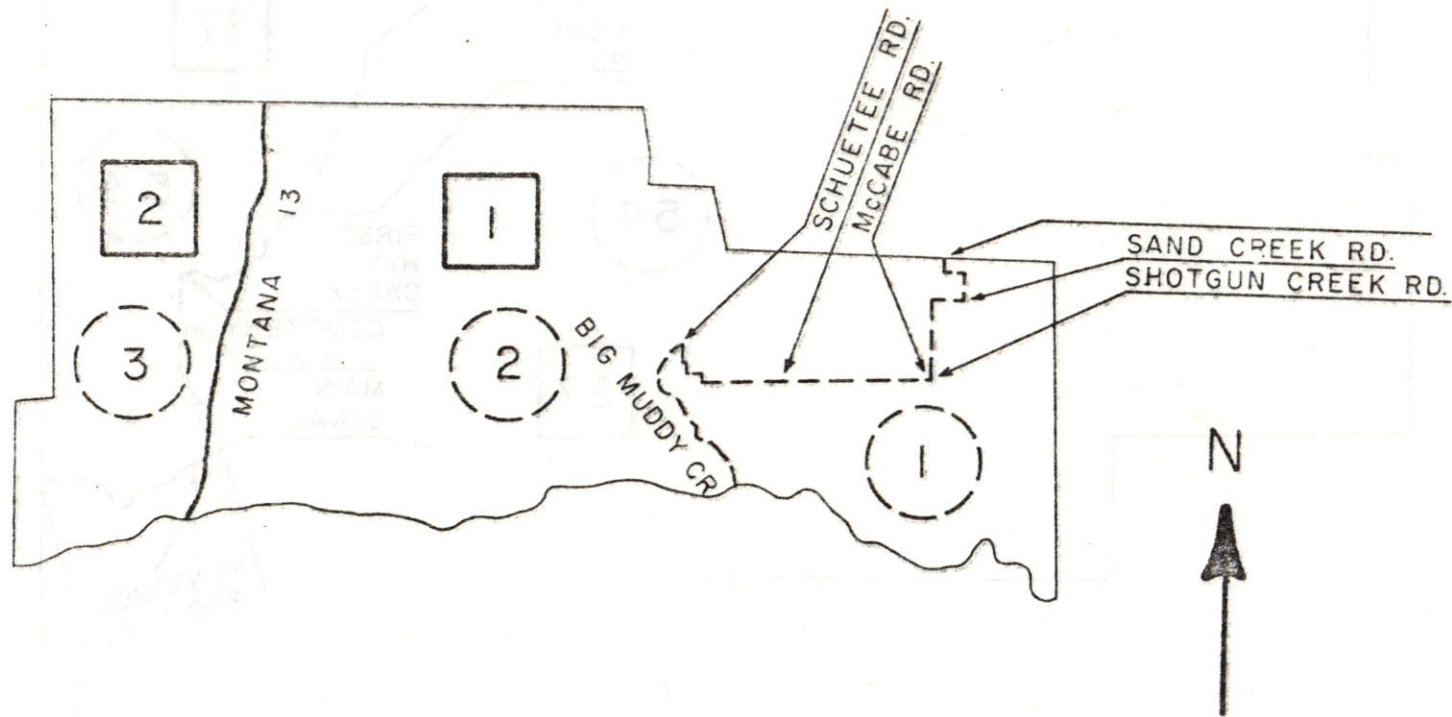
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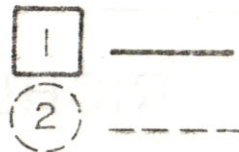
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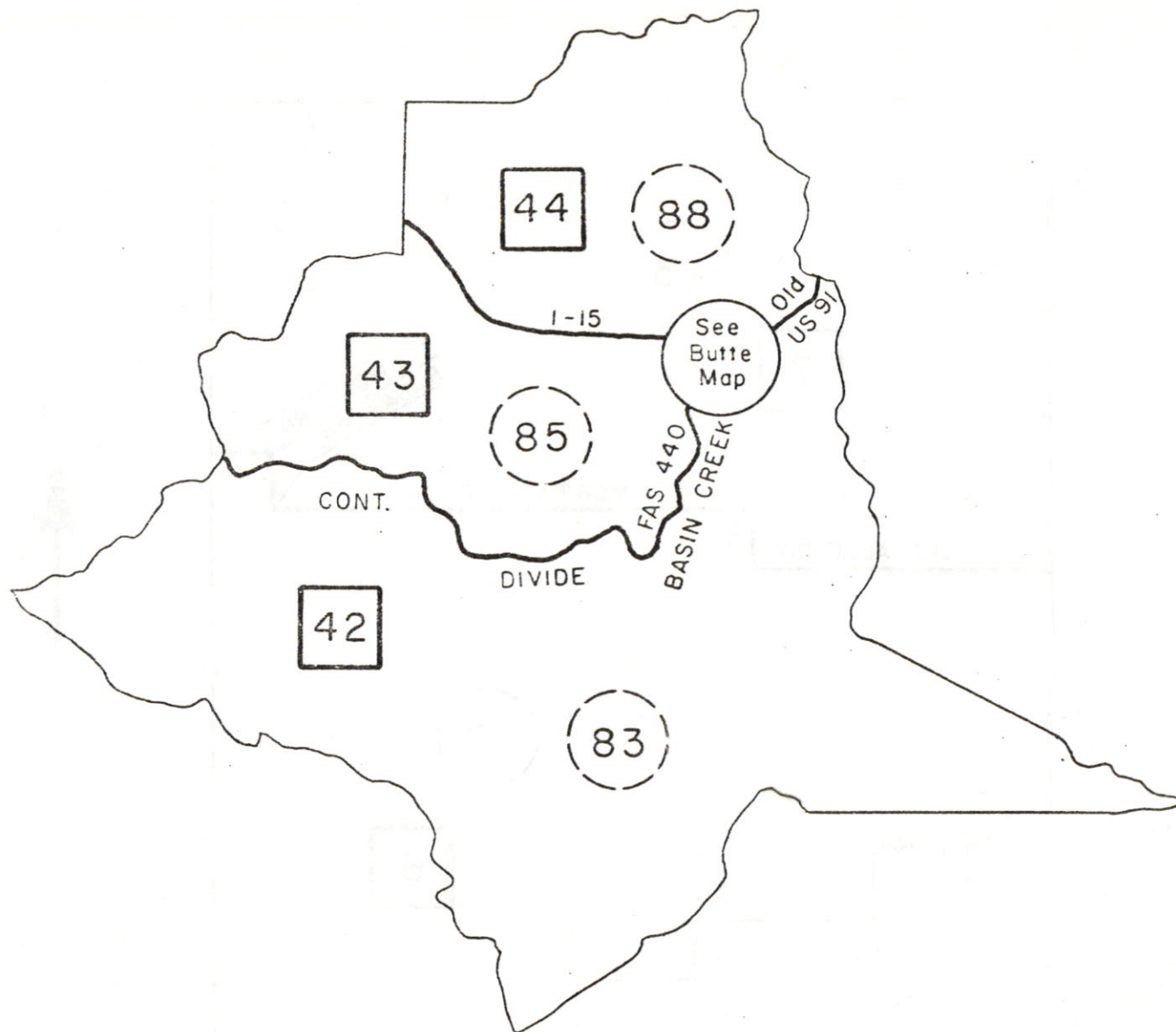
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DISTRICTS

SENATE
HOUSE



ROOSEVELT COUNTY



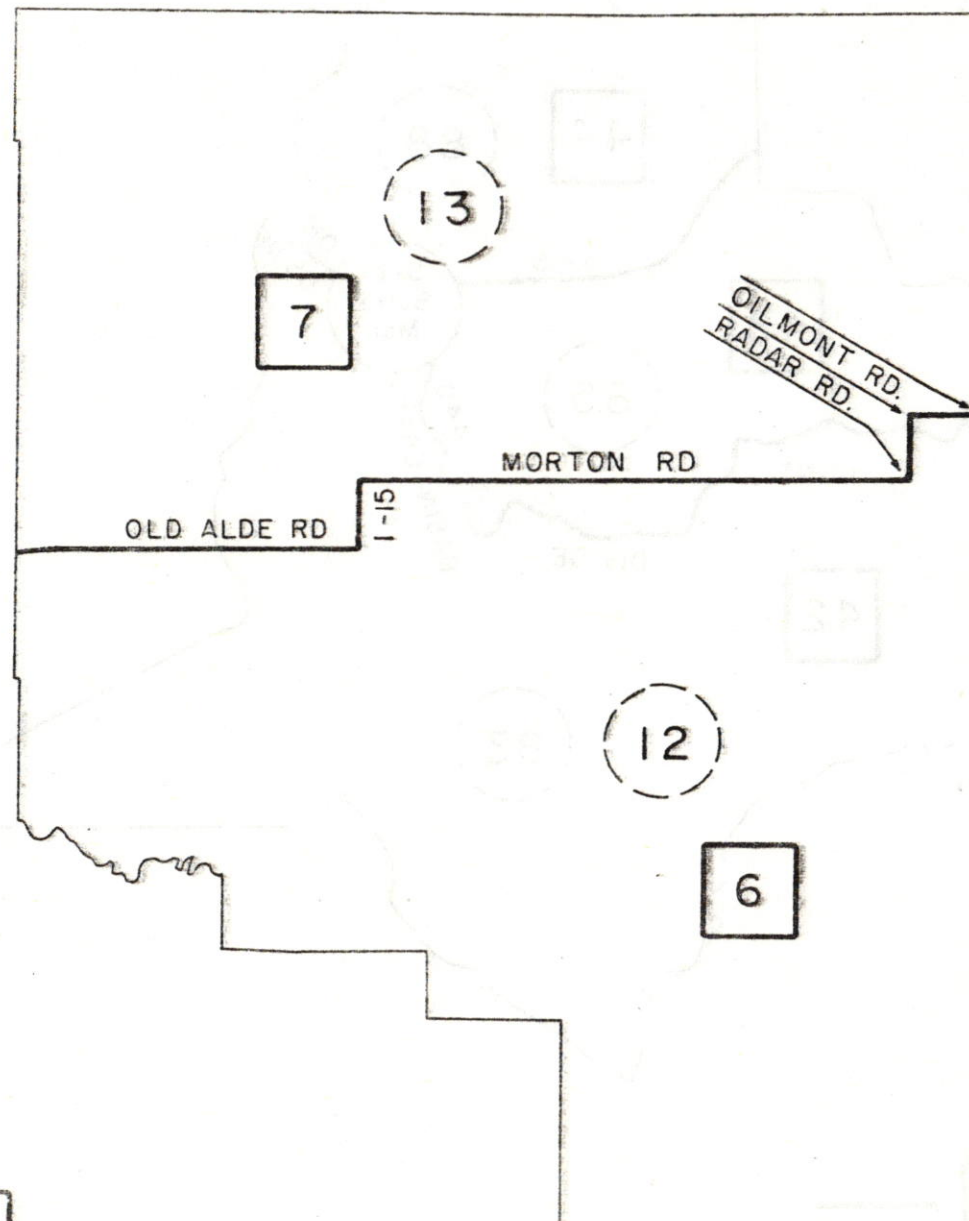
DISTRICTS

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SILVER BOW COUNTY



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TOOLE COUNTY

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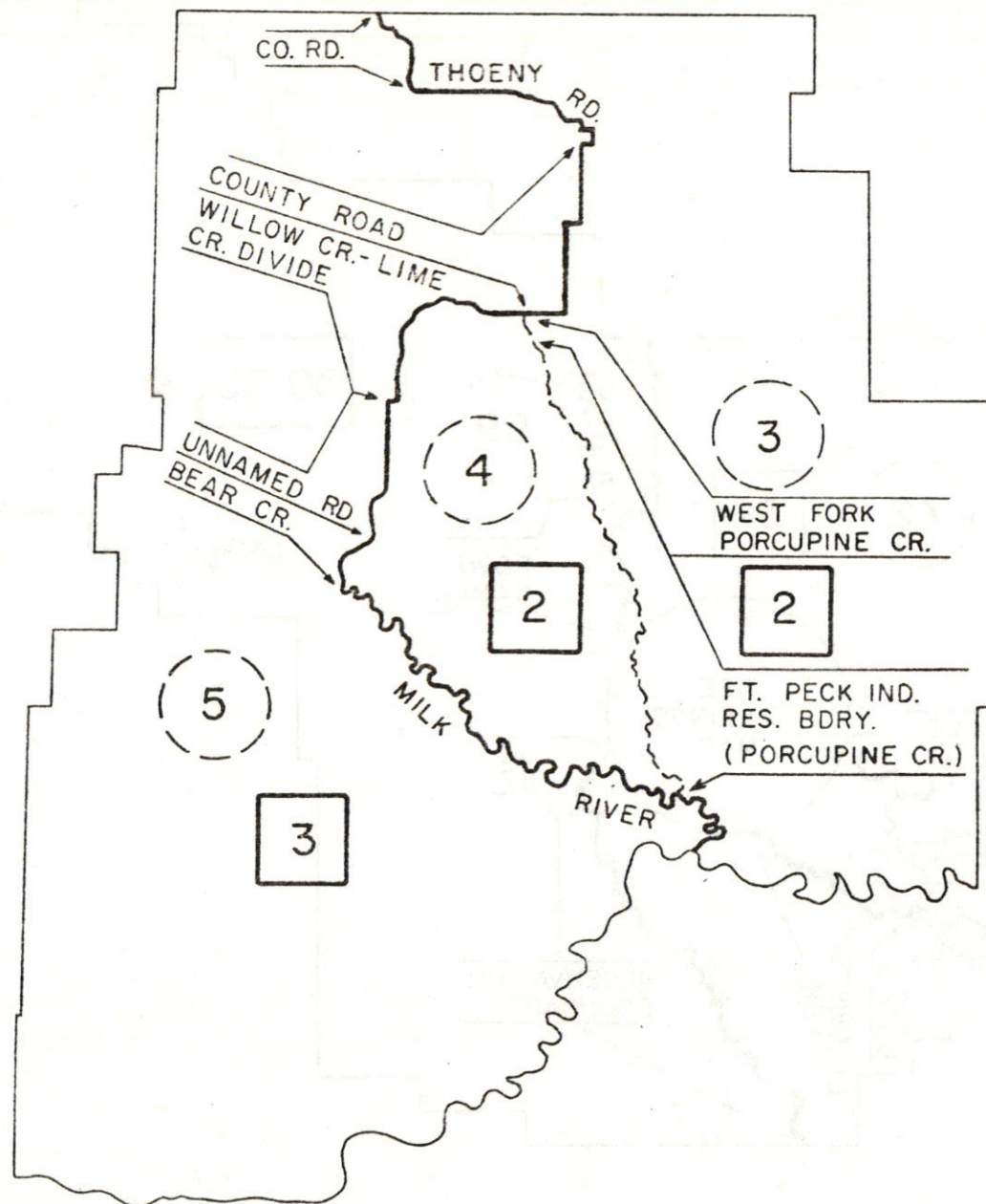
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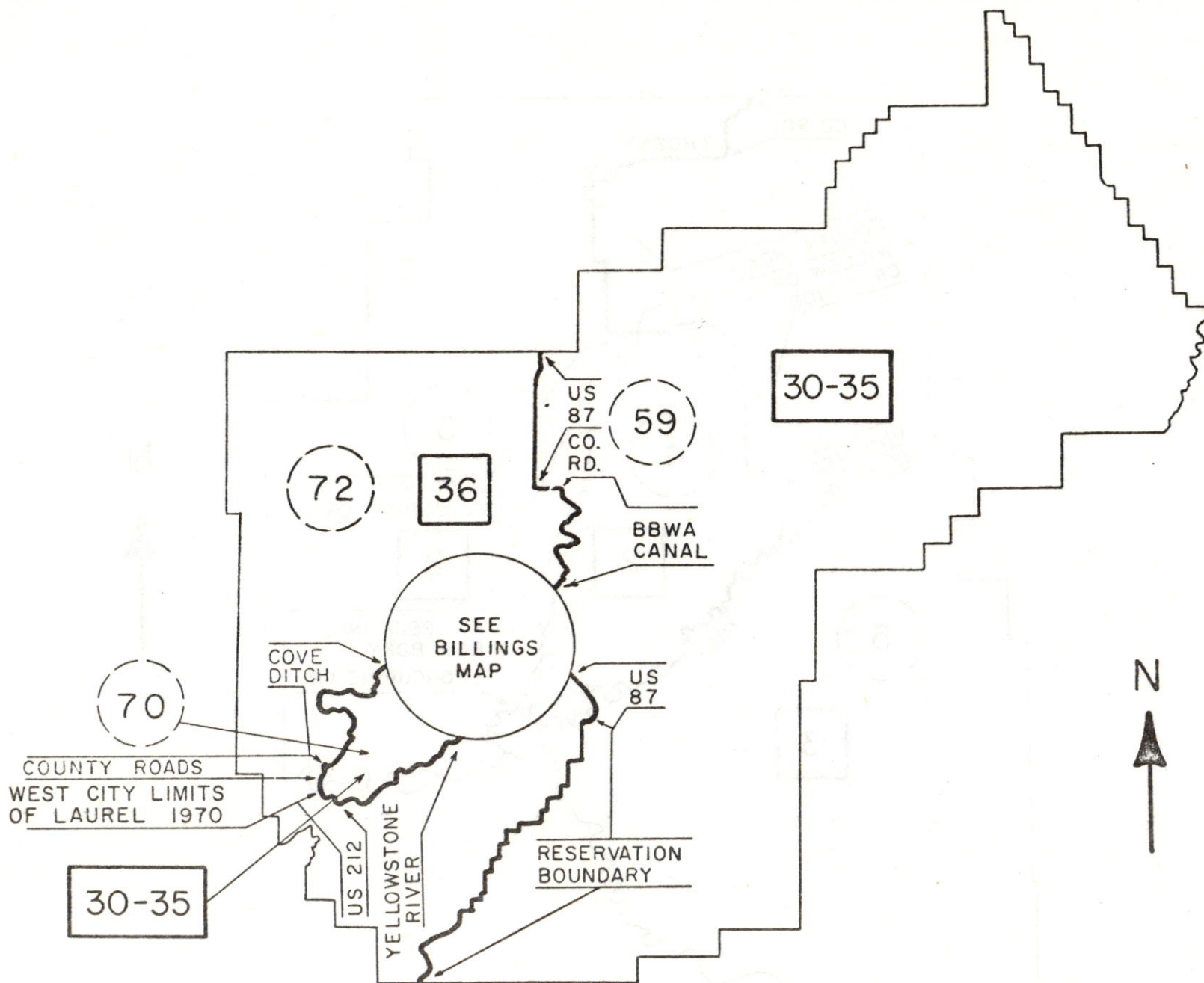
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VALLEY COUNTY



DISTRICTS

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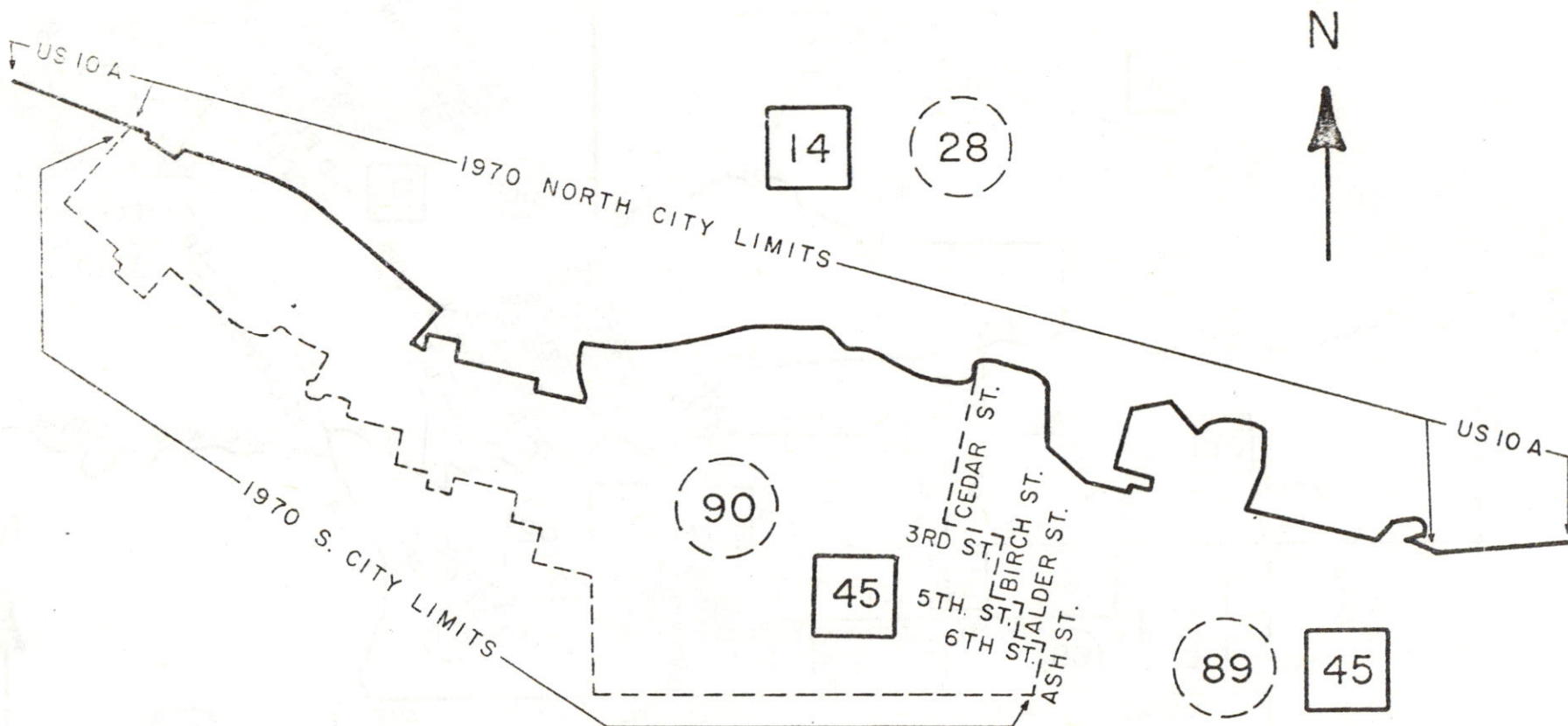
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HOUSE

