2001 Iowa Do-It-Yourself Redistricting Maps

Prepared by the Iowa Legislative Service Bureau

March 2001

INTRODUCTION. Redistricting is the process of redrawing the district boundaries from which representatives to the U.S. House of Representatives, the Iowa Senate, and the Iowa House of Representatives are elected. The redrawn district boundaries are based upon the resident Iowa population of 2,926,324, as indicated by the 2000 federal census. The purpose of the *2001 Iowa Do-It-Yourself Redistricting Maps* is to assist in the congressional and legislative redistricting process described in Iowa Code chapter 42. The maps are schematic in that they do not attempt to show the relevant size of political subdivisions (cities and townships). Instead, the maps are designed to show the contiguity relationships among political subdivisions.

For congressional redistricting, entire counties are used to build new districts for Iowa's 5 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Do-It-Yourself congressional redistricting map shows the name and population of each county. The ideal population for each congressional district is 585,265 (2,926,324÷5).

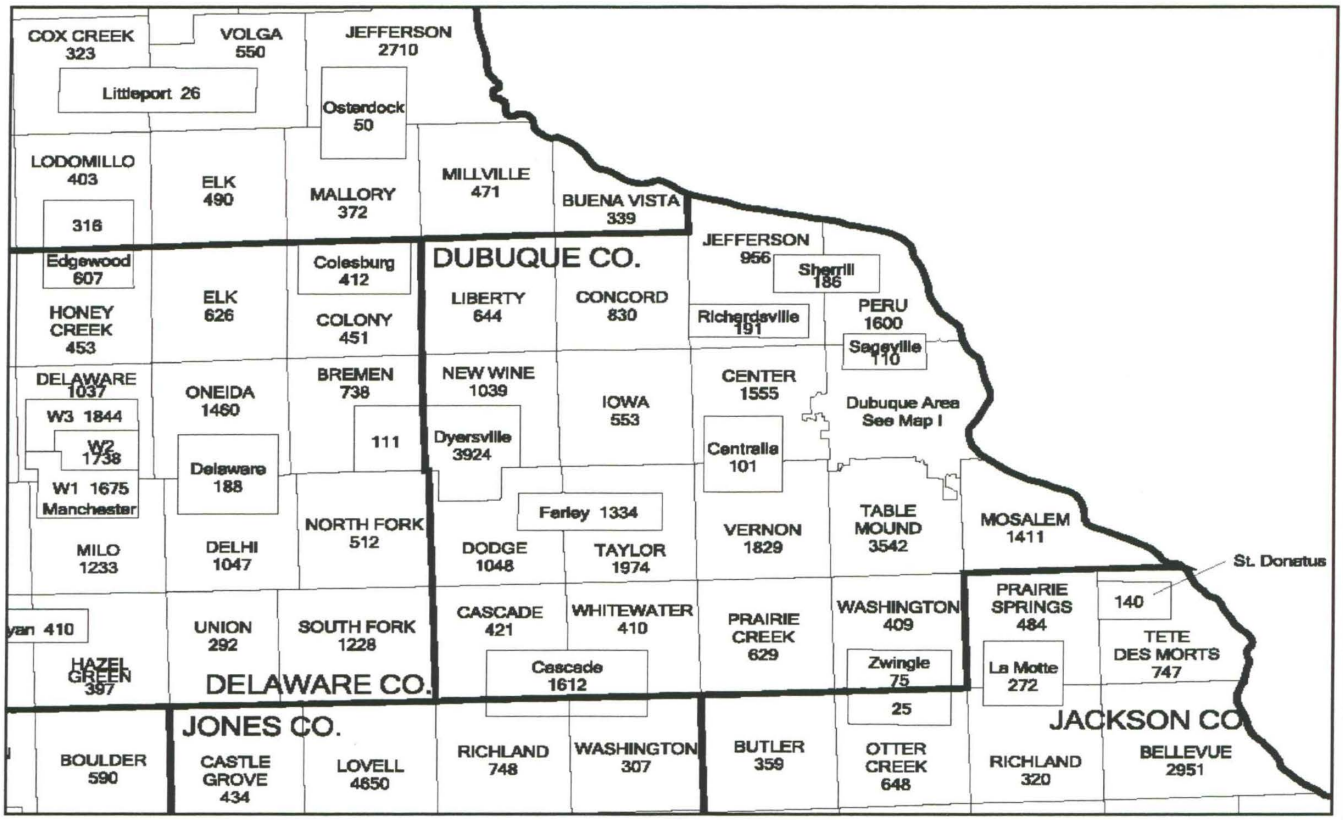
For legislative redistricting, *redistricting data units* are used to build 50 new Iowa Senate districts and 100 new Iowa House districts. Redistricting data units generally follow township, city, and precinct boundaries to the extent possible. The Do-It-Yourself legislative redistricting maps show the name and population of each redistricting data unit. The ideal population for each of the 50 Iowa Senate districts is 58,526 (2,926,324÷50). The ideal population for each of the 100 Iowa House districts is 29,263 (2,926,324÷100). Each Iowa Senate district contains exactly two Iowa House districts.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS. The name of each city redistricting data unit appears in upper and lower case letters, while township redistricting data unit names appear in all upper case letters. Small cities are generally represented as single redistricting data units. Large cities (over 5,000 population) are divided into more than one redistricting data unit, usually following the city's precinct boundaries. The one exception occurs when a city crosses a county line. Because a congressional district line could lie along any county line, it is necessary to divide cities into unique redistricting data units when the city is split by a county line. Occasionally, just that portion of a city which lies over a county line is not contiguous to itself as one piece. In those instances, that portion of the city's population (in the second county) is included in either the surrounding township or adjoining city. No attempt is made to indicate on the redistricting maps those portions of cities which do not cross county lines and which contain areas non-contiguous to the main portion of the city.

In the illustration below, the city of Cascade lies in both Dubuque and Jones counties. The portion of Cascade in Washington township consists of small, non-contiguous pieces. Since it is not possible to include the entire portion of Cascade lying in Jones county in a single redistricting data unit because it is not contiguous, those portions of Cascade in Jones county are included in the populations of Richland and Washington townships. The rectangle representing that portion of Cascade lying in Jones county is shown on the map, but no population is assigned to it. So, for example, in order to keep the entire city of Cascade whole in a redistricting plan, it would be necessary to include the redistricting data unit representing Cascade in Dubuque county and the Richland and Washington township redistricting data units together in one legislative district. By comparison, the illustration shows that the city of Zwingle lies in Dubuque and Jackson counties, but each part of the city is a unique redistricting data unit with populations assigned.

The illustration also shows contiguity relationships of political subdivisions to each other. For example, the city of Osterdock in Clayton county is contiguous to Jefferson and Mallory townships, but not contiguous to Volga or Millville townships. Manchester Ward 2 is contiguous to Wards 1 and 3 and Delaware township, but not contiguous to Milo township. St. Donatus in Jackson county is

contiguous with both Prairie Springs and Tete Des Morts townships. Some of the more populous cities require their own maps, with references to separate maps included on the main map (such as the city of Dubuque in the illustration).



POPULATIONS. The population in unincorporated township parts completely surrounded by a city or city precinct is included in the redistricting data unit representing that city or city precinct. Similarly, the population in non-contiguous portions of a city completely surrounded by a township or another city is included in the redistricting data unit representing that township or other city. Accordingly, the city and township redistricting data unit populations shown on the maps are not necessarily identical to the official census counts for those political subdivisions.