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YELLOWSTONE COUNTY

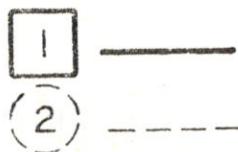
MAPS OF CITIES CONTAINING ALL
OR
PARTS OF MORE THAN ONE DISTRICT



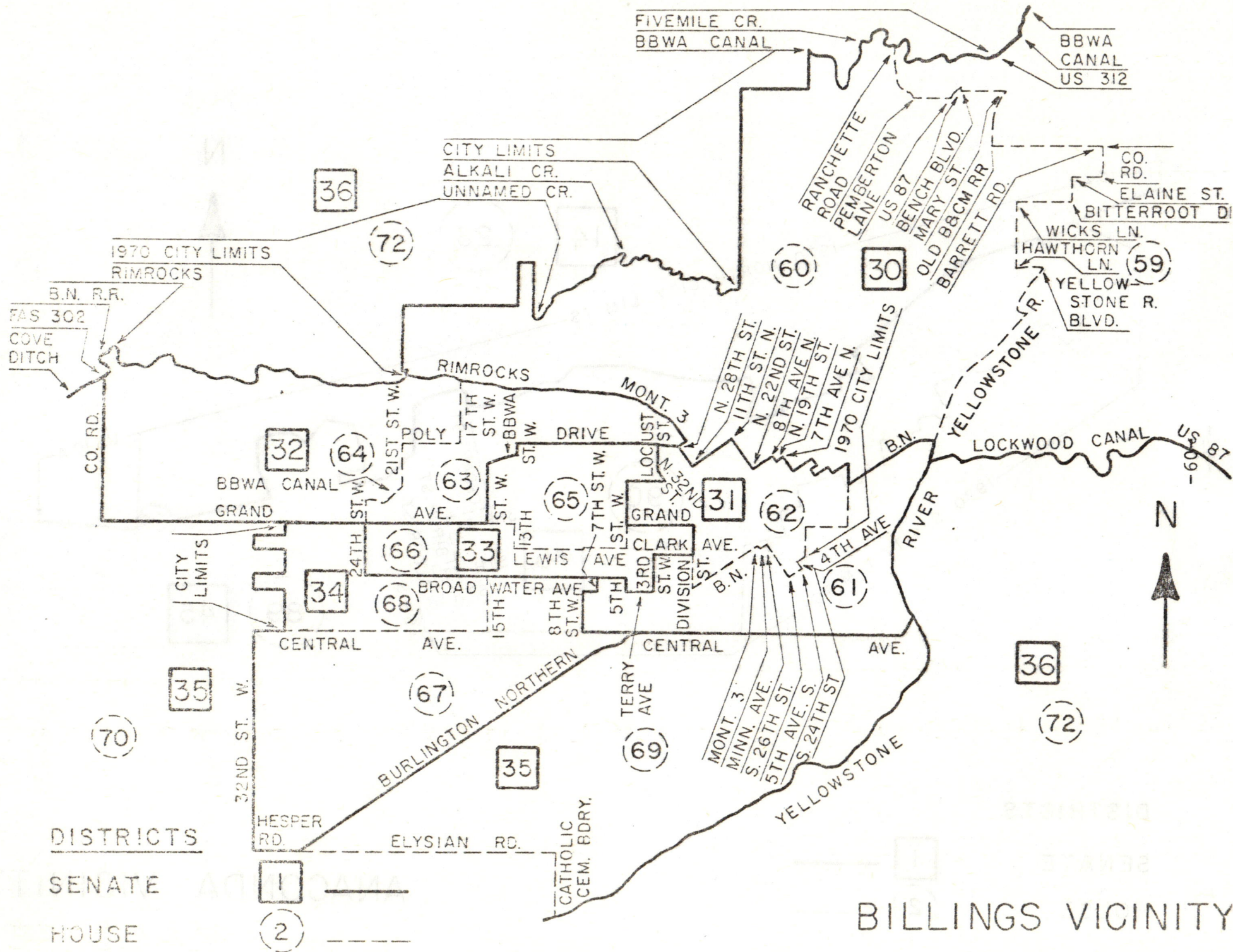
DISTRICTS

SENATE

HOUSE



ANACONDA VICINITY

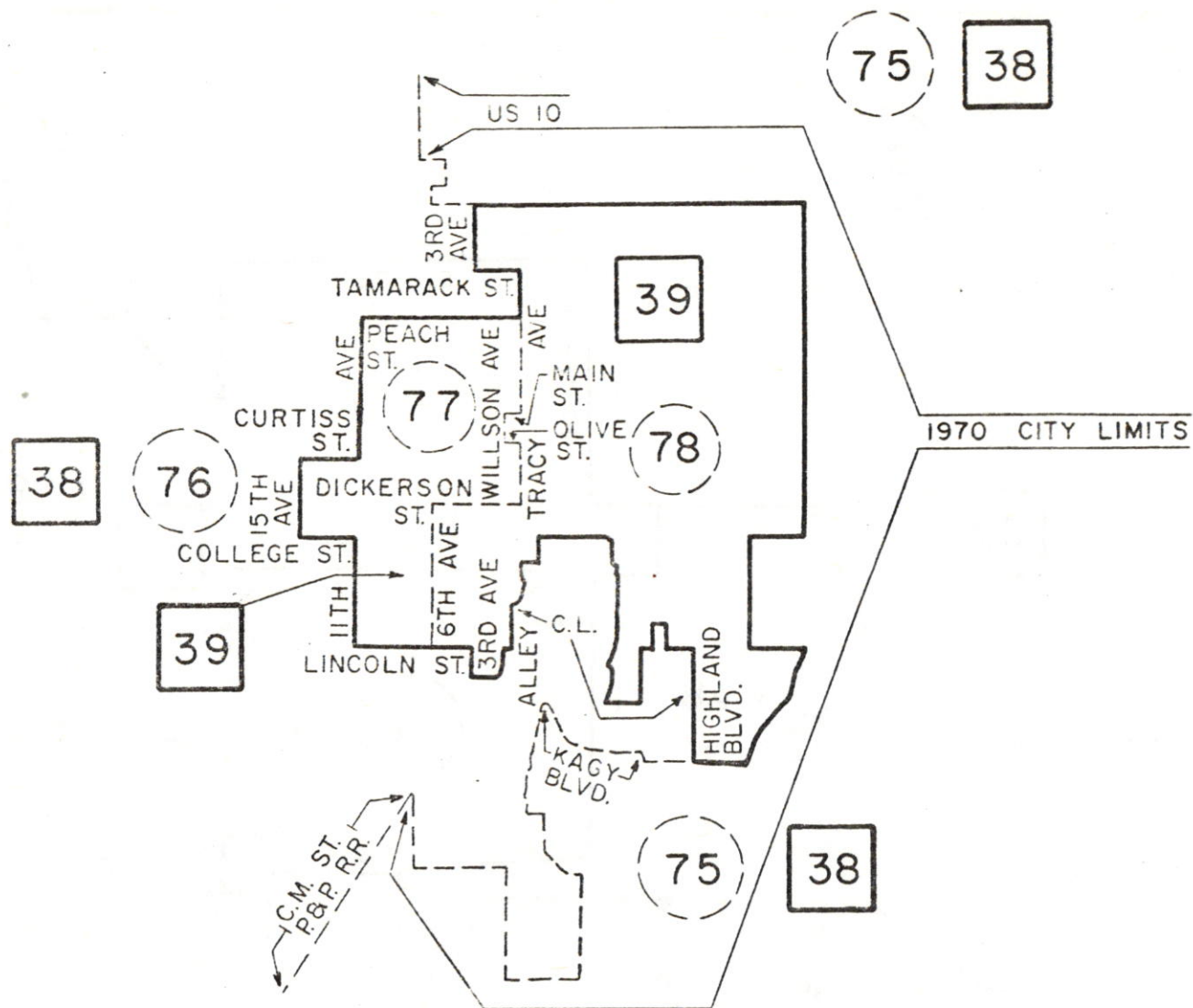




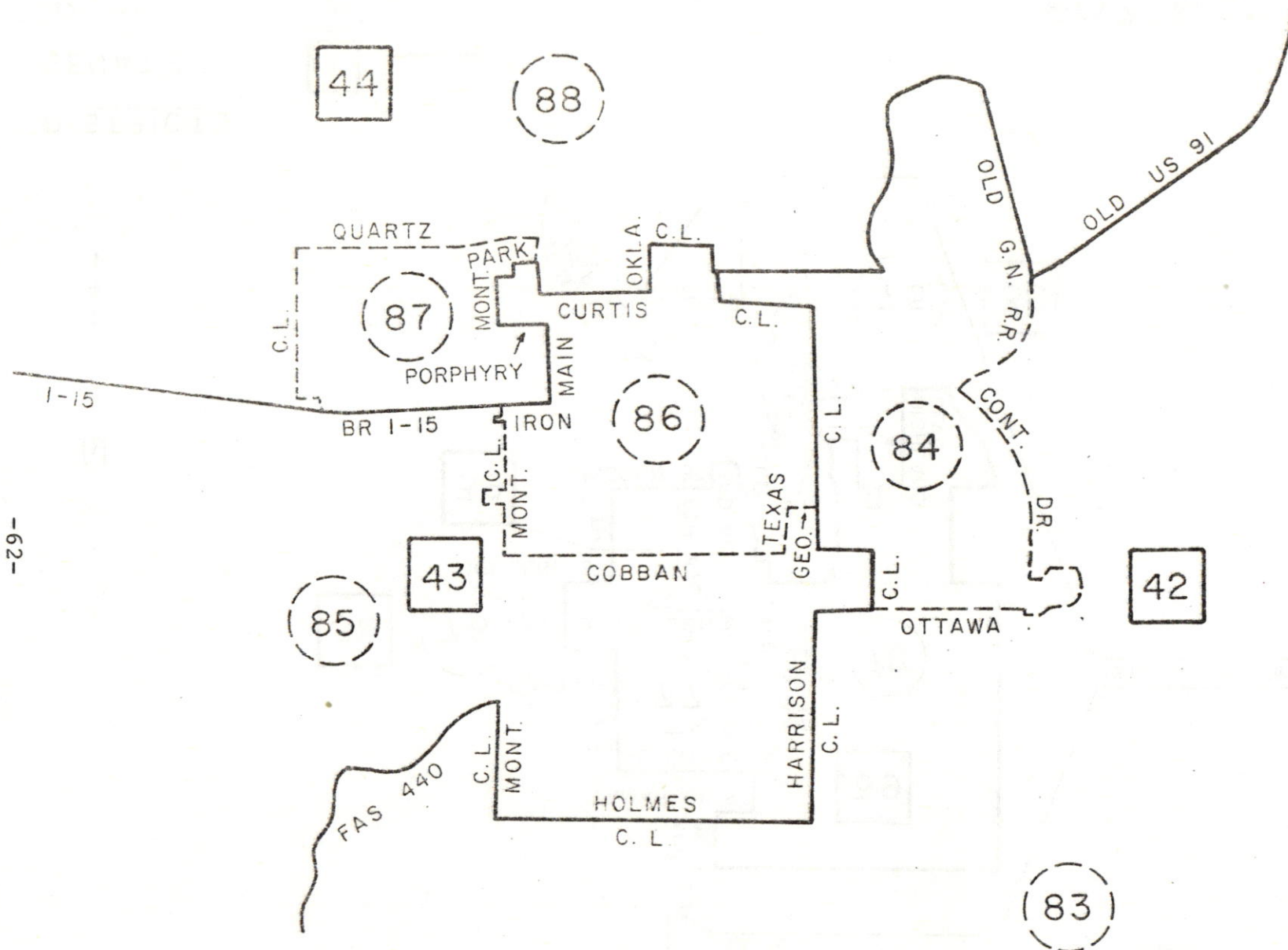
DISTRICTS

SENATE

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BOZEMAN VICINITY

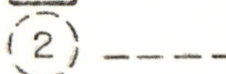


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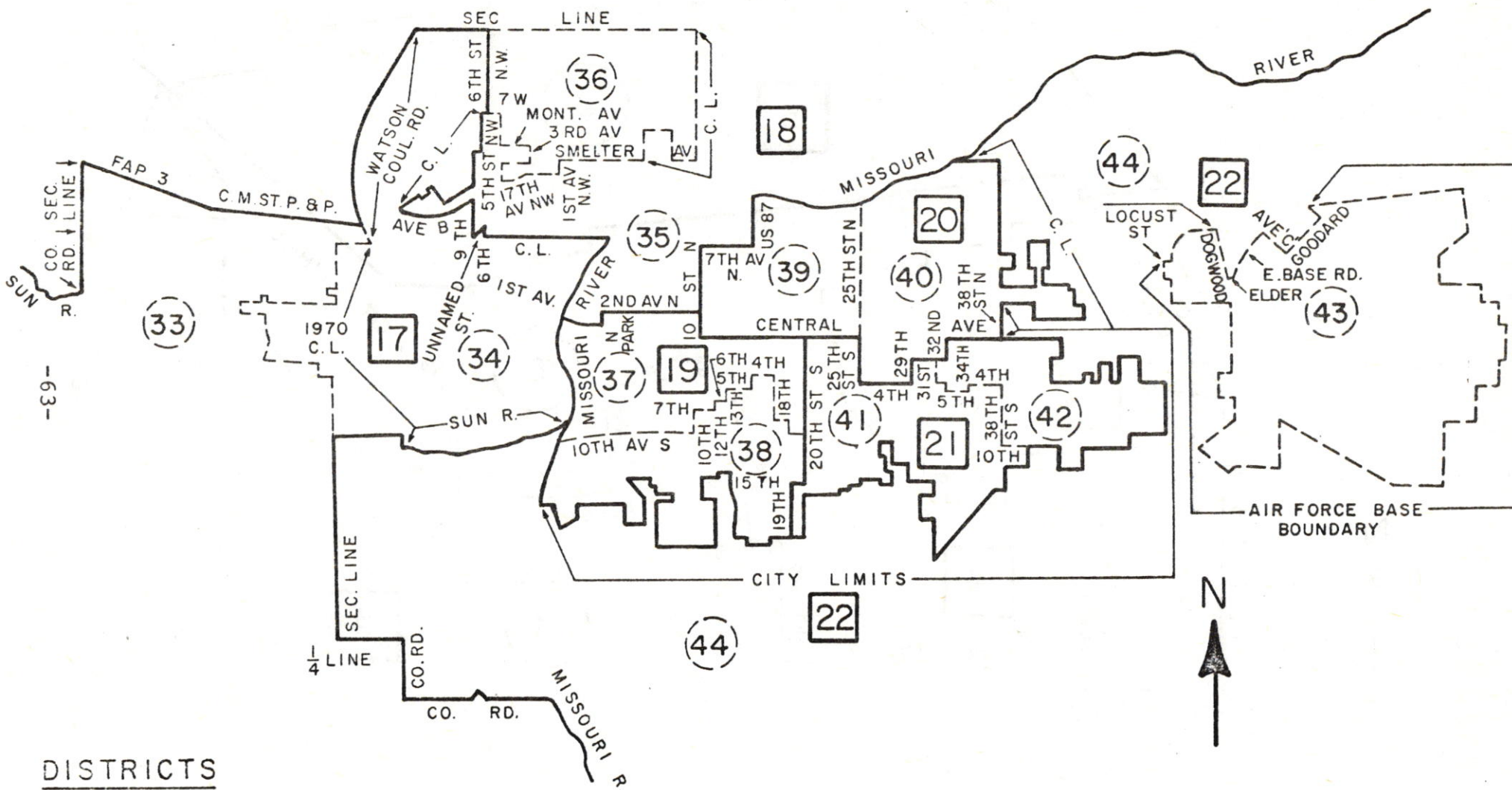
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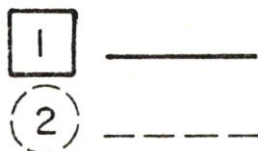
BUTTE VICINITY



DISTRICTS

SENATE

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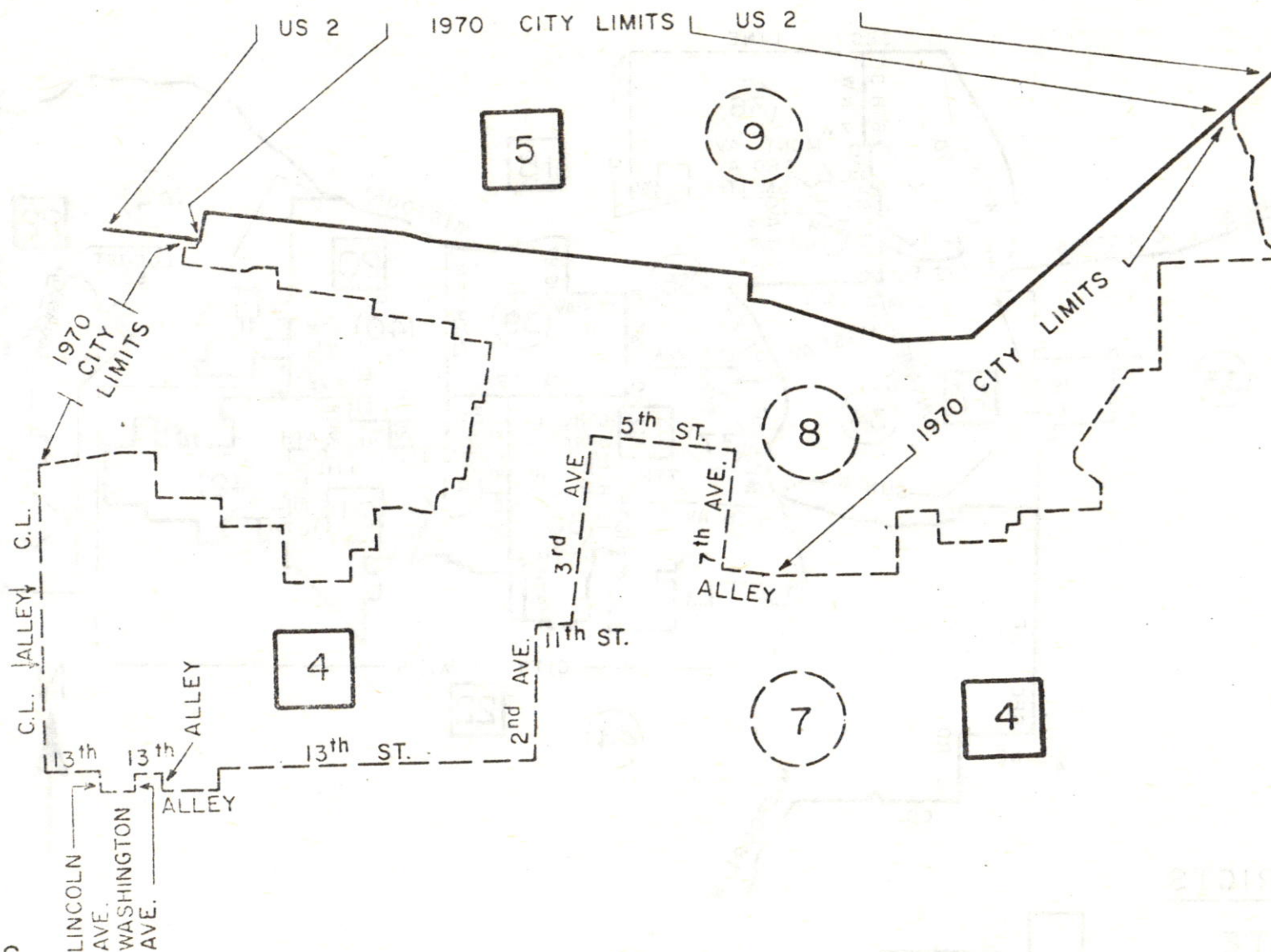


GREAT FALLS VICINITY

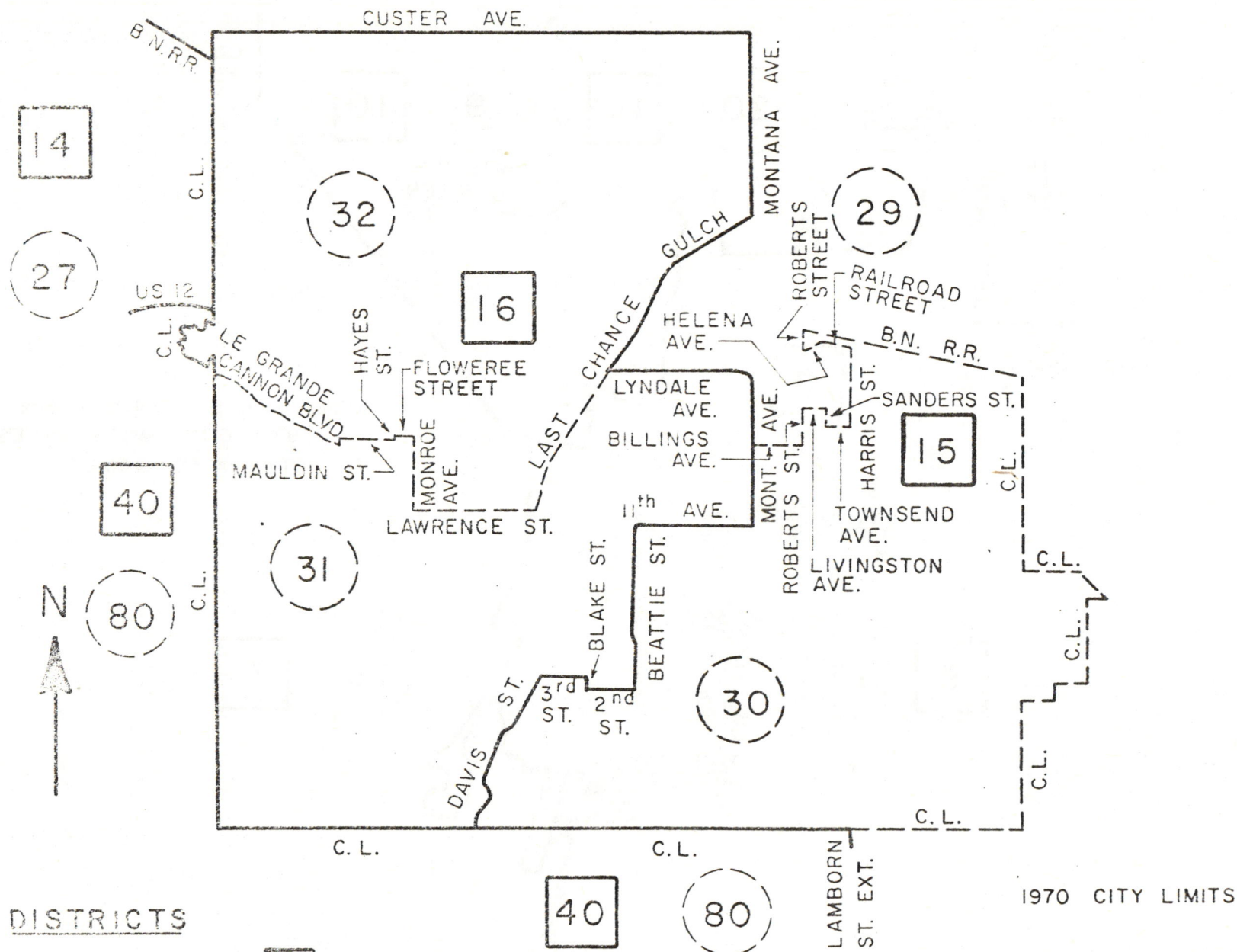


DISTRICTS

SENATE
HOUSE



HAVRE VICINITY



1970 CITY LIMITS

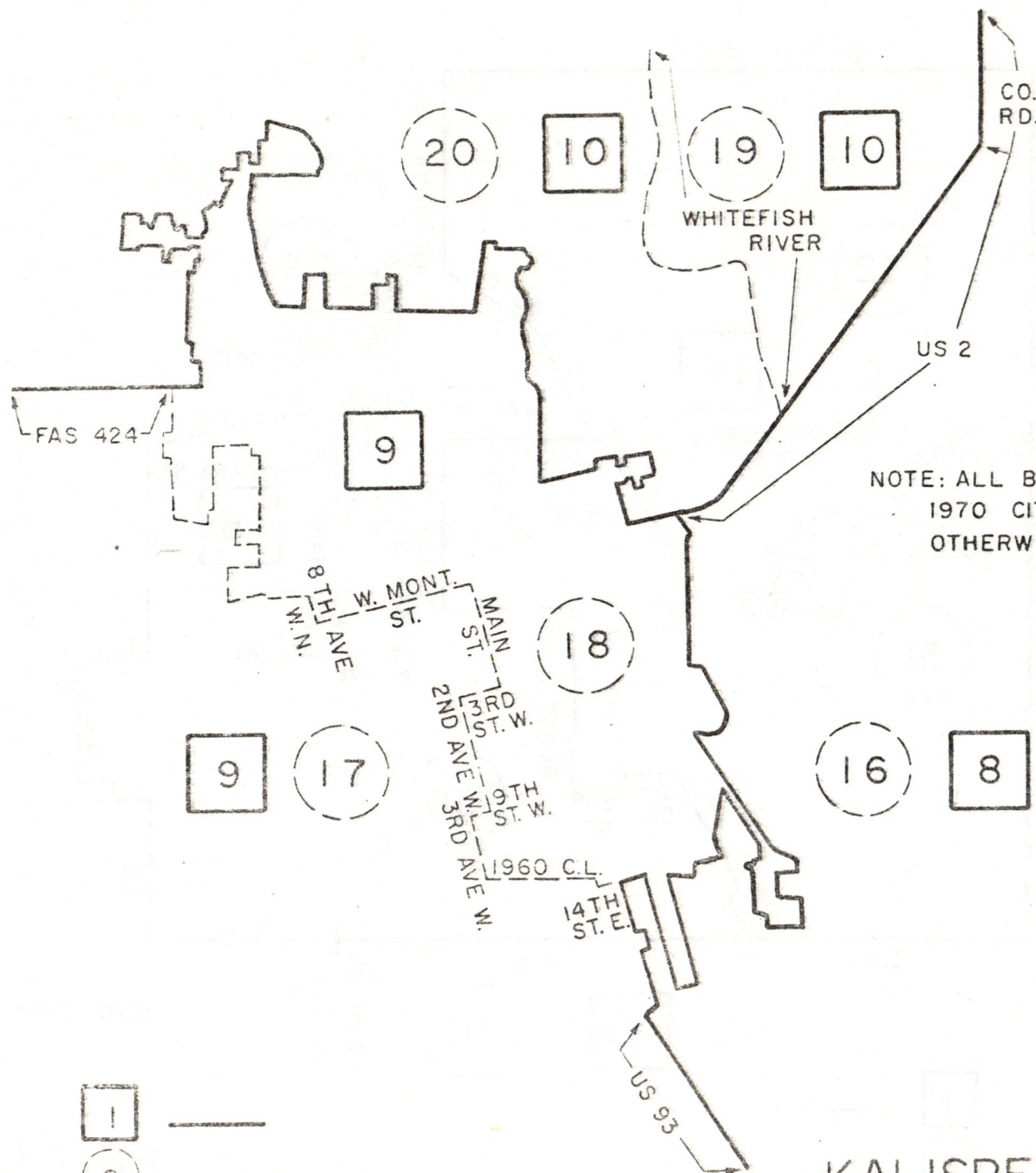
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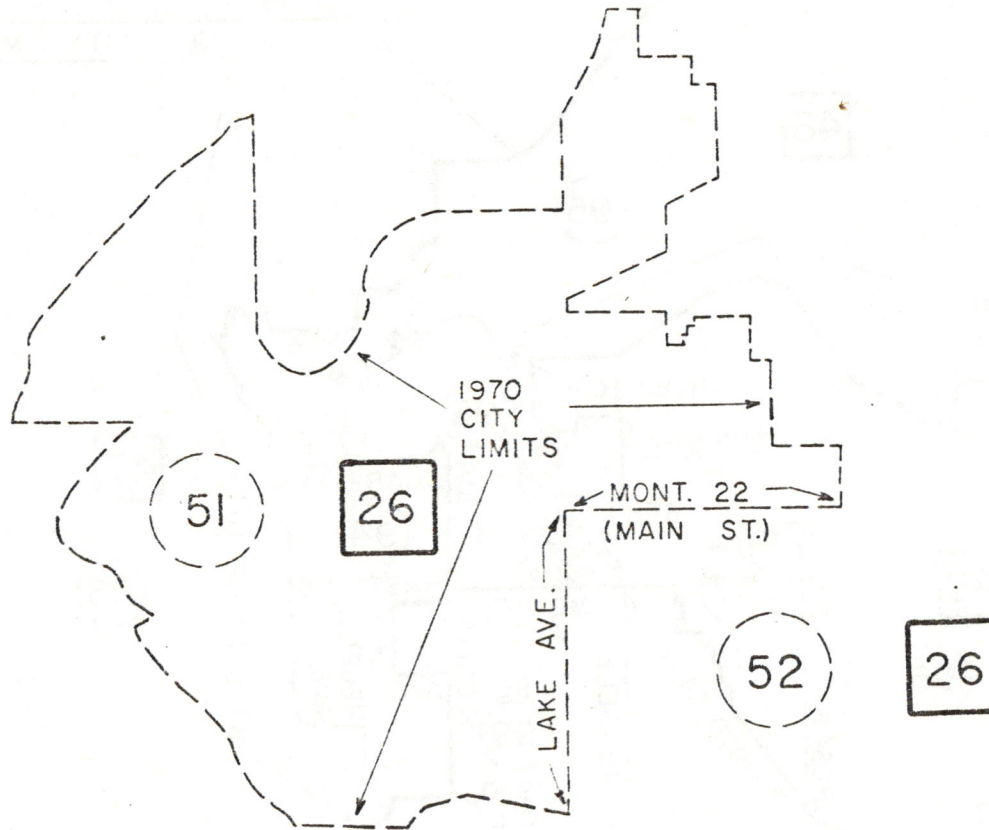
DISTRICTS

SENATE

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KALISPELL VICINITY



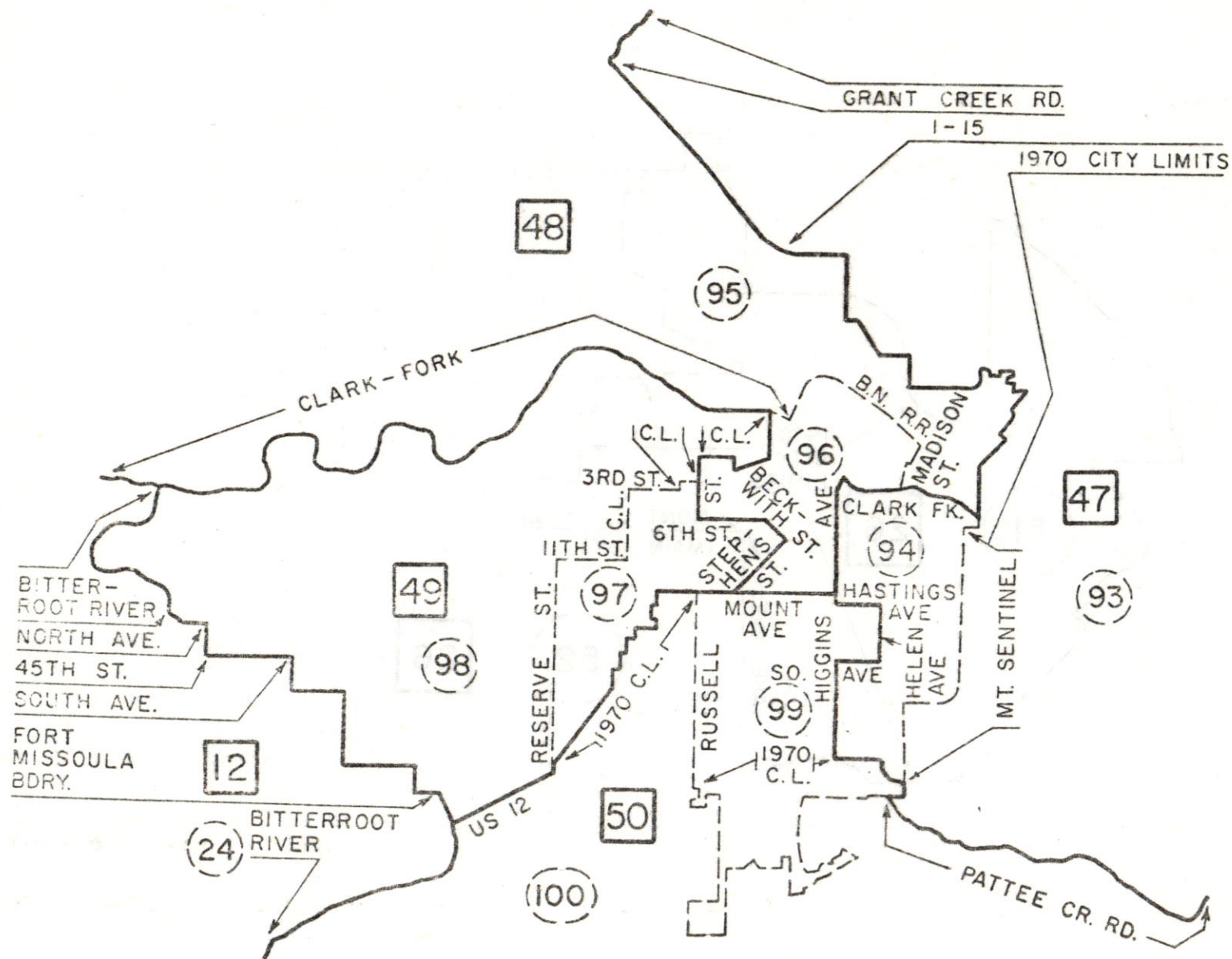
DISTRICTS

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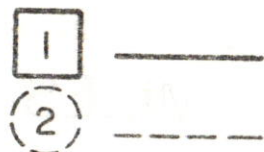


MILES CITY VICINITY



DISTRICTS

SENATE
HOUSE



MISSOULA VICINITY

ANALYSIS OF THE PLAN

The State of Montana's Districting and Apportionment Commission has drawn a legislative redistricting plan which apparently fits the criteria of both Federal and State law which require fair representation in the Legislature of voters and groups of voters.

The Commission hereby explains how the plan evolved, describing the problems it encountered in developing the plan, and the criteria the Commission used in resolving those problems. The Commission will first illustrate the general nature of the redistricting problem, and second, will analyze each district.

In a series of decisions culminating the Reynolds v. Sims the United States Supreme Court held that the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States requires that both houses of all state legislatures be apportioned on the basis of "substantial equality" of population. This "one man, one vote doctrine" remains the controlling principle in all state legislative districting plans, although the Court has allowed² that respect for political subdivision boundaries and other considerations may justify a deviation from the mathematically ideal district,³ and that some deviations are acceptable in the "effectuation of a rational state policy."⁴

The specific criteria a state may use in the effectuation of a rational state policy have never been clearly spelled out, presumably because what might be rational in one state might not be rational in another. In Montana county lines have been historically inviolable for all practical purposes. The Montana Constitution of 1889 gave each county one senator regardless of the population of that county, and county lines could not be broken to form house districts.⁵ Even after Reynolds v. Sims the use of multi-member legislative districts made it possible to respect county lines until the 1970 U.S. census figures were published. Then the Montana Legislature used multi-member districts in a plan that broke county lines only five times. This plan was upheld by the U.S. District Court for the State of Montana⁶ and remains in effect until the 1974 elections when this single member district plan becomes effective.

The new Montana Constitution changed the redistricting problem by requiring single member districts both in the House and Senate.⁷ A House district must have roughly 6,944 people in it to meet the "one man, one vote" standard set by the U.S. Supreme Court, according to the 1970 U.S. Census. (If the size of the legislature as "provided by law"⁸ was set at other than 100 House seats and 50 Senate seats, the figure would, of course, change.) So although it may be a rational goal, in attempting to draft a single member district plan it is not possible to keep all county lines intact. For example, Valley County's population of 11,471

is too large for one House district, so after taking one House district from somewhere in Valley County, the people not included in that district have to vote with people in another county because obviously there are not enough people remaining to make up a second mathematically acceptable district. This is also true in Glacier County, Big Horn County and other counties where the population does not equal what is needed for a whole number as opposed to a fractional number of legislators. Even if a county has the right population for a whole number of legislators, its boundaries may have to be broken depending upon the situation in the other counties in the state.

The Commission does not suggest that county lines have no significance in legislative reapportionment under the new state Constitution. It merely recognizes that there are times when it is necessary to sacrifice county lines in order to achieve the goal of single member districts which are substantially equal in population. If that goal can be achieved without breaking a county line then, all other things being equal, the line should not be broken. Obviously, other things are not always equal. There are important considerations in addition to county integrity.

For example, rural people do not want to be dominated by urban people and vice-versa. Indians do not want a plan which dilutes their strength. People with common economic interests and trade areas (farmers, miners, loggers, etc.) want a plan in which they are proportionately represented. In short, every legitimate and identifiable interest group (economic, social, racial, political, etc.), rightfully claims consideration by the Districting Commission, and the letters, petitions, and people that have appeared before the Commission show that such groups have asked for, and received, so far as practicable, that consideration.

The Court decisions acknowledge the importance of such factors in state legislative districting. The U.S. Supreme Court has, for example, noted "the fact that a ten per cent or fifteen per cent variation from the norm as approved in one state has little bearing on the validity of a similar variation in another state."⁹ Within the limits of "one man, one vote", Montana may set its own redistricting standards and criteria. The U.S. Supreme Court has also stated that "the proper equal protection test is not framed in terms of 'governmental necessity', but in terms of a claim that a state may 'rationally consider'".¹⁰ It appears therefrom that there need be no legal or governmental necessity for a state to adhere to a particular redistricting criterion; only that the state must have rational and justifiable criteria. The U.S. District Court of Montana has expressly recognized such redistricting considerations as natural barriers, travel, communications, economic interest, and rural-urban orientation as rationally considered criteria.¹¹

No one factor should dominate the others. The problem is one

of balancing conflicting criteria which vary in importance from region to region. Sometimes county lines can be saved only at the expense of homogeneous districts and vice-versa. Economic interest representation can be saved at the expense of small, easily traveled districts, and so on. However, the problem isn't even that easy.

The new State Constitution specifies that Federal census data be the basis upon which redistricting must proceed. Census population data is available in basic units called enumeration districts (commonly referred to as E.D.s). These are generally the smallest "building blocks" that the Commission can and must use in creating legislative districts. In some cases it is possible to use larger units called county census divisions (commonly referred to as C.C.D.s). In a few cases it is possible to use whole counties as building blocks. Counties are made up of whole C.C.D.s, and C.C.D.s are made up of whole E.D.s. The boundaries of these census districts are easily recognized on the ground. They are rivers, streams, railroad tracks, highways, etc. "E.D.s also recognize the legal boundaries of cities, townships, and counties".¹²

The difficulty with these census districts is that their boundaries in many cases do not coincide with natural legislative district lines. People in the same E.D. may prefer to vote in different legislative districts. The E.D. boundary simply doesn't make sense to them from a representation standpoint. In Deer Lodge County, E.D. 2 has 2,978 people some of whom may prefer to be in the legislative district to the north toward the town of Deer Lodge, and some of whom may prefer to be in a legislative district to the south toward the town of Anaconda. In Bozeman E.D. 10B is in several noncontiguous parcels and the people in the southeast parcel may feel few ties with the people in the northwest parcel, yet they are all in one E.D.

Conversely, people in two different E.D.s may prefer to be in the same one so as to guarantee their being in the same legislative district. For example, the town of Corvallis is split down the middle by an E.D. line, and the Corvallis people would undoubtedly prefer to be in one rather than two different legislative districts. A similar problem exists for some people in the Target Range area of Missoula and the University area of Bozeman, as well as in other areas.

The fact that some census districts are oddly shaped presents difficulties. Sometimes an E.D. surrounds a whole town. By reason of the constitutional requirement of compactness and contiguity,¹³ such an E.D. and those E.D.s within the town must be put together as a unit, and it becomes impossible to break that unit with a legislative district line. An example of this is the city of Cut Bank with 4,004 people surrounded by E.D. 2 of Glacier County. Together, Cut Bank and E.D. 2 account for over 4,500 people, approximately 2,500 people less than is necessary to constitute a legislative district. The same thing happens in Deer

Lodge, Columbia Falls, and other towns. The options for creating acceptable districts are therefore severely restricted when the building blocks come in such irregular sizes.

The wide and uneven distribution of E.D. population sizes compounds the problem of combining the E.D.s into most acceptable single member legislative districts. If 500 additional people are needed to make a legislative district, sometimes the only contiguous E.D.s may contain more than 1,000 people, or less than fifty people, eliminating that particular district from consideration.

These factors thwart the creation of an ideal redistricting plan. Perhaps the best way to show the nature of the puzzle the Districting Commission has had to put together is to compare the situation in Montana with that of other states. Assuming that all states have similar general goals of state legislative representation which must be balanced, and that this balance is in principle neither more nor less difficult to achieve in Montana than elsewhere, then the difference between Montana's redistricting chore and the same chore in other states is a technical one. It results from Montana's huge size and sparse population. While a legislator in Montana represents roughly 7,000 people, a legislator in a more populous urban state represents several times as many people. The Census Bureau E.D.s, however, do not take this factor into account. Thus, in Montana the basic legislative building block's population averages about eight per cent of the ideal, whereas in other states that figure is usually between one and four per cent. In Virginia where a 16.4 per cent variation from the ideal between the most and the least populous districts was allowed, the average E.D. contains about two and one-half per cent of the ideal legislative district population. The point is, the larger a building block is the more unwieldy it is. The job is technically much easier in Virginia than Montana.