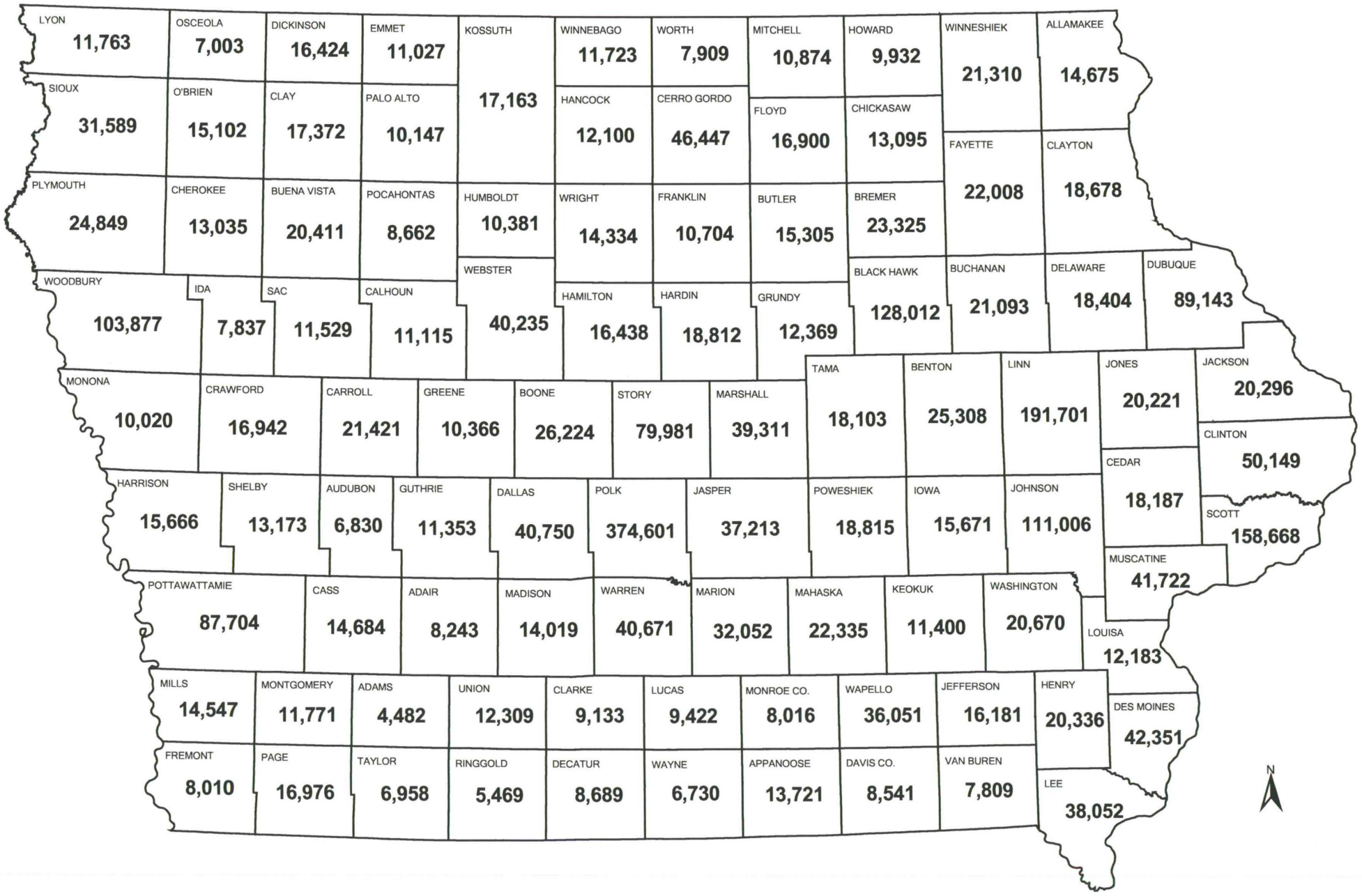
Populations shown for the redistricting data units representing precincts are the populations for those precincts as reported to the Census Bureau by the Legislative Service Bureau. These redistricting data units generally follow true precinct lines. However, some precinct lines were adjusted (for redistricting purposes only) to follow map features allowed by the Census Bureau. The ward and precinct numbers for precinct redistricting data units are labeled with a "W" or "P". For example, a label of "W2P3" indicates "Ward 2 Precinct 3", and a label of "P4" indicates "Precinct 4".

Populations shown for township redistricting data units that also include a city or precinct redistricting data unit do not include the population of that city. For example, the illustration indicates that the population for Taylor township in Dubuque county excludes the population of the city of Farley.

INTERNET ACCESS. The 2001 Iowa Do-It-Yourself redistricting maps and other redistricting information is available at the Iowa General Assembly's redistricting web page (http://www.legis.state.ia.us/Redist/Redist.html).