The average building block in Montana already deviates from the ideal Montana legislative district by almost the maximum deviation so far allowed by the U.S. Supreme Court. In the Bozeman area the average building block deviates from the ideal by 18 per cent. This, in addition to the requirement that in Montana multi-member districts (which provide many more options in districting than single-member districts) are not allowed as they are in Virginia and in other states, makes the problems more difficult.

*Size of
Legislature*

This analysis is, of course, predicated on a Montana Legislature with 100 House members and 50 Senators. The Commission at its first substantive meeting decided to leave the size of the Legislature at this number, even though it had the power to change it, for several reasons. A major reason was that the Commissioners felt that it would be more appropriate for the Legislature, which is the direct voice of the people, to determine whether to reduce its size prior to the next reapportionment, if

it feels that a smaller number would cause the Legislature to become more efficient, lowers its costs of operations, or for whatever other reasons they may deem proper. Also, the Commission felt that the same basic redistricting problems would remain no matter what size the Legislature would be set at within the limits of the new Constitution. For example, while there might be an optimum size between 80 and 100 House members which would respect the most county boundaries, other important goals of representation might be ignored. The smaller the legislature, the bigger the districts. The bigger the districts, the more difficult is contact between legislators and their constituents. Distances, trade areas, and economic interests might be severely affected in a plan that broke the fewest county boundaries.

Before the staff could prepare any tentative redistricting plan, it needed direction as to how much deviation the Commission would find acceptable. The existing legislative districts were thought to be a good starting point, so the staff was directed to prepare a plan that would split existing multi-member districts into single member districts and would deviate no more than the Court approved 10.9 per cent of the present districts. It soon became apparent that attempting to follow existing district lines would break more political subdivision lines than necessary, split more trade and economic areas, and create more mathematically dubious districts than starting from scratch. So the approach of using the existing multi-member districts as a starting point was abandoned. In preparing an all new plan, the Commission had to recognize some immediate realities. Present district choices determine to a great extent future district choices. Choosing a particularly good district might result in three not so good districts several counties away. An alteration of one district by as little as one E.D. could send out a ripple that would destroy the sense of the whole plan.

Starting districts must be well chosen. The best starting districts appeared to be those found on the periphery of the state. Fewer options appear near the border of the state than inside the state because the Canadian and other states' boundaries are inflexible, and because the population centers of Montana, where the most flexibility is, lie well within the state line. This is why the Commission's first districts drawn were rural and toward the boundaries of the state and its last districts drawn were urban and well within the state. Since there is a tendency to paint oneself into a corner because of the ripple effect, it is most practical to paint oneself into the corner with the most options.

It was also found that it was easier to combine House districts to form Senate districts than to attempt to divide Senate districts to form House districts, because if one sets up Senate districts and then attempts to split them to form House districts, the deviation existing in the Senate districts will be magnified when the House districts are created. On the other hand, combining House districts to form Senate districts tends to

neutralize or cancel the deviation found in the House plan.

Since the Commission made most of its decisions about districts on a case by case basis, the rest of this analysis will present the rationale involved in the creation of each district. The Commission considered geography, trade areas, county lines, minorities, economic interests, rural-urban interest, and arguments for and against district homogeneity. Political implications of the plan were presented by representatives of both political parties who appeared before the Commission and who were represented on the Commission and no significant objections to the overall plan were raised. The Commission voted on an overwhelmingly non-partisan basis, and was unanimous in practically all of its decisions. The few differences which did arise were in geographical rather than political considerations and even those differences were minor.

I House Districts

Districts 1-4 are based on existing district 4. The Commission resolved to stay within this existing district for several reasons. First, voters are familiar with the existing district. The Canadian border on the north, the North Dakota border on the east, county lines along the geographical barrier of the Missouri River on the south and the Milk River on the west make obvious natural boundaries. Staying within these boundaries does not cause a ripple effect outside of the region as far reaching as breaking them would. It allows the county lines in Blaine, Phillips, McCone, Garfield, Petroleum, Prairie and Custer Counties to be left intact.

District 1 leaves Sheridan County intact and combines it with the Bainville and Culbertson areas of Roosevelt County. While many people in Bainville and Culbertson trade in Sidney, it is not possible to make a compact and contiguous, mathematically acceptable district which would contain Bainville, Culbertson and Sidney, and the Missouri River which is the county line between Roosevelt and Richland County would have to be broken.

District 4 respects the city limits of Glasgow and includes the surrounding area north of the Milk River and the town of Nashua. Glasgow doesn't have enough people to constitute a district, but the surrounding rural area which has close ties to Glasgow gives it the needed people for a district.

Districts 1 and 4 make good sense on other grounds. They respect the political subdivision lines of Glasgow and Sheridan County. Trade areas with the possible exception of Bainville and Culbertson are maintained and access within these compact districts is relatively easy. Most important, abandoning the existing district line would generate undesirable ripple effects from Havre to Miles City.

District 2 combines the Flaxville-Scobey trade area with the Poplar trade area to make a district. District 3 is made up of the Wolf Point trade area. One of the alternatives offered would have split the Poplar community and trade area. The other would have split Sheridan County once and Daniels County twice. The Commission feels that its chosen plan is a reasonable compromise between the interests of different groups in Northeastern Montana.

Districts 5 and 6 are also based on an existing district -- number 5. This is an ideal existing district to split. Like existing district 4 it is bounded by the Canadian border on the north and the county lines along the Missouri River on the south. Assuming proposed districts 1-4 are agreed upon, the eastern border is then already determined. On the west side, the Hill County line appears to be the obvious choice for a district boundary. The only problem left is where to divide the existing district. At first glance the Blaine-Phillips County line would seem to be the obvious choice for a district line. Blaine County would make a mathematically acceptable district as would Phillips County with western Valley County.

But a part of the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation crosses into Phillips County. Indian reservations, with their own local governments and community interests, have as much intrinsic right to representation (as political subdivisions) as counties do. Respecting the claims of the Fort Belknap Reservation Indians would create mathematically better districts without changing in a substantial way the representation of the political subdivisions of Blaine and Phillips Counties. For this reason, and since no geographical obstacles appeared to the Commission, the division of existing district 5 occurs along the Blaine-Phillips County line, except where the Fort Belknap Reservation crosses that line; there the division is the reservation line.

The next eight districts involve seven counties stretching from the Continental Divide to Havre, north of Cascade County and south of the Canadian border. These districts are considered on a regional basis. North of the region is Canada, on the west is the Continental Divide along the Flathead County line, on the east is proposed district 6, and on the south is Cascade County with the city of Great Falls just inside the county line. This region consists of existing district 15 (Glacier, Pondera, Teton, and Toole Counties) and most of existing district 14 (Hill, Chouteau, Liberty Counties). Judith Basin County is left out for a number of reasons. It is geographically part of the region between Lewistown and Great Falls, and is not part of the "Hi-Line" area with its somewhat different social and economic circumstances. The people of Judith Basin County trade in Lewistown or Great Falls; the main highway runs from Lewistown to Great Falls, and probably more important, as will be discussed later, the county fits mathematically with western rural Fergus County better than it fits in existing district 14.

Within this seven county region two basic sets of districts

have been drawn. The decision between the two was not an easy one. The primary virtue of the rejected plan was that it would have kept Pondera County in one district. The rejected alternative would have disrupted the sense of the Hill County, Chouteau County, Havre, and Blackfeet Reservation districts. The commissioners felt that on balance the accepted plan did less violence to trade areas, minority interests, political subdivisions and urban and rural interests than did the rejected plan.

Districts 15-22 lie within Flathead and Lincoln Counties -- existing district 16 and Lincoln County of existing district 23. Sanders and Mineral Counties of existing district 23 have been left out of consideration in this region partially because of widespread dissatisfaction with existing district 23, partially because Sanders County makes an excellent district all by itself, partially because mountains divide Lincoln County people from the rest of existing district 23 and partially because trade areas are not common, and communication is not easy in existing district 23.

There appears to be agreement that Eureka is distinct from the rest of Lincoln County. Mountains separate Eureka from the rest of the county. Communication and trade between the areas is uncommon. The highway from Eureka goes into Flathead County, not Lincoln County.

If Eureka is put with Flathead County, then splitting the rest of Lincoln into two districts becomes easier. The mathematically perfect split is also the one that makes most sense on other grounds. This split puts the two major towns and the surrounding areas of Troy and Libby in separate districts (numbers 21 and 22). North of the highway between Troy and Libby, people who live on the Troy side of the "Quartz-O'Brien Divide" (the Yaak Valley people) vote with Troy, and people who live on the Libby side vote with Libby. With the exception of an area just outside of town, everyone in the rural area south and southeast of Libby votes with Troy also.

Dividing Flathead County presents many frustrations because so few options appear. On the east, the inaccessible Rocky Mountains loom, on the south is Lake County which happens to be an existing district all by itself, on the north is Canada, and on the west is Lincoln County which we have previously discussed. Eureka seems the only good escape valve for flexibility in Flathead County. We'll get to Eureka presently.

Some districts are practically inevitable. The Columbia Falls area is such a district. Columbia Falls is "the hole of a doughnut." That is, it is surrounded by an unbreakable enumeration district and thus can't be split without violating the contiguity rule of the Montana Constitution.

Flexibility slips a little. Impenetrable mountain barriers channeling traffic from the north fork of the Flathead River and

the Hungry Horse area into Columbia Falls (number 15) makes flexibility illusory for this district.

The next two districts drawn (numbers 19 and 20) are only slightly less inevitable. E.D. 24 has 3,059 people -- 44% of the ideal legislative district. This E.D. lies between Whitefish and Kalispell just south of the Flathead County airport. Without describing all the technical gyrations used to reach the conclusion, in order to follow the commissioner's desire to respect political subdivision lines (Whitefish is this case) whenever possible, it is necessary to combine this E.D. with the town of Whitefish and the two E.D.'s in between to form district number 19.

There were only a couple of possibilities for district 20 -- the one with Eureka in it. Both involved putting Eureka with people right up to the city limits of Kalispell. The alternative the Commission chose puts Eureka in a district that runs right down U.S. Highway 93 into Kalispell, excluding Whitefish (it is mathematically impossible to combine Whitefish and Eureka into a contiguous district). The reasoning is that the people along the highway are probably more compatible with Eureka people than are rural people west of Kalispell. The decision affects two other districts also, and it was felt that the ripple effect would be undesirable in Kalispell if the other alternative had been chosen.

This leaves districts 16, 17 and 18. District 16 is hemmed in by the Columbia Falls district, the Whitefish district, Lake County and Kalispell. Kalispell is thus the only area that can be broken into and doing that involves mathematical difficulties. There is also some question whether or not it would be desirable to mix Kalispell voters with two rural areas, rather than just one as is presently proposed.

Districts 17 and 18 are drawn in a way that prevents the city of Kalispell from dominating both districts. District 17 concentrates the remaining rural people of Flathead County not yet in a district. The balance between urban and rural people in district 17 is almost even, with rural people having a slight majority. District 18 is totally urban and completely within the Kalispell city limits.

Enumeration district 30, with 300 people in it is made up of nine non-contiguous parcels, extending from the extreme northwest end of town, along the western edge of the town down to the extreme southeast end of town. In order to make a constitutionally contiguous legislative district, it was necessary to apportion varying numbers of the 300 people in E.D. 30 into parcels of the E.D., on the basis of a Flathead County engineer's estimate of numbers of families living in the parcels, and then to put some of them in one legislative district and some in another. The alternative to the Commission's Kalispell districts would place the rural people southwest of town in the minority in their district.

District 23, Sanders County, needs little explanation. The county is mathematically acceptable by itself. It is bounded on the north and south by mountains, Idaho is on the west, Lake County is on the east and divides into two good districts by itself. No significant advantage appears to be gained by breaking the county line in this case.

District number 24 consists of Mineral County and rural, western Missoula County. With Idaho, Sanders and Lake Counties, urban Missoula, and Ravalli Counties surrounding it, no reasonable avenues for change in this area appear, short of abandoning the Commission's announced intention to stay within the Supreme Court's 16.4% deviation range, while at the same time giving maximum possible consideration to political subdivision lines, geography, local trade areas, and community interest.

Districts 25 and 26 fit together to make up Lake County, which happens to be existing district number 17. Within this area there is only one mathematically possible split into two house districts. The division lies between Polson and Ronan and separates the Mission Valley from the lower Flathead Lake regions of the county.

The next seven districts are part of a very troublesome area surrounding Lewis and Clark County. Approximately 25 districts were affected by the choice of one of two alternative sets of districts for this area. The main virtue of the so-called "Remodified Blue" plan was that it saved two more county lines than the accepted "Red" plan. However, the Remodified Blue plan would have split the town of Anaconda three ways, combined northern Gallatin County with Meagher County to make a district with little internal communication or community of interest, and put rural areas like Seeley Lake and Granite County with urban Anaconda. Also, the city plans for Butte, Helena, and Bozeman were thought better under the Red plan than the Blue. Thus, the overall sense of the accepted plan was thought to be better than the sense of the rejected plan.

With the exception of several hundred people living just outside the western city limits of Helena, district 27 puts people of very similar ranching interests together. The district admittedly covers a lot of territory but all-weather highways do link the extremities of the district. The people of this district can feel confident that their votes won't be dominated by votes in the cities of Missoula, Anaconda, or Helena as they have in the past. In addition, no one county will control the district as it is balanced between several counties.

The town of Deer Lodge and the surrounding area down to Galen makes up district 28. Little flexibility exists in this area, as Deer Lodge is another "hole in the doughnut" -- surrounded by an E.D. Many of these people have similar economic interests as they are employed by the Montana Department of Institutions in the Montana State Prison and the state hospitals.

Districts 29-32 lie wholly within Lewis and Clark County. Three of the districts (30, 31 and 32) lie inside the Helena city limits. The other one consists of the town of East Helena, the Helena Valley, and the northeast corner of Helena. This division of Helena maintains the sense of the different identifiable sections of town. District 30 contains principally newer homes and upper middle income people. This is Helena's southeast side, situated principally south of the railroad tracks and east of the Capitol.

District 31 takes in the downtown section of Helena. The people living in this section are principally elderly-retired people or young people. The homes are older. There is an apparent difference between this district and most of district 30.

District 32 is in the west side of Helena. It contains grand old mansions, new suburban homes, Carroll College and some mobile home neighborhoods. "Middle American" might not be a bad description of most of the people in this district. The last part of town not yet described is a growth area which blends in with the growing Helena Valley area. Many mobile home lots have cropped up and there are many small, new homes being built. The old Great Falls highway (N. Montana Avenue) runs out through this district and connects the Helena Valley people with the contiguous part of town that contains people of similar interests. This split of Helena is mathematically superior to the other alternatives which fail to reflect the different faint but discernible characteristics of different sections of town.

District 33 combines rural people in the Augusta-Wolf Creek vicinity of Lewis and Clark County with rural people in the Cascade-Sun River vicinity of Cascade County. In the last several years the Augusta-Wolf Creek people have been represented by urban Helena legislators -- this a consequence of the tendency in multi-member districts for large urban centers to dominate outlying areas of the district. District 33 guarantees that western rural Cascade County won't be represented by a Great Falls legislator. The district groups people of common agricultural background together.

Districts 34-44 comprise the Great Falls urban area. These districts along with the Billings urban area districts were drawn last because as previously stated the large urban centers of the state generally possess more options for drawing districts than do rural areas. However, it is apparent that once the surrounding areas have been districted, the great initial flexibility of the urban areas is substantially reduced.

The eleven districts of the Great Falls urban area resulted from a meeting in Great Falls in the office of the chairman of the Districting and Apportionment Commission, at which the chairman of the State Republican Central Committee and the chairman of the Cascade County Democratic Central Committee outlined a rough "floor plan" of the city of Great Falls.

The purpose of the meeting was to give the Commission's staff a guide for drawing mathematically acceptable districts which would reflect the socio-economic structure of the city. After the party representatives had agreed on a general description of the layout of Great Falls, they and the staff drew up eleven districts on the basis of that plan. While the party representatives did not agree to lend whole-hearted support to this eleven district plan, they did agree that the neighborhood basis for the districts was sound. Eager to follow the guidelines agreed upon in Great Falls, the staff made only minor changes to improve the deviations of some of the districts, and to make them more compact.

Districts 45 and 46 follow the sense of existing district 9. U.S. Highway 12 links all parts of the proposed districts together except for the Belt area which is connected to Meagher County by U.S. Highway 89. Both districts depend heavily on the ranching industry and people in the two districts share common problems and interests.

A possible alternative to districts 45 and 46 would have left the Cascade County line unbroken and would have combined Broadwater, Meagher and Wheatland Counties to make district 45. It would then put Golden Valley and Musselshell Counties in district 46 with the Huntley Project area of Yellowstone County. Clearly, the main difference between the Commission's districts and the alternatives is that one splits about 2,500 people out of Cascade County and places them with two sparsely populated counties and the other takes about 2,500 people out of Yellowstone County and places them with two sparsely populated counties. The Commission opted for breaking the Cascade County line because of dissatisfaction with the present combination of Huntley Project and Musselshell and Golden Valley Counties, and because access from the Huntley project area to Musselshell County is more difficult than is access from Belt to Meagher County. In addition, it was felt that district 72 (which will be discussed later) had already broken up Yellowstone County enough to justify an attempt to keep the rest of its border intact.

District 47 leaves Judith Basin County intact and combines it with western Fergus County. A good highway connects the two areas, and many Judith Basin people trade in Lewistown along with the people in Denton, Winifred, Hanover and Moore. A common agriculturally based economy supports the people of this district. The people on both sides of the county line need fear no urban domination, as the town of Lewistown almost makes a complete district by itself. The Commission's respect for political subdivision lines lends weight to the justification of district 48 in which Lewistown's city limits remain unbroken. The alternative is to split Lewistown.

Districts 49 and 50 together look very much like existing district 6. District 49 combines Garfield, McCone, and Petroleum Counties and the Roy-Grass Range area of eastern Fergus County to make a House district. In effect Roy-Grass Range of Fergus

County, and Petroleum County make up for the loss of Prairie County which is combined with Custer County in an attempt to respect the Custer County line. All of district 49 lies on Montana Highway 200 which provides the main communication link in east-central Montana. It is the largest district in land area in the state simply because it is the most sparsely populated. The flow of traffic in this area of the state is largely east and west between Lewistown and Glendive or Sidney. Therefore, the district runs east and west.

District 50 completes the sense of existing district 6 by putting Rosebud and Treasure Counties together. County lines are respected in this district. The Forsyth trade area is maintained intact. The flow of traffic from Treasure to Rosebud County (and vice-versa) isn't ignored, and the district is mathematically acceptable.

Districts 51 and 52 combine Prairie and Custer Counties. This makes it possible to avoid having to run a district line through a county rather than around it. District 51 is purely urban, lying entirely in Miles City. District 52 then puts the remaining 2,125 people of Miles City in a district with all of rural Custer County and Prairie County. A division of this nature prevents the urban Miles City voters from completely dominating two House districts and creates one totally urban district and one mixed district. The alternative would create two essentially urban districts.

With district 53, we have returned to the eastern boundary of Montana -- the Fairview-Sidney area of Richland County. This can now be considered a corner area, assuming approval of the districts (1-4) north of the Missouri River which is the county line, because east of Sidney is North Dakota. Moving away from the state line and the Missouri River until approximately 6,944 people are included in a compact and contiguous district makes district 53 practically inevitable. It is a mathematical fact that the Richland County line must be broken -- splitting Sidney would be adding insult to injury to the people in this area. If respect for municipal boundary lines seems a feeble justification for a district, consider first that Sidney is a trade center for the Fairview people and second that the alternative would mix voters in either Fairview or Sidney or both with people as far away as southwest of Glendive. District 54 takes in those people who live west of the Yellowstone River (except a small part of the city of Glendive) in Dawson County and the Richland County people not in the Fairview-Sidney area. The Yellowstone River makes an obvious natural district boundary and keeps rural Richland County people from having to vote with Glendive people.

The remainder of Dawson County (east of the Yellowstone River to the county line) makes a compact and mathematically good district. Combined with districts 53 and 54, it sets up a very reasonable division of Dawson and Richland Counties into three districts. Alternatives would break outside the two-county area

and send out the familiar ripple effect upsetting districts to Billings and Great Falls, besides breaking Dawson and Richland County lines unnecessarily.

Montana Highway 7 pulls Wibaux and Fallon Counties into a district with the Ekalaka Division of Carter County. Baker is the geographical as well as the main trade center for this area. Traffic flows through Baker on the way to Miles City, Billings, and most of Montana. While many Wibaux County people feel an affinity to the Glendive area, a district that combined Wibaux and Glendive would break the Glendive and Dawson County line and would upset many districts hundreds of miles away.

Alternatives to districts 49-56 would also require changing existing district 1 consisting of Big Horn and Powder River Counties and the Little Missouri division of Carter County. While there is nothing sacred about existing districts, they do have general support of the legislature and the courts, and the voters are familiar with the existing districts. Existing district 1 is bound on the south by Wyoming, on the east by South Dakota and on the north by Treasure, Rosebud, Custer and Fallon Counties. It is somewhat boxed in. Short of changing districts 50, 51, and 56 the only possible revision of existing district 1 would break the Yellowstone or Carbon County line. But Carbon County makes a good district by itself, and it is separated from Big Horn County by the Pryor Mountains -- access is next to impossible. That leaves Yellowstone County as a possible escape route, but no persuasive logic has been given to support changing existing district 1. The Crow and Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservations cover such a large area and so many people that it isn't possible to "give them a district." Huntley Project people have petitioned to be left in Yellowstone County.

Within existing district 1, the three different alternatives proposed differ very little. All of them put the Little Missouri Division of Carter County with Powder River County and several eastern enumeration districts of Big Horn County in one district. The commissioners decided to accept the alternative which was mathematically superior and most compact.

Districts 59-69 were the last districts drawn in the plan. The Commission's staff drew two alternative sets of districts for this Yellowstone County area. Both alternatives attempted to respect the integrity of the identifiable sections or neighborhoods of town. The two alternatives were then sent to representatives of both parties in the county, and in a meeting between a commissioner, the Yellowstone County Clerk and Recorder, the Yellowstone County Democratic Chairwoman, and Yellowstone County Republican Chairman, one of the alternatives was agreed upon.

The next five proposed districts come in a package. As has been said before, Carbon County (proposed district 71) makes a good district by itself. Park and Sweet Grass Counties together

make two mathematically good districts (73 and 74). This leaves Stillwater County surrounded, with no place to pick up 2,000 people except in Yellowstone County. The Commission faced three choices for district 72: 1) it could mix people in the Billings urban area with Stillwater County, 2) it could split the town of Laurel and put some Laurel people with Stillwater County, or 3) it could pick up rural people on either side of the Yellowstone Valley and put them with Stillwater County. The Commission chose the third. The first choice was deemed to be unfair to the urban people that would no doubt have to vote for one of two unfamiliar candidates. The second choice would perpetuate Laurel's historical lack of representation. The third choice mixes people of more common interests. District 70 is then Laurel and the vicinity of Laurel to the east towards Billings.

Districts 75-79 are almost inevitable under the Commission's desire to pay attention to geographic barriers, political subdivisions, and trade patterns. Gallatin County is bounded east and west by two mountain barriers which run north and south -- the Gallatin canyon falls between. The county's east and west boundaries coincide with these two mountain ranges. It happens that the Gallatin County line must be broken to satisfy the mathematical requirements of one man-one vote. The search for a logical place to break the county line appears to yield only one good option -- the northern border with Jefferson and Broadwater Counties.

The border with Meagher County allows little room for communication between people on either side of the county line. No good roads exist there. (This area is part of the troublesome Lewis and Clark area and the alternative for this area seemed on balance, not to be as good as the Commission's original plan.) The Park County line is impassable on the south but even if it wasn't, Park County fits well with Sweet Grass County and splitting the Park-Gallatin line would send out shock waves in every direction. On the south is Wyoming, on the west existing district 21, containing Madison County which can be left intact, is separated from the Gallatin by the Madison mountain range. The only way to go is up -- north.

Within Gallatin County, the Bridger mountains separate the Belgrade area from the Bridger Canyon area. Putting the Bridger Canyon people with rural southern Gallatin County, Gallatin Gateway and rural area up to but not including Manhattan, allows the commission to respect the integrity of the Bozeman urban area so far as is possible given a very difficult, technical census district problem. Within the Bozeman urban area there were two possible ways to draw three districts. Since public hearings produced little support for change of its proposed division of Bozeman, the Commission stayed with it as the mathematically best alternative.

District 79 breaks the Gallatin-Broadwater-Jefferson County line with the least possible disruption of Broadwater and

Jefferson Counties. District 79 has been a district in most alternatives in this area. The people in southwestern Broadwater County and southeastern Jefferson County (east of Whitehall) are close neighbors of the Three Forks-Manhattan-Belgrade people. Their interests are similar and no obstacles to communication, travel, or commerce seem to confront the people within the proposed district.

District 80 is part of the troublesome Lewis and Clark County region -- and a change in any district in the region will, of course, force a change in many other districts. District 80 puts Lewis and Clark County people southwest of Helena (south of the Missoula Highway) and east of East Helena (Canyon Ferry) in with most of Jefferson County and the Winston area of Broadwater County. Looked at in isolation this does not seem like it would be the best possible district for the area. But viewed from a statewide perspective the district makes sense -- the alternatives would disrupt districts from Livingston to Anaconda to Great Falls.

Madison and Beaverhead Counties are in the southwest corner of the state in existing district 21. The Idaho border wraps around the south and west side of this existing district. The Gallatin County line along the Madison mountain range walls in the east side of the district and mountains separate Ravalli County from the district. If there was good reason to change the existing district, the only place to do it would be in Silver Bow or Deer Lodge County.

District 81 takes the minimum number of people possible from Beaverhead County which has a surplus population for a legislative district and puts them with Madison County which doesn't have enough population for a legislative district. The town of Dillon remains intact in the Beaverhead district, number 82. The commission is aware that district 81 deviates by 7.65% from ideal and originally intended to take a census division out of Silver Bow County and add it to district 81. However, when it was discovered that there is no access from Divide and Melrose to Madison County (not to mention the fact that Silver Bow County would be broken) the alternative was rejected.

Proposed districts 83-88 all lie wholly within Silver Bow County -- existing district number 20. Silver Bow County is close to being mathematically ideal for six House districts and breaking the county line in this case should require special justification. Good justification exists if surrounding districts need the people. This was thought to be the case in the Madison County district, but other considerations vl. When u0, alternative would have taken the Rocker-Ramsay Division of Silver Bow County and put it with Deer Lodge County. This proposal went down with many others when the Commission accepted a set of numerous districts surrounding Lewis and Clark County. Thus, the sense of existing district 20 is maintained.

As with other urban areas, the Commission attempted to follow the natural and distinct sections of Butte. The mathematically best districts turned out to be ones with a good recognition of the city's neighborhoods. No serious objection to the Butte districts has been raised.

Anaconda and vicinity are part of the Lewis and Clark County problem area. It is also hemmed in by existing districts and rural areas whose residents are clamoring for representation. Under the rejected alternative in this problem area, the city of Anaconda would be split three ways: the west end of town with Granite County, the east end with part of Silver Bow County, and the center of town would constitute a district by itself. The Commission didn't like this prospect and, in fact, it was one of the reasons why the alternative set of districts for the Lewis and Clark County area was rejected. What the Commission has submitted is that, with the exception of an area north of Anaconda and Galen, Deer Lodge County should be left intact for a Senate district and that the two House districts (numbers 89 and 90) should split Anaconda roughly in half. The nature of the census districts prevents this, however, so that one House district is totally inside the Anaconda city limits and the other one is mixed rural and urban. The outlying areas of Deer Lodge County have a majority of this district's people.

Ravalli County is another existing district, (22). It is surrounded on all sides, and breaking its boundaries for any reason would be difficult. The only place where it might be done is on the Missoula side and no gains can be made by doing it there.

Dividing the county did not seem difficult. Both proposals divided Ravalli County on a line running east and west. The alternative which split Hamilton from its close neighbors to the southeast was mathematically superior, so the Commission voted to keep these people of similar interests together. By so doing, they avoided splitting Corvallis, and kept the Skalkaho people together.

As with the other urban areas, the Missoula districts (93-100) were drawn after the surrounding rural districts. This order of procedure limits the natural flexibility that usually characterizes urban districting. The Commission is aware of two sets of eight districts within the Missoula urban area. Both are quite similar. The first one puts the Lolo area west of the Bitterroot River with Mineral County. The second puts a part of the city of Missoula with Mineral County. The first one is mathematically superior. The commissioners did not want to put part of Missoula city with Mineral County and so the first plan was chosen.

The Commission is open to recommendations from the legislature for all districts. But the legislature must be advised that recommendations usually imply adjustments of many

districts. Recommendations should be made with awareness of this problem.

II Senate Districts

A strong undercurrent of concern for Senate districts influenced the Commission's work on House districts. This can be appreciated by considering the number of existing single-member Senate districts which have been left alone or modified only slightly. Many of the multi-member Senate districts have merely been divided. In those cases where it was difficult to stay within the existing districts, concern for Senate districts vis a vis county lines is clear. Senate districts 4, 5, 24, 26, 37-39, and 45 are good examples of this.

The first thirteen Senate districts violate few of the Commission's districting criteria. Where a particular criterion is not followed, some other criterion or criteria outweighed the first. For example, Senate districts 6 and 7 break county lines but only within an existing multi-member district. Senate district 12 breaks the Missoula County line, but this is practically inevitable in view of the population distribution north and west of Missoula. This also makes it possible to leave the Lincoln-Sanders County line and the Sanders-Lake County line intact. As with all other districts, decisions must strike a balance between conflicting criteria and interests of people from different areas as well as different people from the same area.

Senate districts 14-17 are tied together in the controversy over the Lewis and Clark area. The decision on the alternatives involved discussion of the merits of the Senate districts of the two plans. Given the choice of one or the other of the two alternatives, Senate districts simply fall into place.

Senate districts 18-22 put Great Falls together on the basis of neighborhood compatibility. Apparently, neither the local Democrats nor the local Republicans were entirely satisfied with the Commission's Senate district proposals for Great Falls, and that may be a balance of sorts.

The rural eastern Montana Senate districts 23-29 fall quickly into place on the basis of existing districts, county lines, trade areas and geography. Few specific criticisms of these districts have been raised. Fortunately, in eastern Montana, the Commission's districting criteria generally complement each other rather than conflict with each other.

In Yellowstone County, Senate districts 30-35 were agreed upon at a meeting between Democrats and Republicans which also set up House districts. As in Great Falls the Senate districts follow neighborhood compatibility constraints.

Senate district 37 cannot be changed given the hole-in-the-doughnut effect of House districts 73 and 74. This in turn boxes in Senate district 36 between Sweet Grass and Yellowstone Counties and the Wyoming border.

Senate districts 38 and 39 were drawn in such a way as to balance the interests of rural and urban people. Senate district 39 is wholly within Bozeman. Senate district 38 is mostly outside Bozeman. This is consistent with the Commission's desire to respect political subdivision, and to concentrate people with like interests.

Senate district 40 gets into the Lewis and Clark County area dilemma. It includes Jefferson County, Belgrade, Three Forks and Manhattan of Gallatin County and part of Broadwater and Lewis and Clark Counties. With the exception of some people in Helena suburbs, this district combines rural people of similar interests. No one county dominates the district.

Senate districts 41-44 stay wholly within county lines and existing districts 20 and 21. No serious objections have been raised against these districts.

Senate district 45 includes Anaconda and all of Deer Lodge County except those people that mathematics require to be split out. It follows the political subdivision lines so far as is possible in the area.

Senate district 46 is simply Ravalli County (existing district 22) and geography provides extra justification for the district if anyone thinks it is needed.

The last four Senate districts combine the Missoula House districts on a good geographical basis. The two south side districts go together and similarly the two west side districts, the two north side districts and the two east side districts.

The Commission is open to recommendations on possible alternative groupings of House districts to make Senate districts as well as possible alternative House districts alone. The plan is expected to arouse interest, criticism, and praise simultaneously. Where better alternatives can be worked out, the Commission is receptive to suggestions and is hopeful that discussion in the legislature will provide the kind of information that can help make the best overall districting plan.

FOOTNOTES

¹Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533 (1964).

²Mahan v. Howell, 35. L. Ed. 2nd 326 (1973).

³In Mahan v. Howell (cited supra) a 16.4 percent maximum violation was allowed. This is the range of population deviation from the smallest district to the largest district about the "ideal" district population, which is nothing more than the average district population.

⁴Reynolds v. Sims, (cited supra).

⁵Constitution of Montana 1889; Article VI.

⁶Wold v. Anderson in U.S. District Court of Montana, Civil No. 939, Order and Opinion.

⁷Constitution of Montana 1972; Article V, Section 14 (1).

⁸Constitution of Montana 1972; Article V, Section 2.

⁹Swann v. Adams, 385 U.S. 445 (1967).

¹⁰Mahan v. Howell, (cited supra).

¹¹Wold v. Anderson in U.S. District Court of Montana, Civil No. 939, Order and Opinion, p. 2, p. 11, (1971).

¹²U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; "1970 Census Information Available for Redistricting," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1970, p. 2.

¹³Constitution of Montana, 1972; Article V, Section 14 (1).

¹⁴Computed from U.S. Bureau of Census Population figures and state legislature sizes as shown in American State Legislatures published by the Council of State Governments, (Lexington, Kentucky, 1971), pp. 42-43.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Constitution of Montana, 1972; Article V, Section 2.

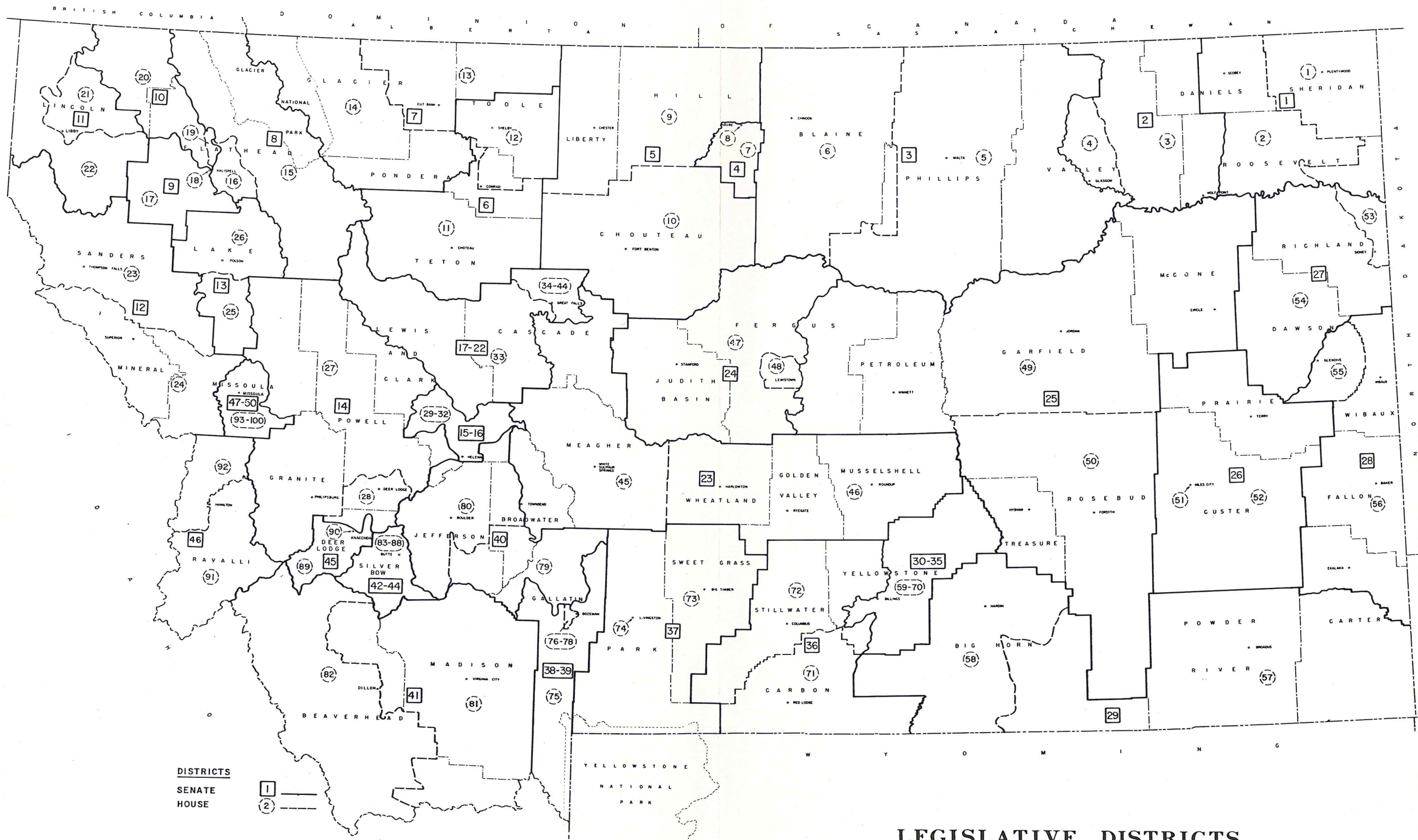
INDEX TO HOUSE AND SENATE DISTRICTS
FOR THE REDISTRICTING PLAN*

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>HOUSE DISTRICTS</u>	<u>SENATE DISTRICTS</u>
Beaverhead	81, 82	41
Big Horn	57, 58	29
Blaine	6	3
Broadwater	45, 79, 80	23, 40
Carbon	71	36
Carter	56, 57	28, 29
Cascade	33, 34, 35, 36 37, 38, 39, 40 41, 42, 43, 44 45	17, 18, 19, 20 21, 22, 23
Chouteau	10	5
Custer	51, 52	26
Daniels	2, 33	1, 2
Dawson	54, 55	27, 28
Deer Lodge	28, 89, 90	14, 45
Fallon	56	28
Fergus	47, 48, 49	24, 25
Flathead	15, 16, 17, 18 19, 20	8, 9, 10
Gallatin	75, 76, 77, 78 79	38, 39, 40
Garfield	49	25
Glacier	13, 14	7
Golden Valley	46	23
Granite	27	14

*Some counties include, or are made up by, only parts of the districts listed. Refer to the State Map for guidance.

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>HOUSE DISTRICTS</u>	<u>SENATE DISTRICTS</u>
Hill	7, 8, 9	4, 5
Jefferson	79, 80	40
Judith Basin	47	24
Lake	25, 26	13
Lewis and Clark	27, 29, 30, 31 32, 33, 80	14, 15, 16, 17 40
Liberty	9	5
Lincoln	20, 21, 22	10, 11
Madison	81	41
McCone	49	25
Meagher	45	23
Mineral	24	12
Missoula	24, 27, 93, 94 95, 96, 97, 98 99, 100	12, 14, 47, 48 49, 50
Musselshell	46	23
Park	73, 74	37
Petroleum	49	25
Phillips	5, 6	3
Pondera	11, 12, 14	6, 7
Powder River	57	29
Powell	27, 28	14
Prairie	52	26
Ravalli	91, 92	46
Richland	53, 54	27
Roosevelt	1, 2, 3	1, 2
Rosebud	50	25
Sanders	23	12

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>HOUSE DISTRICTS</u>	<u>SENATE DISTRICTS</u>
Sheridan	1	1
Silver Bow	83, 84, 85, 86 87, 88	42, 43, 44
Stillwater	72	36
Sweet Grass	73	37
Teton	11	6
Toole	12, 13	6, 7
Treasure	50	25
Valley	3, 4, 5	2, 3
Wheatland	46	23
Wibaux	56	28
Yellowstone	59, 60, 61, 62 63, 64, 65, 66 67, 68, 69, 70 72	30, 31, 32, 33 34, 35, 36



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RE: 1974 Montana Reapportionment Plan Filed with the
Montana Secretary of State

The final reapportionment plan of the Montana Districting and Apportionment Commission is slightly different than the one submitted to the 1974 legislature contained in the blue report. The minor changes recommended by the 1974 legislature and approved by the Districting and Apportionment Commission are incorporated in the final plan. The final plan and the accompanying maps supersede the plan submitted to the legislature and the corresponding maps contained in the blue report. The final plan is law.

FINAL PLAN OF THE
MONTANA DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION
FOR MONTANA CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

The Commission has made no changes in the existing Congressional districts since they already comply with the law.

List of Montana Single Member Legislative Districts Numbered
and Described by County (Co.),

Census Division (C.C.D.),

Enumeration District (E.D.),

and with legal descriptions provided for areas where 1970
census districts are not followed.

Population and deviation from ideal also shown.