2001 DO-IT-YOURSELF REDISTRICTING

Congressional Redistricting Data Units with Population



Prepared by the Legislative Service Bureau, March 2001

DO-IT-YOURSELF REDISTRICTING

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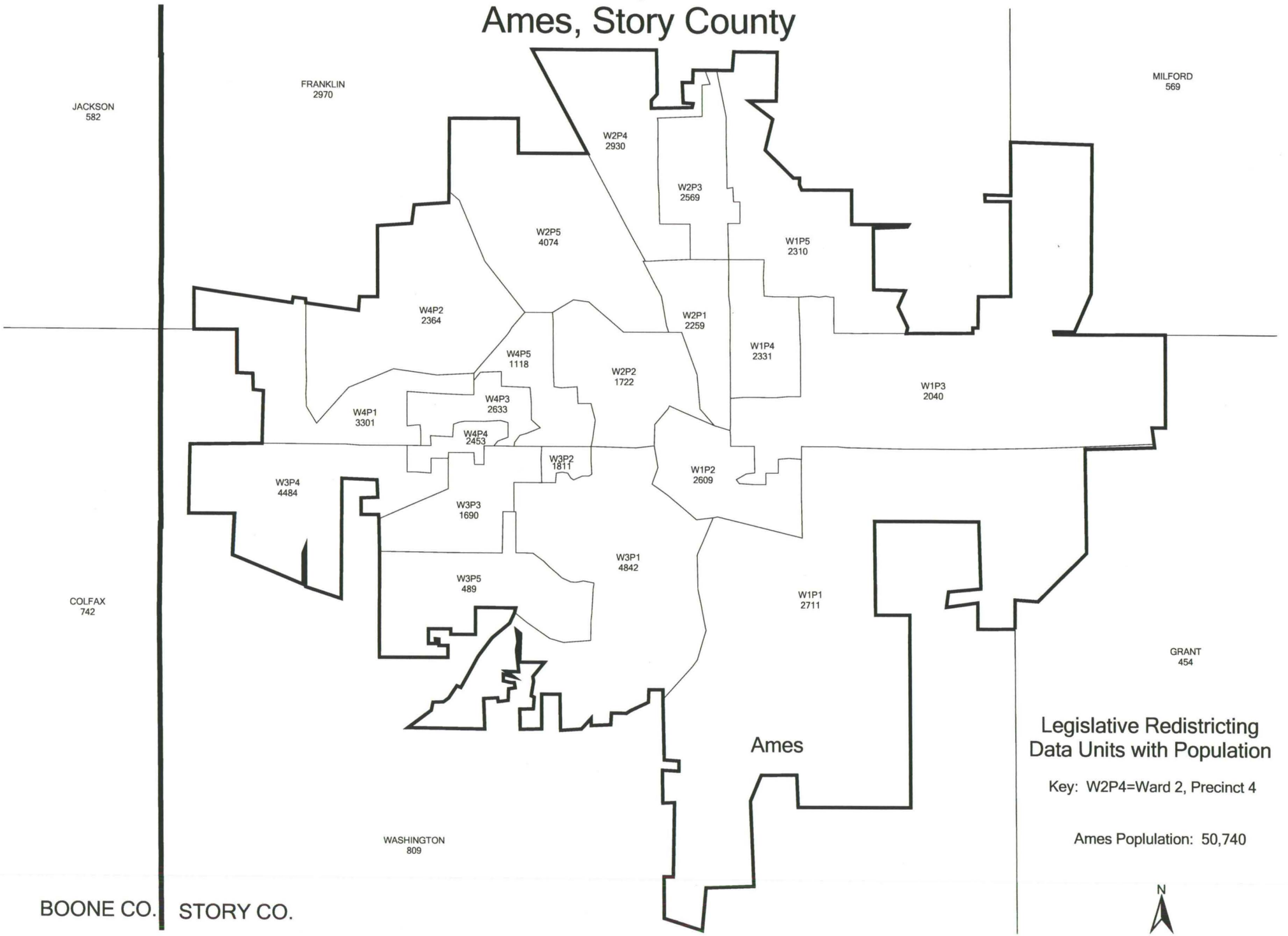
Prepared by the Legislative Service Bureau, March 2001.

Map A
Ames, Story County



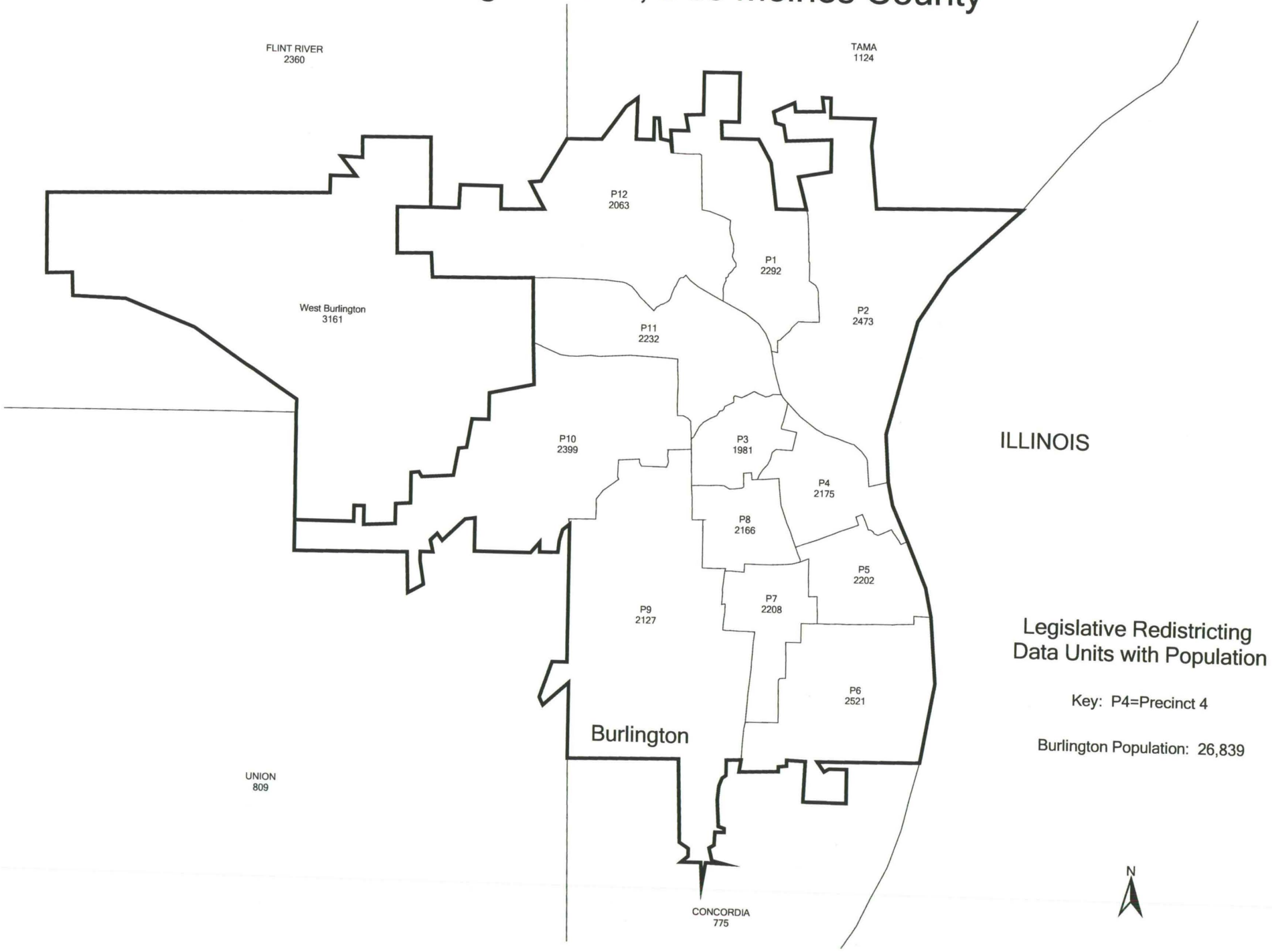
Legislative Redistricting Data Units with Population