HOUSE DISTRICTS

1. Sheridan Co., plus Bainville and Culbertson C.C.D.s of Roosevelt Co.

pop. 7,288

dev. +.0495

2. Froid and Poplar C.C.D.s of Roosevelt Co., plus Flaxville and Scobey C.C.D.s of Daniels Co., except that the line separating house districts 2 and 3 in Daniels Co. is changed from the C.C.D. line between the Scobey and Peerless C.C.D.s to be as follows: beginning at a point at the northeast corner of township 37 north, range 46 east, thence south along the range line between ranges 46 east and 47 east six miles to the south section line of section 36, township 37 north, range 46 east, thence west along that section line one mile to the Four Buttes Road on the section line between sections 35 and 36 of township 37 north, range 46 east, thence south along that section line to the Roosevelt county line.

pop. 7,176

dev. +.0334

3. Wolf Point and Wolf Point Rural C.C.D.s of Roosevelt Co., plus Peerless C.C.D. of Daniels Co., plus Opheim and Frazer C.C.D.s and E.D. 26 of Valley Co., except that the line separating house districts 2 and 3 in Daniels Co. is changed from the C.C.D. line between the Scobey and Peerless C.C.D.s to be as described in 2 above.

pop. 7,096

dev. +.0219

4. Glasgow and Glasgow North C.C.D.s, E.D.s 24, 25 of Valley Co.

pop. 7,324

dev. +.0547

5. Hinsdale and Fort Peck C.C.D.s of Valley Co., plus Phillips Co. less E.D.s 16 and 18.

pop. 7, 114

dev. +.0245

6. Blaine Co. plus E.D.s 16 and 18 of Phillips Co.

pop. 6,813

dev. -.0189

7. E.D.s 19, 23-25 and Havre South C.C.D. of Hill Co.

pop. 6,468

dev. -.0685

8. E.D.s 12-18, 20-22 of Hill Co.

pop. 6, 483

dev. -.0664

9. Liberty Co., Rudyard, Gildford, Havre-North C.C.D.s of Hill Co.
pop. 6,766 dev. -.0256
10. Chouteau Co.
pop. 6,473 dev. -.0678
11. Teton Co., plus E.D.s 2, 3, 4 of Pondera Co., except that the line separating house districts 11 and 14 in Pondera Co. is changed from the C.C.D. line between the Conrad Rural-Brady and Valier-Dupuyer C.C.D.s to be as follows: beginning at a point on the C.C.D. line between the Conrad Rural-Brady and Valier-Dupuyer C.C.D.s at the intersection of the Dry Fork of the Marias River and the range line between ranges 3 west and 4 west, thence north along that range line to the Manson-Williams Road, where the line rejoins the C.C.D. line between the Conrad Rural-Brady and Valier-Dupuyer C.C.D.s. Everywhere else the line between house districts 11 and 14 in Pondera Co. is the C.C.D. line.
pop. 7,475 dev. +.0765
12. Shelby and South Toole C.C.D.s of Toole Co., plus Conrad city and E.D. 1 of Pondera Co.
pop. 7,132 dev. +.0276
13. Cut Bank and Cut Bank Rural C.C.D.s of Glacier Co., plus Sunburst C.C.D. of Toole Co., except that the line separating house districts 13 and 14 in Glacier Co. is changed from the C.C.D. line between the Cut Bank Rural and Browning-East Glacier C.C.D.s to be as follows: beginning at a point on the northwest corner of township 31 north, range 7 west, thence west along the section line two miles to the section line between sections 34 and 35 of township 32 north, range 8 west, thence north along that section line 5 miles to the south section line of section 3, township 32 north, range 8 west, thence northwesterly to the southern most point of Mission Lake Road, thence north along the Mission Lake Road to U.S. Highway 2, thence west along U.S. Highway 2 to the Meriwether Road junction, thence north along the Meriwether Road to the township line between townships 35 north and 36 north, thence west along that township line to the range line between ranges 10 west and 11 west, thence north along that range line to the Canadian border.
pop. 7,468 dev. +.0755
14. Glacier Co. less Cut Bank and Cut Bank Rural C.C.D.s, plus Valier-Dupuyer C.C.D. of Pondera Co., except that the line separating house districts 11 and 14 in Pondera Co. is changed from the C.C.D. line between the Conrad Rural-Brady and Valier-Dupuyer C.C.D.s to be as described in 11 above, and except that the line separating house districts 13 and 14 in Glacier

Co. is changed from the C.C.D. line between the Cut Bank Rural and Browning-East Glacier C.C.D.s to be as described in 13 above

pop. 7,274

dev. +.0475

15. Columbia Falls, Glacier, South Fork, and Columbia Falls Rural C.C.D.s

pop. 6,768

dev. -.0253

16. E.D.s 26, 40, 41, 47-54 of Flathead Co.

pop. 7,293

dev. +.0503

17. Middle 4 parts of E.D. 30 and E.D.s 55-62, 21, 31, 32, 36, 37 of Flathead Co.

pop. 7,294

dev. +.0504

18. Outside 5 parts of E.D. 30 and E.D.s 27-29, 33-35, 38, 39 of Flathead Co.

pop. 7,101

dev. +.0226

19. Whitefish C.C.D. and E.D.s 19, 24, 25 of Flathead Co.

pop. 7,413

dev. +.0675

20. Eureka C.C.D. of Lincoln Co., plus E.D.s 16-18, 20, 22, 23 of Flathead Co., except that the line separating house districts 20 and 21 in Lincoln Co. is changed from the C.C.D. line between the Eureka and Libby C.C.D.s to be as follows: beginning at a point on the C.C.D. line between the Libby and Eureka C.C.D.s at the intersection of the Little Wolf Creek Road and the south section line of section 17, township 32 north, range 26 west, thence west along that section line to the section line between sections 14 and 15 of township 32 north, range 28 west, thence north along that section line to its intersection with Pinkham Ridge where the line rejoins the C.C.D. line between the Libby and Eureka C.C.D.s. Everywhere else the line between house districts 20 and 21 in Lincoln Co. is the C.C.D. line

pop. 7,159

dev. +.0454

21. E.D.s 12-17, 19A of Lincoln Co., except that the line separating house districts 20 and 21 is changed from the C.C.D. line between the Libby and Eureka C.C.D.s to be as described in 20 above

pop. 7,242

dev. +.0429

22. E.D.s 7-11, 18, 19B, 20, 21 of Lincoln Co.

pop. 7,253

dev. +.0445

23. Sanders Co.

pop. 7,093

dev. +.0215

24. Mineral Co., plus Lolo, Frenchtown-Evaro C.C.D.s and E.D. 65 of Missoula Co.

pop. 6,624

dev. -.0461

25. St. Ignatius, Charlo and Ronan C.C.D.s of Lake Co.

pop. 7,483

dev. +.0776

26. Big Fork-Swan River, West Shore, and Polson C.C.D.s of Lake Co.

pop. 6,962

dev. +.0026

27. Granite Co., Seeley Lake-Blackfoot Valley C.C.D. of Missoula Co., Ovando, Helmville, Avon-Elliston C.C.D.s of Powell Co., plus Lincoln C.C.D. and E.D. 10 of Lewis and Clark Co.

pop. 7,326

dev. +.0550

28. Cottonwood and Deer Lodge C.C.D.s of Powell Co., plus E.D.s 1, 3, and 17 of Deer Lodge Co.

pop. 6,868

dev. -.0109

29. E.D.s 8, 9, 39-42, 12, 13, 15 of Lewis and Clark Co.

pop. 7,233

dev. +.0416

30. E.D.s 31, 33, 35-38, 16 of Lewis and Clark Co.

pop. 7,206

dev. +.0377

31. E.D.s 22, 23, 25-30, 32, 34 of Lewis and Clark Co.

pop. 6,840

dev. -.0150

32. E.D.s 14, 17-21, 24 of Lewis and Clark Co.

pop. 7,089

dev. +.0209

33. Augusta and Wolf Creek C.C.D.s of Lewis and Clark Co., plus Cascade, Sun River and Great Falls West C.C.D.s and E.D.s 118, 119 of Cascade Co.

pop. 6,640

dev. -.0438

34. E.D.s 11, 62-69, 70 (part), 71, 96, 116, 117 and that part of E.D. 70 north of the Sun River of Cascade Co.

pop. 6,671

dev. -.0393

35. E.D.s 1, 8, 12-18, 89-91, 98-102 of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,547 dev. -.0572
36. E.D.s 6, 7, 9, 10, 92-95, 97 of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,807 dev. -.0197
37. E.D.s 43, 45, 47, 48, 51-61 of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,706 dev. -.0343
38. E.D.s 44, 49, 50, 75-79 of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,717 dev. -.0327
39. E.D.s 19-26 of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,628 dev. -.0455
40. E.D.s 27-33, 38 of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,771 dev. -.0249
41. E.D.s 39-42, 46, 80, 81 of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,612 dev. -.0478
42. E.D.s 34-37 of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,676 dev. -.0386
43. E.D.s 82 A, B, C, D, E, F, H of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,770 dev. -.0251
44. E.D.s 72-74, 82G, 82J, 83-88, 103-115, 120-127 and that part
of E.D. 70 south of the Sun River of Cascade Co.
pop. 7,012 dev. +.0098
45. Meagher Co., Broadwater Co. less E.D.s 5 and 6, and Monarch-
Neihart, Eden-Stockett and Belt C.C.D.s of Cascade Co.
pop. 6,670 dev. -.0395
46. Wheatland Co., Golden Valley Co., and Musselshell Co.
pop. 7,194 dev. +.0360
47. Judith Basin Co., Denton, Winifred, Hanover, Moore C.C.D.s,
and E.D. 14 of Fergus Co., except that the line separating
house districts 47 and 49 near the Phillips County line in
Fergus Co., is changed to be as follows: beginning at a point
at the intersection of the Fergus-Phillips line on the
Missouri River and Two Calf Creek, thence west along Two Calf.

Creek to its intersection with the range line between ranges 22 east and 23 east, thence south along that range line to Armells Creek where the line joins the C.C.D. line between the Roy and Winifred C.C.D.s. Everywhere else the line follows the indicated census lines.

pop. 7,159

dev. +.0340

48. Lewistown C.C.D., plus E.D.s 13 and 15 of Fergus Co.

pop. 6,953

dev. +.0013

49. McCone Co., Garfield Co., Petroleum Co., and Roy and Grass Range C.C.D.s of Fergus Co., except that the line separating house districts 47 and 49 near the Phillips Co. line in Fergus Co. is changed to be as described in 47 above.

pop. 6,512

dev. -.0622

50. Rosebud Co., plus Treasure Co.

pop. 7,101

dev. +.0226

51. E.D.s 6-17 of Custer Co.

pop. 6,898

dev. -.0066

52. Prairie Co., plus Custer Co. less E.D.s 6-17.

pop. 7,028

dev. +.0121

53. Fairview, Sidney, Sidney Rural C.C.D.s of Richland Co.

pop. 7,083

dev. +.0200

54. Mona-Andes, Lambert, Savage-Crane C.C.Ds of Richland Co., plus Richey, Lindsay, Glendive Northeast, Glendive West C.C.D.s of Dawson Co.

pop. 7,248

dev. +.0438

55. Glendive and Glendive East C.C.D.s of Dawson Co.

pop. 6,775

dev. -.0243

56. Wibaux Co., Fallon Co., plus Ekalaka C.C.D. of Carter Co.

pop. 6,650

dev. -.0423

57. Little Missouri C.C.D. of Carter Co., plus Powder River Co., plus Busby-Decker C.C.D. and E.D.s 13 and 16 of Big Horn Co.

pop. 6,716

dev. -.0328

58. Hardin, Sarpy, Pryor-Beauvais Creek C.C.D.s and E.D.s 14,
15, 17 of Big Horn Co.
pop. 7,024 dev. +.0115
59. Huntley Project, Buffalo Creek, South Yellowstone less E.D.
156, Shepherd C.C.D.s, plus E.D.s 96-106, 13 of Yellowstone
Co.
pop. 6,915 dev. -.0042
60. E.D.s 7-12, 14-19, 107-110, 115, 116 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,005 dev. +.0088
61. E.D.s 66-68, 76-82, 85 and that part of E.D. 117 in the
incorporated city of Billings of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,084 dev. +.0201
62. E.D.s 20-24, 58, 59, 61, 62, 69-75 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,347 dev. +.0580
63. E.D.s 25-28, 48-52 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,015 dev. +.0102
64. E.D.s 29-36, 111-113, 136-139 and that part of 37 north of Grand
Ave. of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,110 dev. +.0239
65. E.D.s 53-57, 114, 60, 40, 41 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,269 dev. +.0467
66. E.D.s 42-47, 128, 63-65 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,186 dev. +.0349
67. E.D.s 86-90, 94, 95, 125-127, 129-132, 135 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,308 dev. +.0524
68. E.D.s 38, 39, 142, 91-93 and that part of 37 south of Grand Ave.
of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,136 dev. +.0276
69. E.D.s 83, 84, 118-124 and that part of E.D. 117 not in the
incorporated city of Billings of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,042 dev. +.0141

70. Laurel C.C.D., plus E.D.s 133, 134, 140, 141, 143-147 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 7,007 dev. +.0091
71. Carbon Co.
pop. 7,080 dev. +.0196
72. Stillwater Co., plus Molt-Broadview C.C.D. and E.D.s 148 and 156 of Yellowstone Co.
pop. 6,575 dev. -.0531
73. Sweet Grass Co. and Park Co. less Livingston city, plus that part of Yellowstone Park in Park Co.
pop. 7,326 dev. +.0550
74. Livingston city of Park Co.
pop. 6,883 dev. -.0088
75. Bozeman Rural C.C.D. less E.D. 25, plus E.D. 8 plus Gallatin Gateway and West Yellowstone C.C.D.s of Gallatin Co., plus that part of Yellowstone Park C.C.D. in Gallatin Co.
pop. 6,545 dev. -.0575
76. E.D.s 10, 25, 14 less that part of E.D. 10 east of Bozeman's Cherry Dr. in Gallatin Co.
pop. 6,735 dev. -.0301
77. E.D.s 15-18, 21 of Gallatin Co.
pop. 6,682 dev. -.0377
78. E.D.s 11-13, 19, 20, 22, 23 plus that part of E.D. 10 east of Bozeman's Cherry Dr. of Gallatin Co.
pop. 6,570 dev. -.0539
79. Belgrade and Three Forks C.C.D.s and E.D.s 6 and 7 of Gallatin Co., plus E.D. 6 of Broadwater Co., plus E.D. 7 of Jefferson Co.
pop. 6,622 dev. -.0464
80. Jefferson Co. less E.D. 7, plus E.D. 5 of Broadwater Co., plus E.D.s 11 and 43 of Lewis and Clark Co.
pop. 6,909 dev. -.0050
81. E.D.s 5 and 15 of Beaverhead Co., plus Madison Co., except that the line separating house districts 81 and 82 north of Dillon in Beaverhead Co. is changed to be as follows:

beginning at a point on the intersection of the Big Hole River on the Beaverhead Co. line and the township line between townships 1 and 2 south, thence west approximately 7 miles along that township line to the crest of those mountains dividing the Canyon Creek drainage and the Wise River Creek drainage, thence southerly along the crest of those mountains as they separate the Rock Creek, Willow Creek and Birch Creek drainages on the east from the Wise River and Grasshopper Creek drainages on the west to a point of intersection with the crest of those mountains that separate the Rattlesnake Creek drainage on the southwest from the Birch Creek drainage on the northeast, thence southeasterly along the crest of those mountains to the point of intersection with the township line between townships 5 south and 6 south, thence east along that township line to its intersection with U.S. Interstate Highway 15 where the line joins the E.D. line between E.D.s 5 and 4. Everywhere else the line follows the indicated census lines.

pop. 6,433

dev. -.0736

82. Beaverhead Co. less E.D.s 5 and 15, except that the line separating house districts 81 and 82 north of Dillon in Beaverhead Co. is changed to be as described in 81 above.

pop. 6,768

dev. -.0253

83. E.D.s 56-59, 61-63 of Silver Bow Co.

pop. 7,032

dev. +.0127

84. E.D.s 5, 51-55, 60 of Silver Bow Co.

pop. 6,935

dev. -.0013

85. E.D.s 9, 10, 44, 46-50 of Silver Bow Co.

pop. 6,777

dev. -.0240

86. E.D.s 24, 32-43, 45 of Silver Bow Co.

pop. 7,049

dev. +.0151

87. E.D.s 16-20, 25-31, 7 of Silver Bow Co.

pop. 7,179

dev. +.0338

88. E.D.s 1-4, 6, 8, 11-15, 21-23 of Silver Bow Co.

pop. 7,009

dev. +.0094

89. E.D.s 2, 18-20, 4-7 of Deer Lodge Co.

pop. 6,865

dev. -.0114

90. E.D.s 8-16 of Deer Lodge Co.
pop. 7,041 dev. +.0140
91. Sula-Edwards, Darby, Hamilton C.C.D.s and E.D.s 7,10 and 11
of Ravalli Co.
pop. 7,406 dev. +.0665
92. Stevensville, Victor, Hamilton West C.C.D.s and E.D.s 8 and
9 of Ravalli Co.
pop. 7,003 dev. +.0085
93. Bonner-Clinton C.C.D., E.D.s 69B, 6, 7, 12, 63, 71 of Missoula
Co.
pop. 6,684 dev. -.0374
94. E.D.s 35-38, 40, 41, 70 of Missoula Co.
pop. 6,615 dev. -.0474
95. E.D.s 28, 13-19, 64 of Missoula Co.
pop. 6,688 dev. -.0369
96. E.D.s 23-27, 29-34, 42, 43 of Missoula Co.
pop. 6,618 dev. -.0469
97. E.D.s 21, 44-46, 60, 61 of Missoula Co.
pop. 6,704 dev. -.0346
98. E.D.s 56-59, 20, 22, 66-68 of Missoula Co.
pop. 6,612 dev. -.0478
99. E.D.s 39, 48-52, 55 of Missoula Co.
pop. 6,672 dev. -.0392
100. E.D.s 62, 47, 53, 54, 69A of Missoula Co.
pop. 6,803 dev. -.0203

SENATE DISTRICTS

1. Sheridan Co., plus Flaxville and Scobey C.C.D.s of Daniels Co., plus Bainville, Culbertson, Froid and Poplar C.C.D.s of Roosevelt Co., except that the line separating senate districts 1 and 2 in Daniels Co., being the same line separating house districts 2 and 3 in Daniels Co., is changed to be as described under house district 2 above.

pop. 14,464dev. +.0415
2. Wolf Point and Wolf Point Rural C.C.D.s of Roosevelt Co., plus Peerless C.C.D. of Daniels Co., and Valley Co. less Hinsdale and Fort Peck C.C.D.s, except that the line separating senate districts 1 and 2 in Daniels Co., being the same line separating house districts 2 and 3 in Daniels Co., is changed to be as described under house district 2 above.

pop. 14,420dev. +.0383
3. Hinsdale and Fort Peck C.C.D.s of Valley Co., plus Phillips Co., plus Blaine Co.

pop. 13,927dev. +.0028
4. Havre and Havre South C.C.D.s of Hill Co.

pop. 12,951dev. -.0675
5. Liberty Co., Chouteau Co., plus Rudyard, Gildford, and Havre North C.C.D.s of Hill Co.

pop. 13,239dev. -.0467
6. Teton Co., Conrad Rural-Brady and Conrad C.C.D.s of Pondera Co., and South Toole and Shelby C.C.D.s of Toole Co., except that the line separating senate districts 6 and 7 in Pondera Co., being the same line separating house districts 11 and 14 in Pondera Co., is changed to be as described under house district 11 above.

pop. 14,607dev. +.0518
7. Glacier Co., plus Sunburst C.C.D. of Toole Co., plus Valier-Dupuyer C.C.D. of Pondera Co., except that the line separating senate districts 6 and 7 in Pondera Co., being the same line separating house districts 11 and 14 in Pondera Co., is changed to be as described under house district 11 above.

pop. 14,742dev. +.0615
8. South Fork, Glacier, Columbia Falls Rural, Columbia Falls, Bad Rock Heights, Creston-Big Fork, Lower Valley-Somers C.C.D.s, and E.D. 26 of Flathead Co.

- pop. 14,061 dev. +.0125
9. Kalispell and Kalispell Southwest C.C.D.s and E.D. 21 of Flathead Co.
- pop. 14,395 dev. +.0365
10. Whitefish and Whitefish Lake C.C.D.s and E.D.s 20, 22-25 of Flathead Co., plus Eureka C.C.D. of Lincoln Co., except that the line separating senate districts 10 and 11 in Lincoln Co., being the same line separating house districts 20 and 21 in Lincoln Co., is changed to be as described under house district 20 above.
- pop. 14,572 dev. +.0493
11. Lincoln Co. less Eureka C.C.D., except that the line separating senate districts 10 and 11 in Lincoln Co., being the same line separating house districts 20 and 21 in Lincoln Co., is changed to be as described under house district 20 above.
- pop. 14,495 dev. -.0283
12. Sanders Co., Mineral Co., plus Lolo, Frenchtown-Evaro C.C.D.s and E.D. 65 of Missoula Co.
- pop. 13,717 dev. -.0123
13. Lake Co.
- pop. 14,445 dev. +.0401
14. Granite Co., Seeley Lake-Blackfoot Valley C.C.D. of Missoula Co., Powell Co., Lincoln C.C.D. and E.D. 10 of Lewis and Clark Co., plus E.D.s 1, 3, and 17 of Deer Lodge Co.
- pop. 14,194 dev. +.0221
15. E.D.s 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 31, 33, 35-42 of Lewis and Clark Co.
- pop. 14,439 dev. +.0397
16. E.D.s 14, 17-30, 32, 34 of Lewis and Clark Co.
- pop. 13,929 dev. +.0030
17. Augusta and Wolf Creek C.C.D.s of Lewis and Clark Co., plus Cascade, Sun River, and Great Falls West C.C.D.s and E.D.s 11, 62-69, 71, 96, 116-119 and that part of E.D. 70 north of the Sun River of Cascade Co.
- pop. 13,311 dev. -.0415
18. E.D.s 1, 6-10, 12-18, 89-95, 97-102 of Cascade Co.
- pop. 13,354 dev. -.0385

19. E.D.s 43-45, 47-61, 75-79 of Cascade Co.
pop. 13,423 dev. -.0335
20. E.D.s 19-33, 38 of Cascade Co.
pop. 13,399 dev. -.0352
21. E.D.s 34-37, 39-42, 46, 80, 81 of Cascade Co.
pop. 13,288 dev. -.0432
22. E.D.s 72-74, 82-88, 103-115, 120-127 and that part of E.D. 70
south of the Sun River of Cascade Co.
pop. 13,782 dev. -.0076
23. Monarch-Neihart, Eden-Stockett, and Belt C.C.D.s of Cascade Co.,
Meagher Co., Broadwater Co., less E.D.s 5 and 6, Wheatland Co.,
Golden Vallen Co., and Musselshell Co.
pop. 13,864 dev. -.0017
24. Judith Basin Co., plus Fergus Co. less Roy and Grass Range
C.C.D.s except that the line separating senate districts 24
and 25 in Fergus Co. being the same line separating house
districts 47 and 49 in Fergus Co., is changed to be as de-
scribed under house district 47 above.
pop. 14,112 dev. +.0161
25. McCone Co., Garfield Co., Petroleum Co., Rosebud Co., Treasure
Co., and Roy and Grass Range C.C.D.s of Fergus Co., except that
the line separating senate districts 24 and 25 in Fergus Co.,
being the same line separating house districts 47 and 49 in
Fergus Co., is changed to be as described under house district
47 above.
pop. 13,613 dev. -.0198
26. Custer Co. and Prairie Co.
pop. 13,926 dev. +.0027
27. Richland Co., plus Dawson Co. less Glendive and Glendive East
C.C.D.s.
pop. 14,331 dev. +.0319
28. Glendive and Glendive East C.C.D. of Dawson Co., Wibaux Co.,
Fallon Co., plus Ekalaka C.C.D. of Carter Co.
pop. 13,425 dev. -.0333
29. Little Missouri C.C.D. of Carter Co., plus Powder River Co.,

and Big Horn Co.

pop. 13,740

dev. -.0107

30. Huntley Project, Buffalo Creek, Shepherd C.C.D.s and E.D.s 7-19, 96-110, 115, 155, 157 and 116 of Yellowstone Co.

pop. 13,920

dev. +.0023

31. E.D.s 20-24, 58, 59, 61, 62, 66-82, 85 and that part of E.D. 117 in the incorporated city of Billings of Yellowstone Co.

pop. 14,431

dev. +.0391

32. E.D.s 25-36, 48-52, 111-113, 136-139 and that part of 37 north of Grand Ave. of Yellowstone Co.

pop. 14,125

dev. +.0171

33. E.D.s 40-47, 53-57, 60, 63-65, 114, 128 of Yellowstone Co.

pop. 14,455

dev. +.0408

34. E.D.s 38, 39, 86-95, 125-127, 129-132, 135, 142 and that part of 37 south of Grand Ave. of Yellowstone Co.

pop. 14,444

dev. +.0400

35. Laurel C.C.D. and E.D.s 83, 84, 118-124, 133, 134, 140, 141, 143-147 and that part of E.D. 117 not in the incorporated city of Billings of Yellowstone Co.

pop. 14,049

dev. +.0116

36. Carbon Co., Stillwater Co., plus Molt-Broadview C.C.D. and E.D.s 148 and 156 of Yellowstone Co.

pop. 13,655

dev. -.0168

37. Sweet Grass Co. and Park Co. and that part of Yellowstone Park in Park Co.

pop. 14,209

dev. +.0231

38. Bozeman Rural, Gallatin Gateway, West Yellowstone C.C.D.s plus E.D.s 8, 10, 14 less that part of E.D. 10 east of Bozeman's Cherry Dr. of Gallatin Co., plus that part of Yellowstone Park in Gallatin Co.

pop. 13,280

dev. -.0438

39. E.D.s 11-13, 15-23 plus that part of E.D. 10 east of Bozeman's Cherry Dr. in Gallatin Co.

pop. 13,252

dev. -.0458

40. Belgrade and Three Forks C.C.D.s and E.D.s 6 and 7 of Gallatin Co., E.D.s 5 and 6 of Broadwater Co., Jefferson Co., plus E.D.s 11 and 43 of Lewis and Clark Co.

pop. 13,531

dev. -.0257

41.	Beaverhead Co. and Madison Co.		
	pop. 13,201	dev. -.0495	
42.	E.D.s 5, 51-63 of Silver Bow Co.		
	pop. 13,967	dev. +.0057	
43.	E.D.s 9, 10, 24, 32-50 of Silver Bow Co.		
	pop. 13,826	dev. -.0045	
44.	E.D.s 1-4, 6-8, 11-23, 25-31 of Silver Bow Co.		
	pop. 14,188	dev. +.0216	
45.	Deer Lodge Co. less E.D.s 1, 3 and 17		
	pop. 13,906	dev. +.0013	
46.	Ravalli Co.		
	pop. 14,409	dev. +.0375	
47.	E.D.s 6, 7, 12, 35-38, 40, 41, 63, 69B, 70-74 of Missoula Co.		
	pop. 13,299	dev. -.0424	
48.	E.D.s 13-19, 23-34, 42, 43, 64 of Missoula Co.		
	pop. 13,306	dev. -.0419	
49.	E.D.s 20-22, 44-46, 56-61, 66-68 of Missoula Co.		
	pop. 13,316	dev. -.0412	
50.	E.D.s 39, 47-55, 62, 69A of Missoula Co.		
	pop. 13,475	dev. -.0297	

Sections 43-106.6 through 43-106.9 of the Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, and any other sections inconsistent with this plan are superseded by this plan under the provisions of Article V, Section 14 and Sections 1, 2, and 5 of the Transition Schedule of the Montana Constitution.

STATISTICAL DATA FOR 100 HOUSE DISTRICTS

Range of deviation

15.41% (Max. +7.76, Min. -7.65)

Average deviation

+ 3.43

Electoral percentage (minimum percent of total population needed
to elect a majority)

49.3%

62 House districts deviate less than 4%, 11 deviate more
than 6%

Population ratio between extreme districts

1.17

STATISTICAL DATA FOR 50 SENATE DISTRICTS

Range of deviation

13.08% (Max. +6.33, Min. -6.75)