Key: W2P4=Ward 2, Precinct 4

Ames Poplulation: 50,740

N

Map B
Burlington Area, Des Moines County

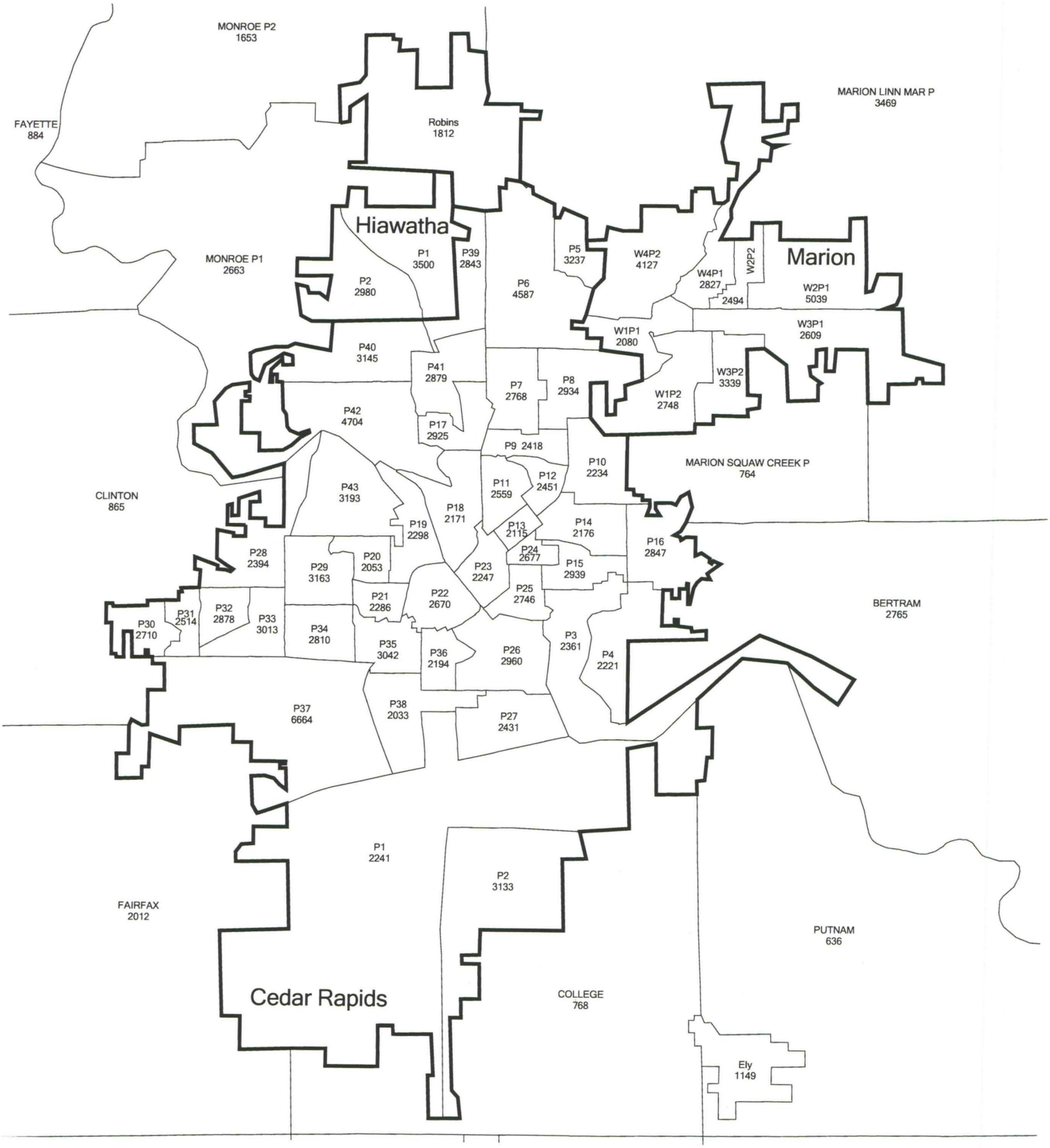


Legislative Redistricting
Data Units with Population

Key: P4=Precinct 4

Burlington Population: 26,839

Map C
Cedar Rapids/Marion Area, Linn County



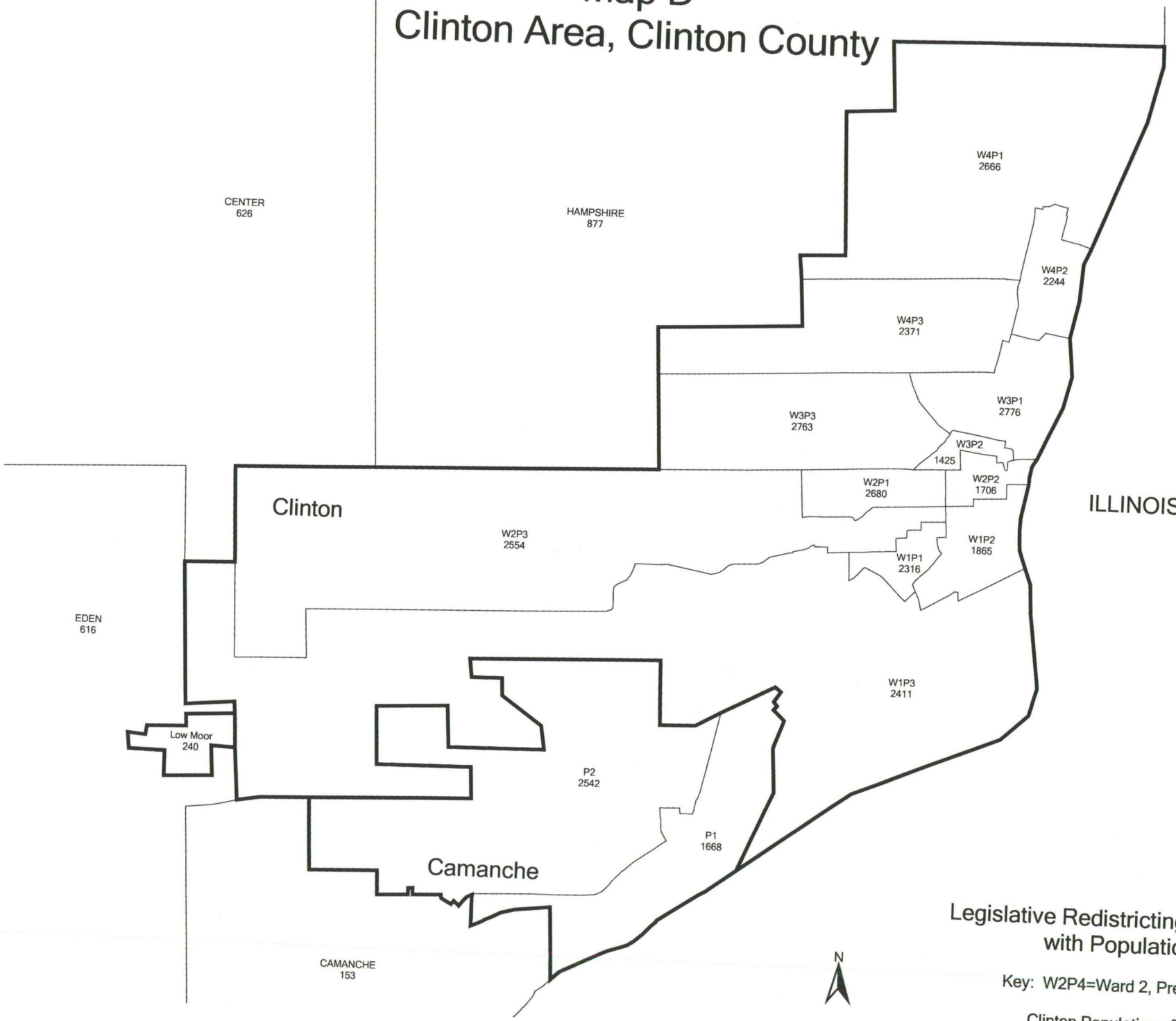
Legislative Redistricting Data Units
with Population