Average deviation

+ 2.94%

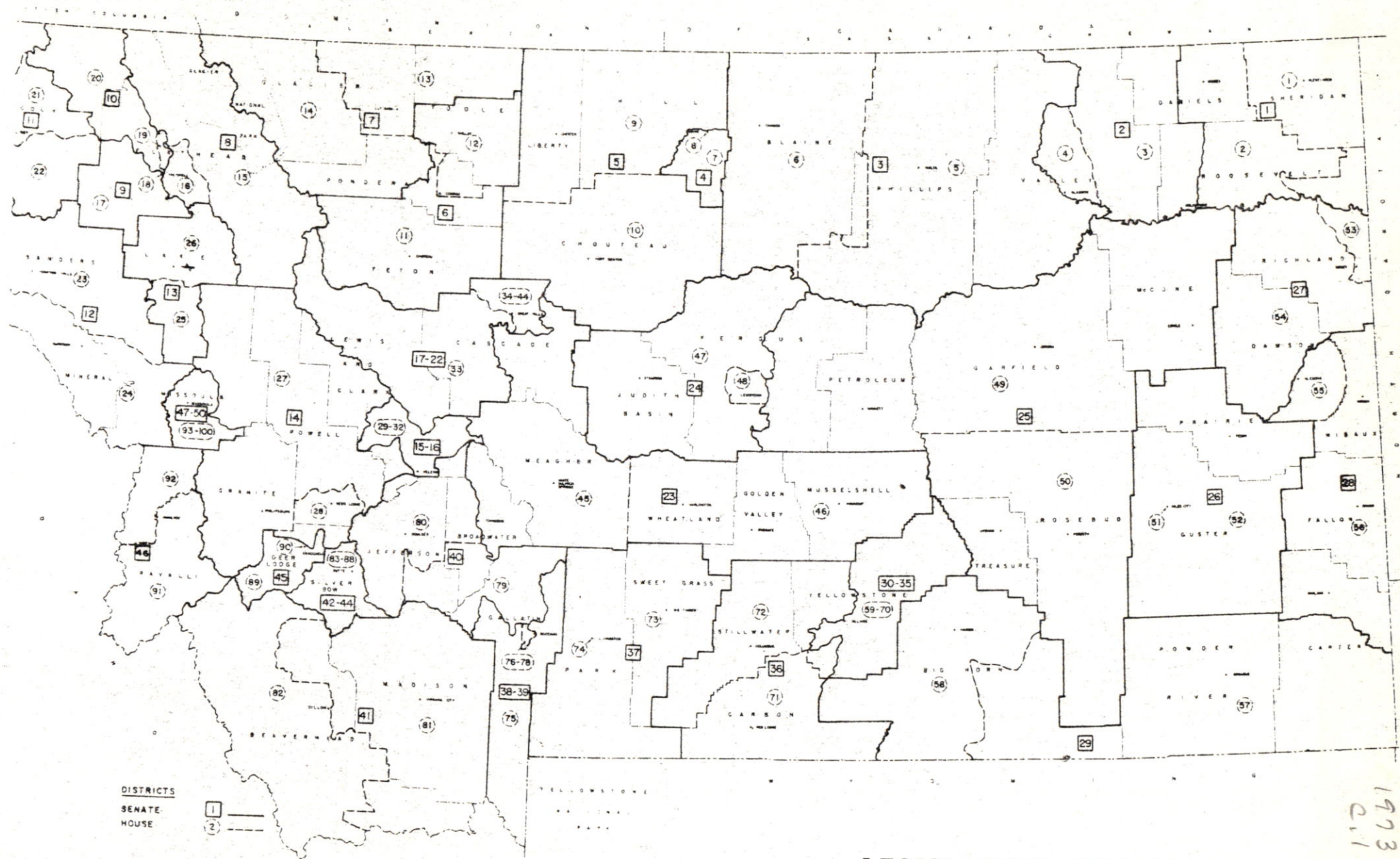
Electoral percentage

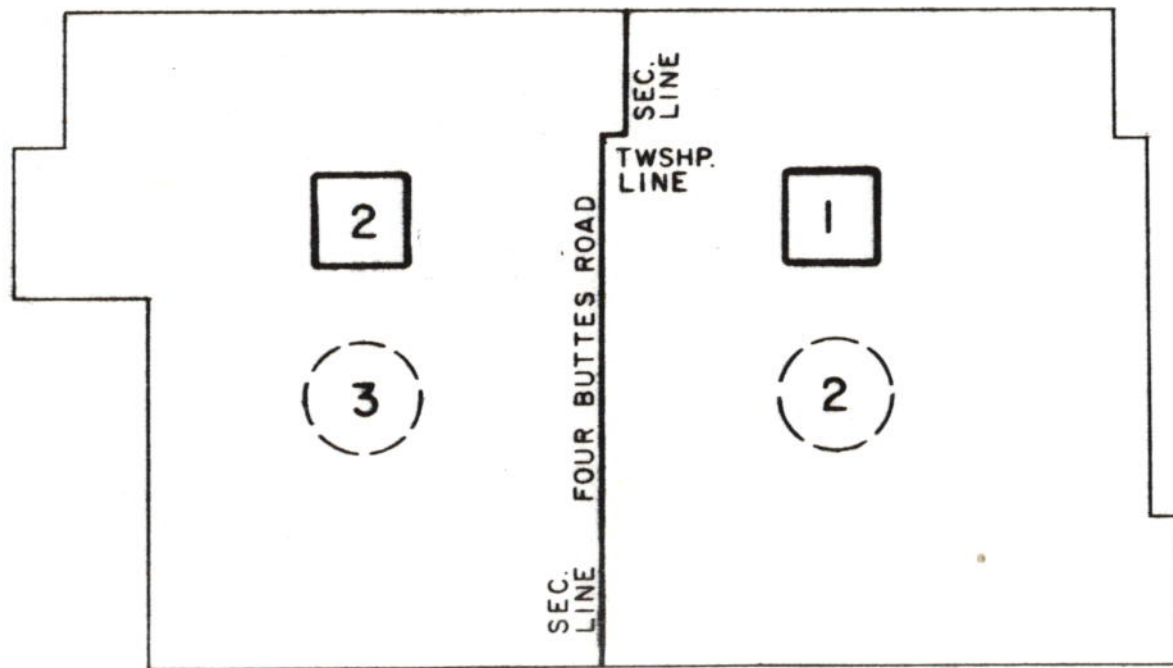
50.7%

32 Senate districts deviate less than 4%, 2 deviate more
than 6%

Population ratio between extreme districts

1.14

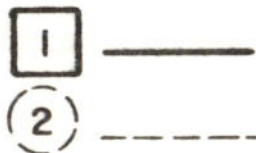




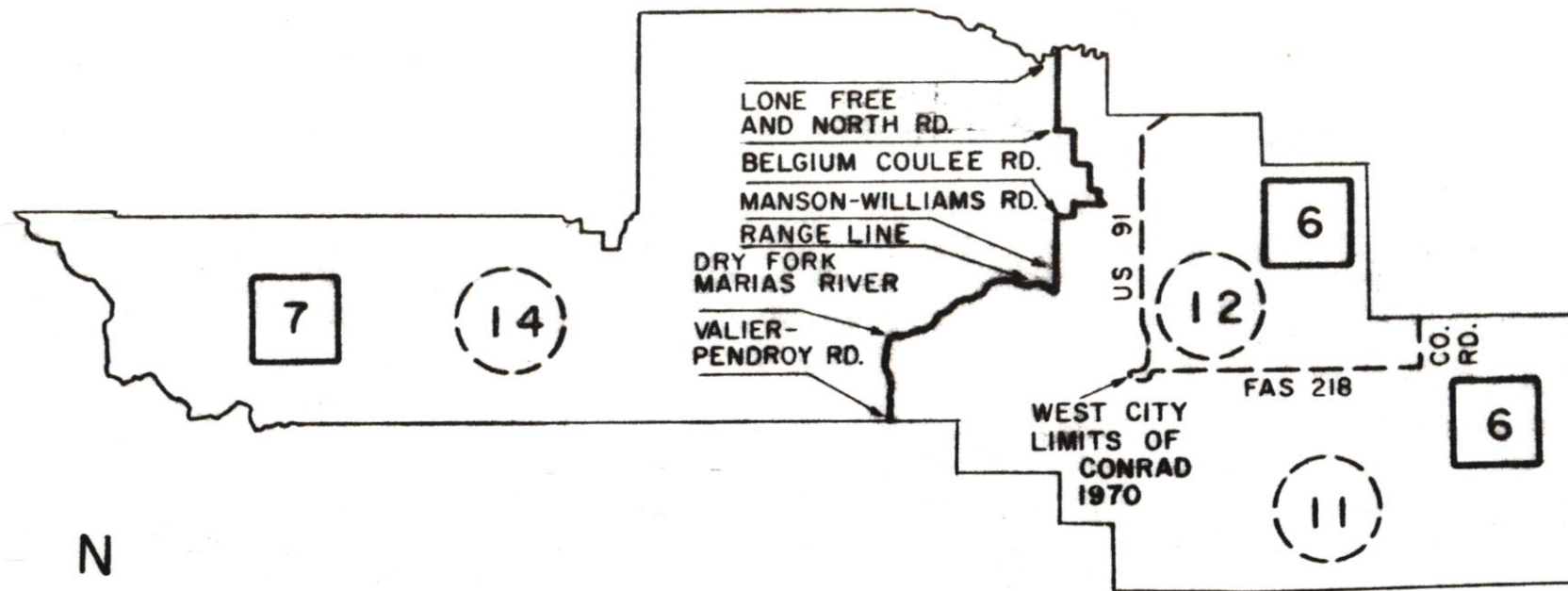
DISTRICTS

SENATE

HOUSE



DANIELS COUNTY



DISTRICTS

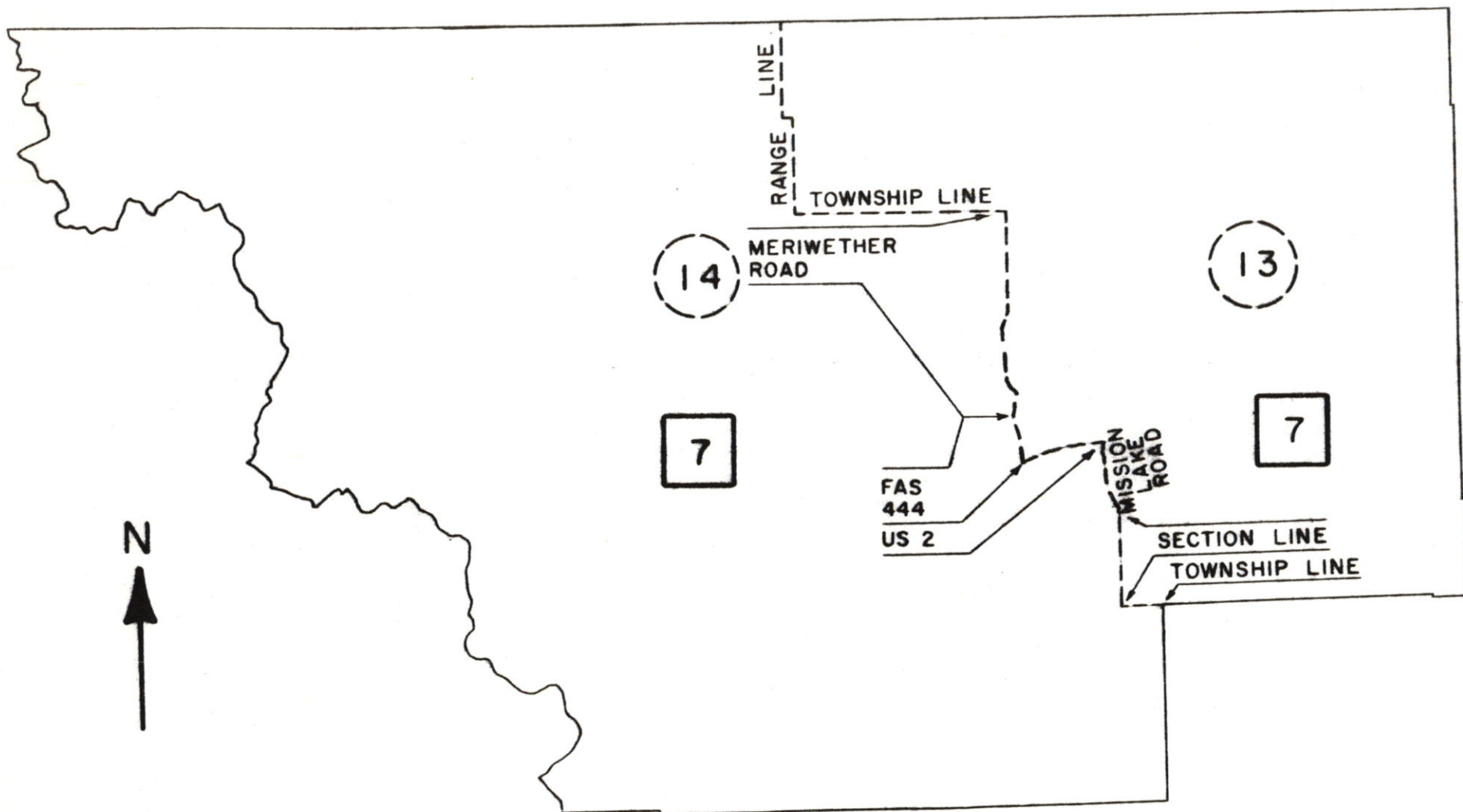
SENATE



HOUSE



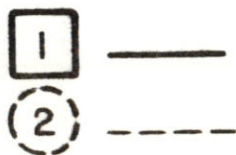
PONDERA COUNTY



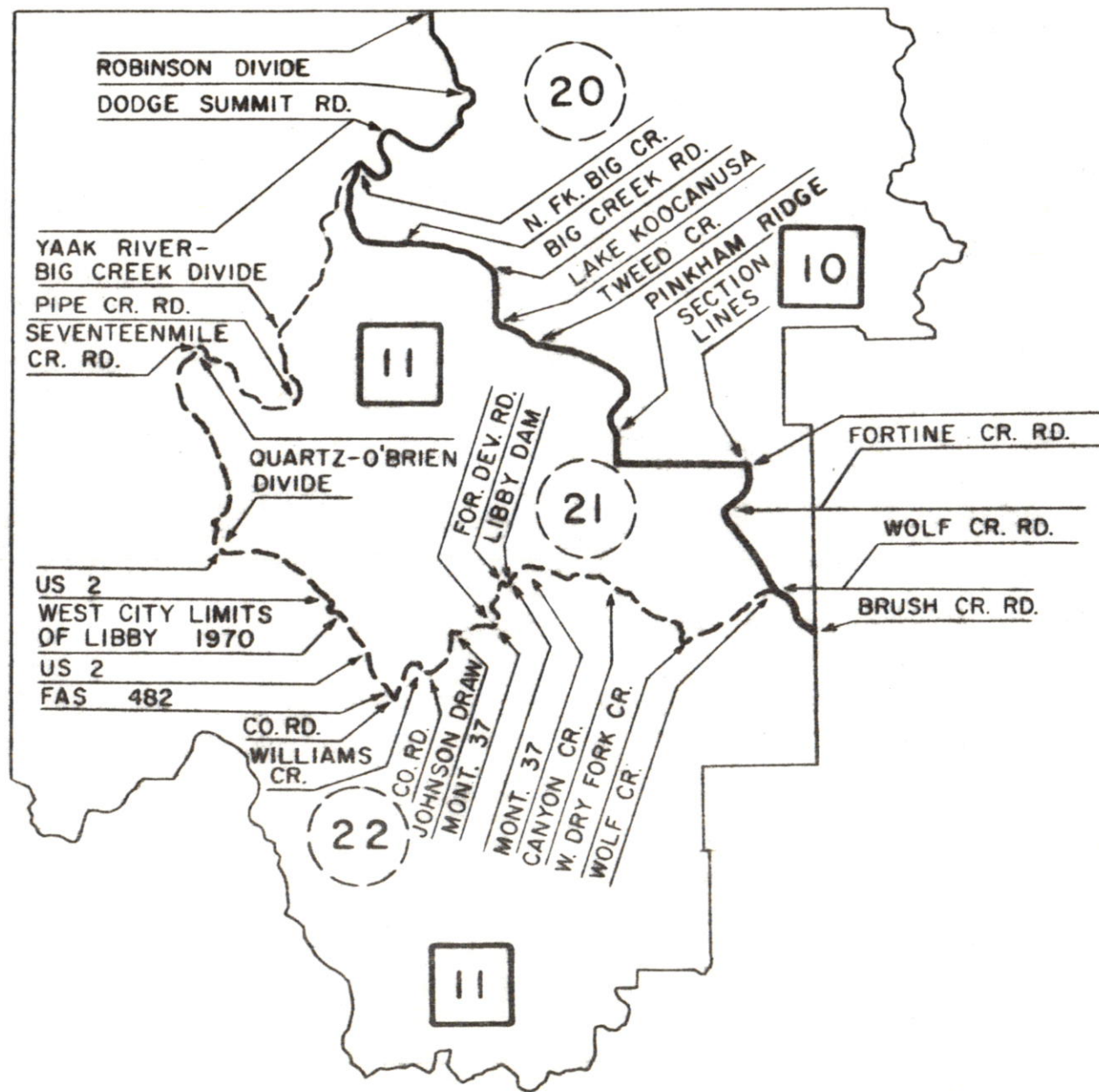
DISTRICTS

SENATE

HOUSE



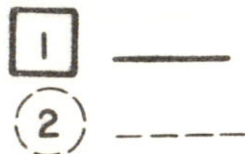
GLACIER COUNTY



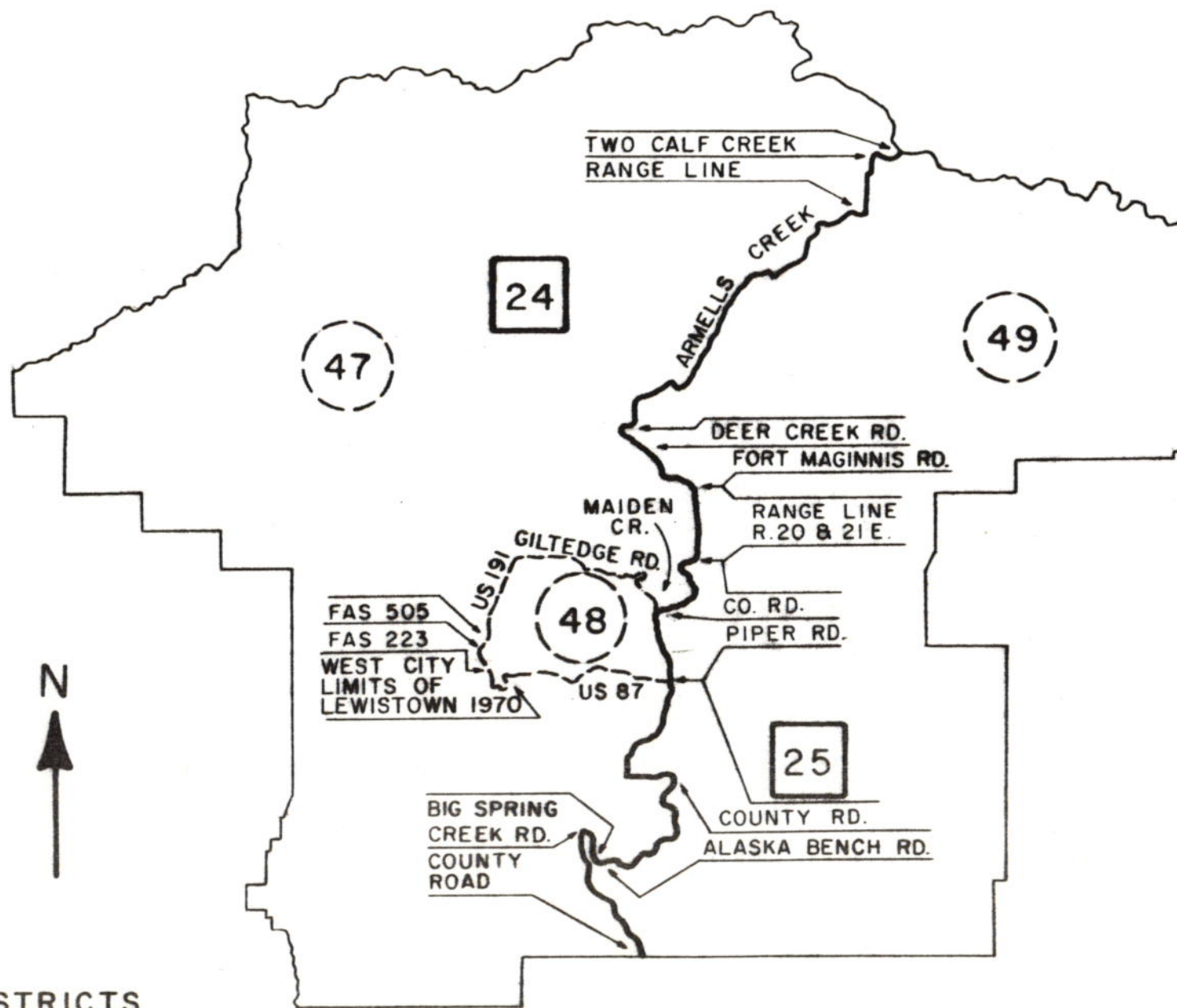
DISTRICTS

SENATE

HOUSE



LINCOLN COUNTY



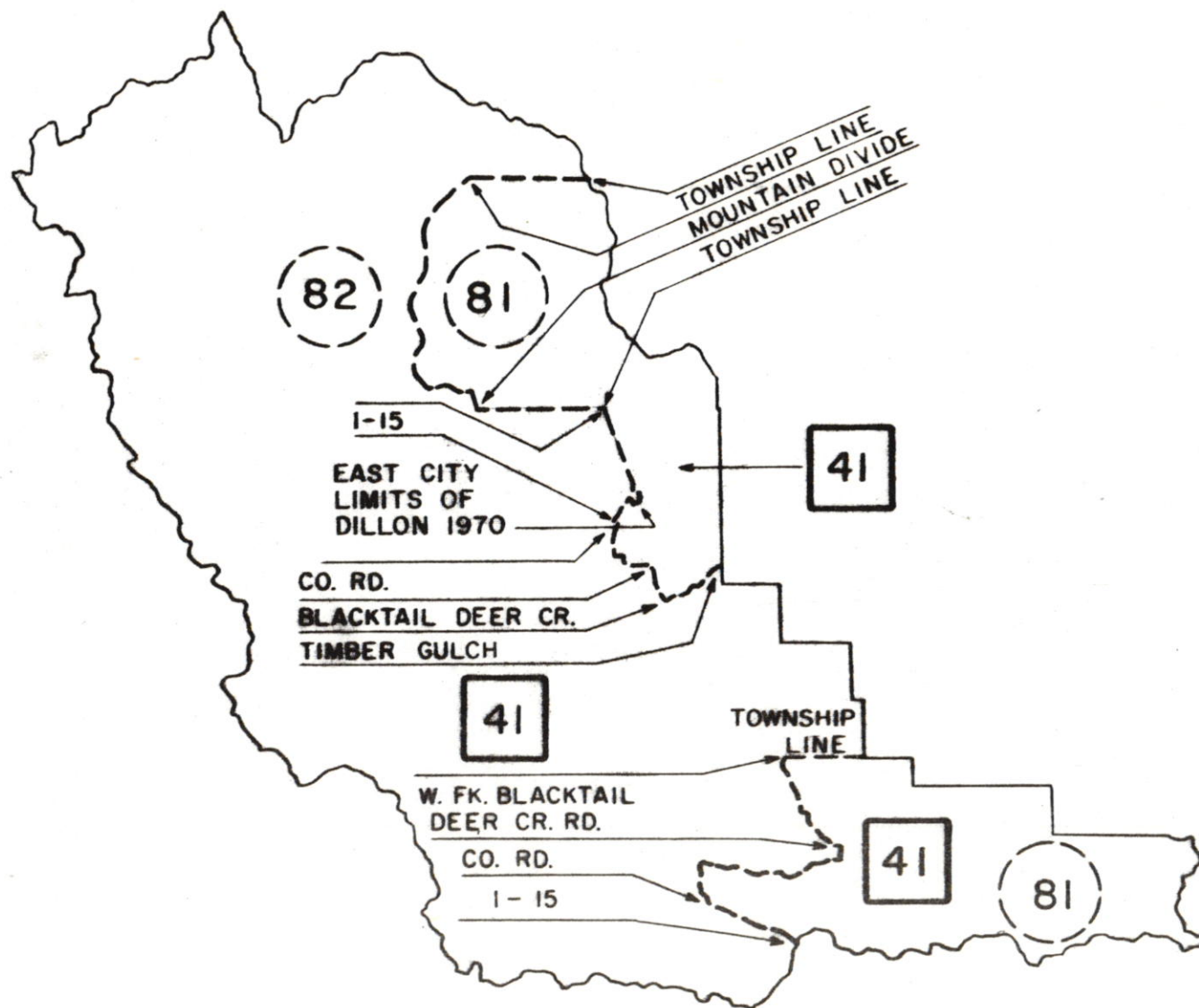
DISTRICTS

SENATE

HOUSE



FERGUS COUNTY



DISTRICTS

SENATE



HOUSE



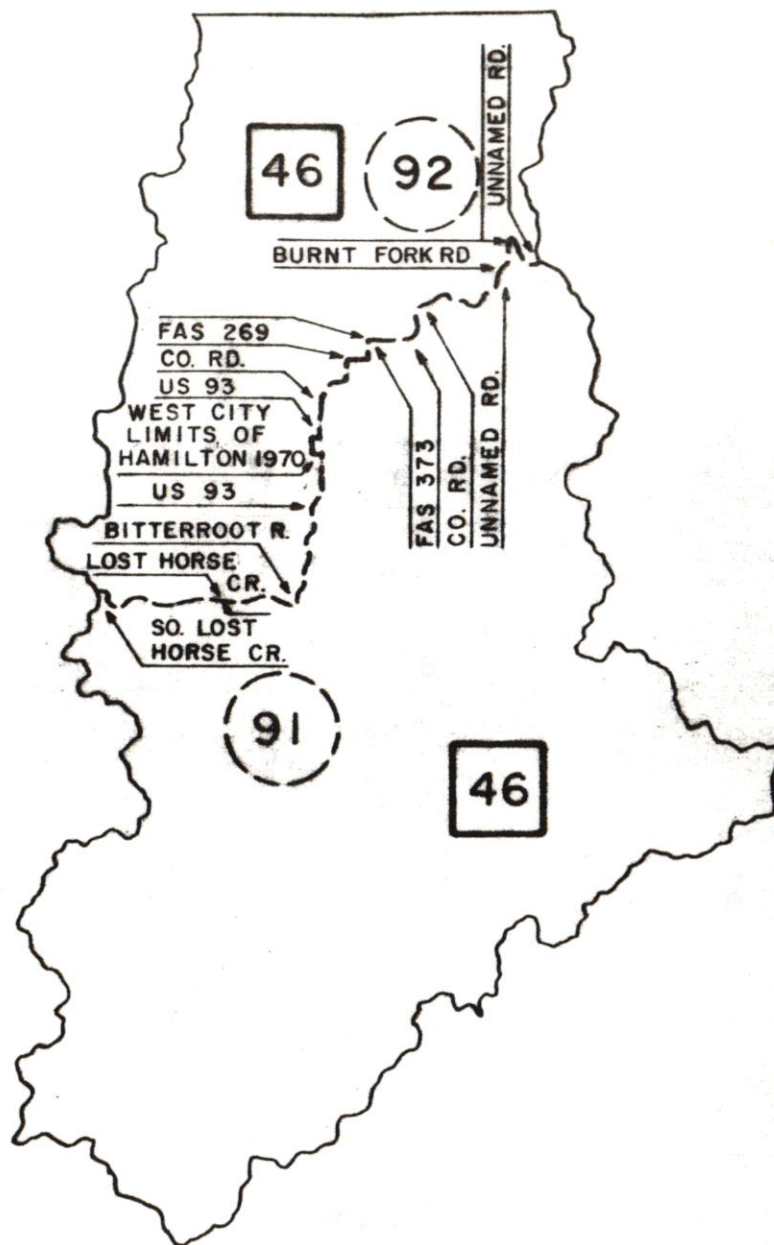
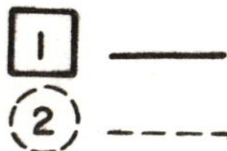
BEAVERHEAD COUNTY



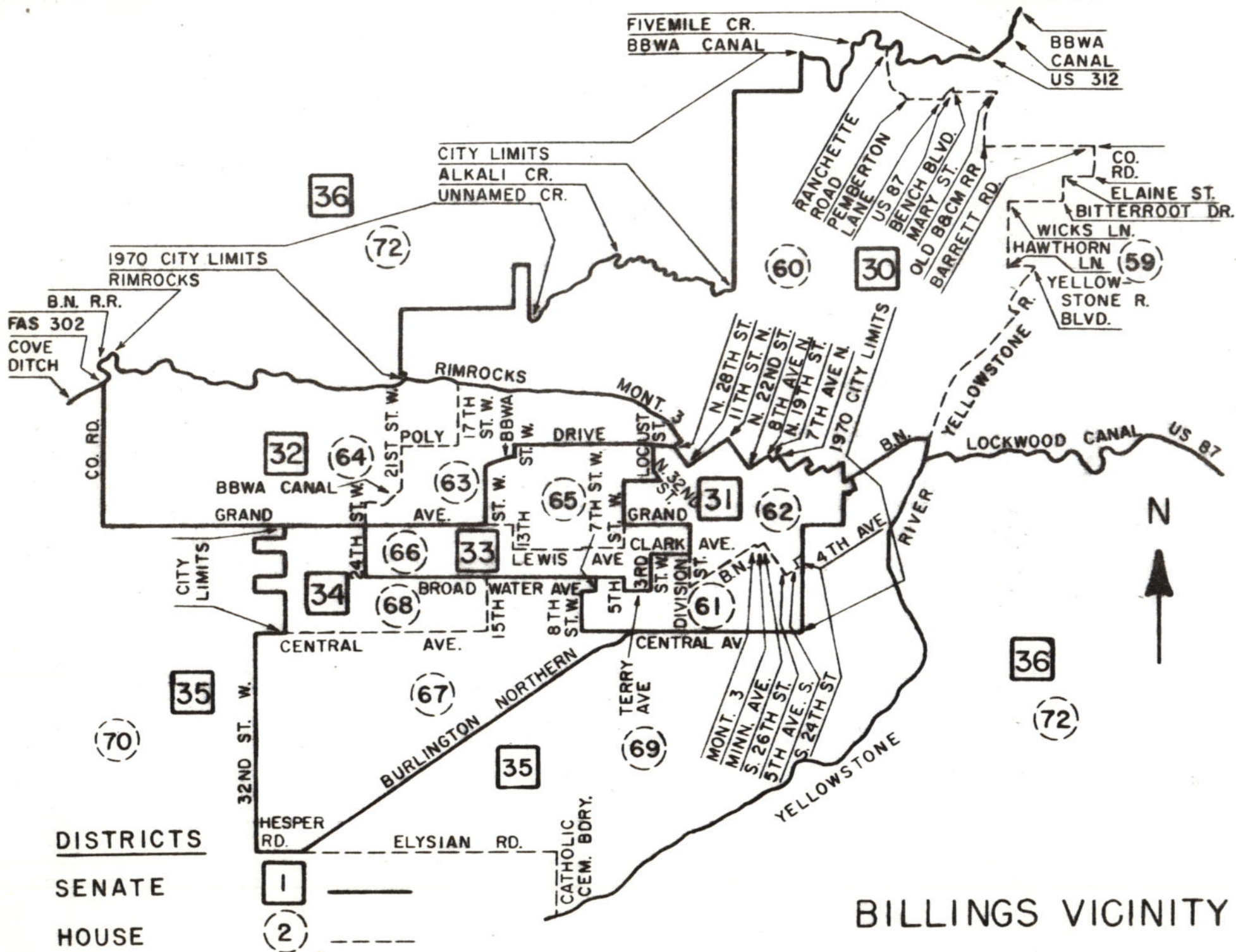
DISTRICTS

SENATE

HOUSE

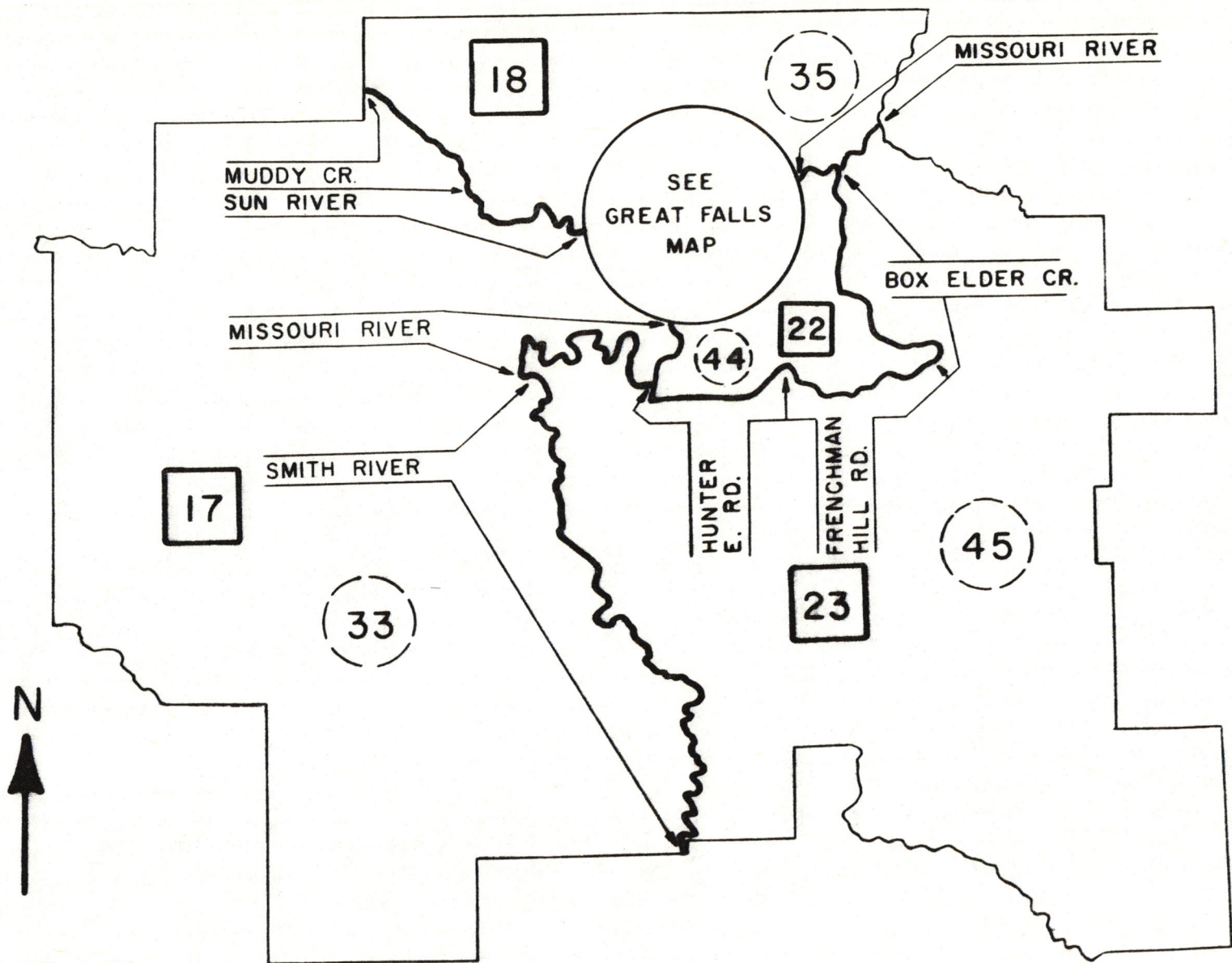


RAVALLI COUNTY



ARCHIVES
1973-7
C.I.

CASCADE COUNTY



DISTRICTS

SENATE
HOUSE

- 1 ———
- 2 - - - -

Errata - Reapportionment Commission's Report

- p. 6 Number 15 should read "Columbia Falls, Glacier, South Fork, and Columbia Falls Rural C.C.D.s of Flathead Co."
- p. 25 See better state map enclosed
- p. 33 See new Cascade Co. map enclosed
- p. 69 First sentence, third paragraph should read "In a series of decisions culminating with ..."
- p. 84 Fourth sentence, last paragraph should read "... but other considerations vetoed the proposal. When the controversial Lewis and Clark districts were debated, two of the alternatives would have taken ..."