Key: P4=Precinct 4

Cedar Rapids Population: 120,864
Marion Population: 25,263
Hiawatha Population: 6,480

N

Map D
Clinton Area, Clinton County

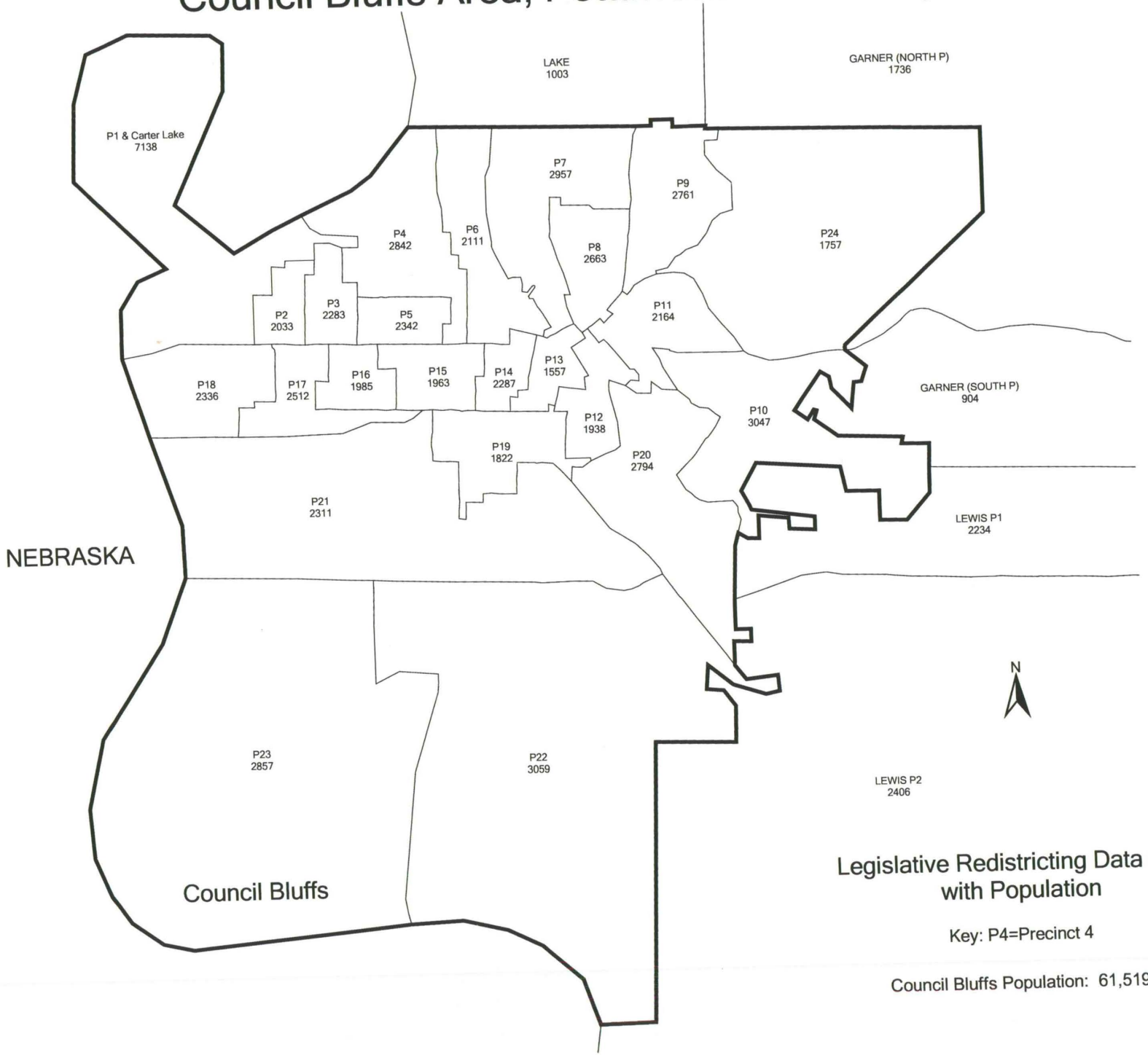


Legislative Redistricting Data Units with Population

Key: W2P4=Ward 2, Precinct 4

Clinton Population: 27,777

Map E
Council Bluffs Area, Pottawattamie County

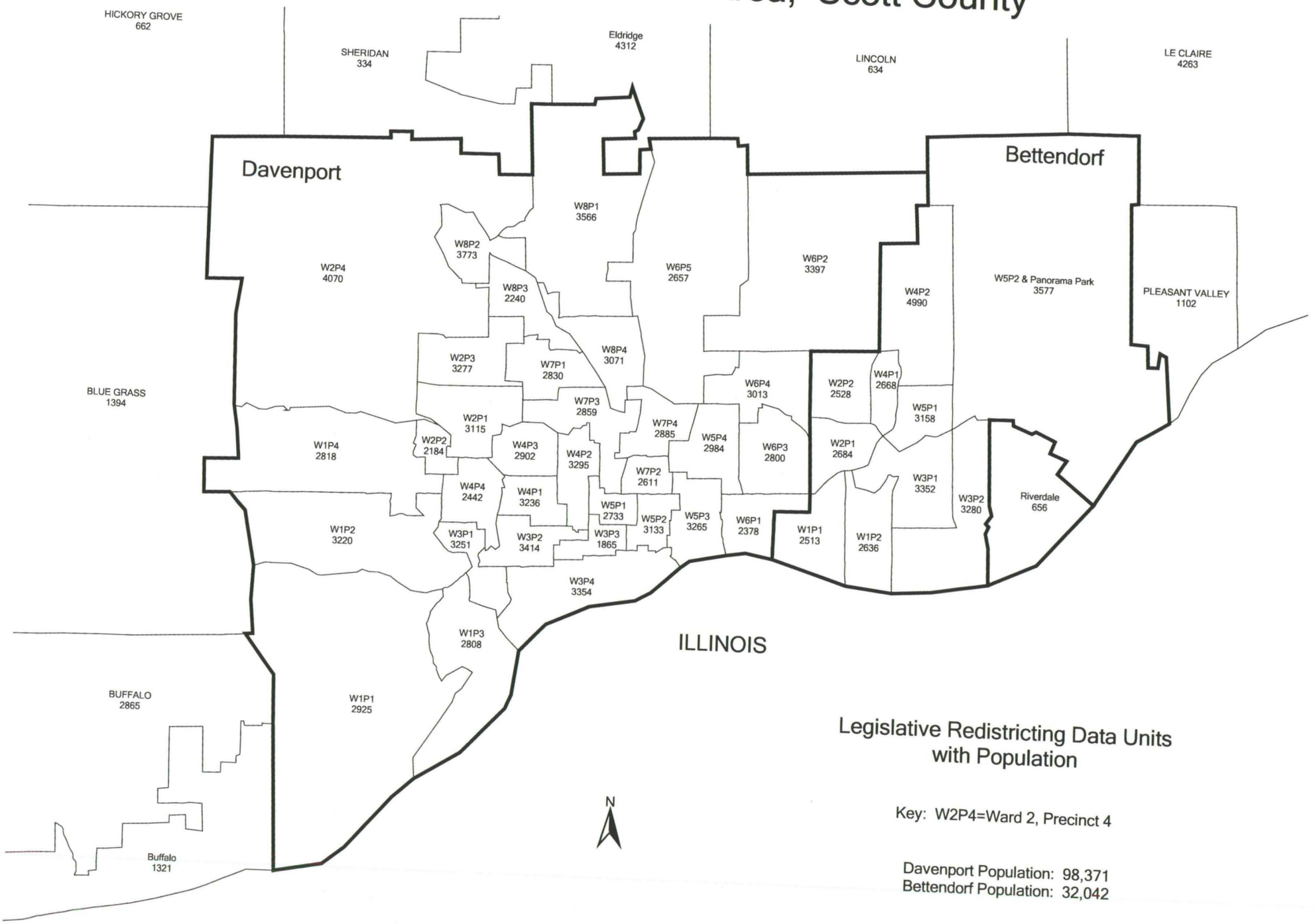


Legislative Redistricting Data Units with Population

Key: P4=Precinct 4

Council Bluffs Population: 61,519

Map F
Davenport/Bettendorf Area, Scott County

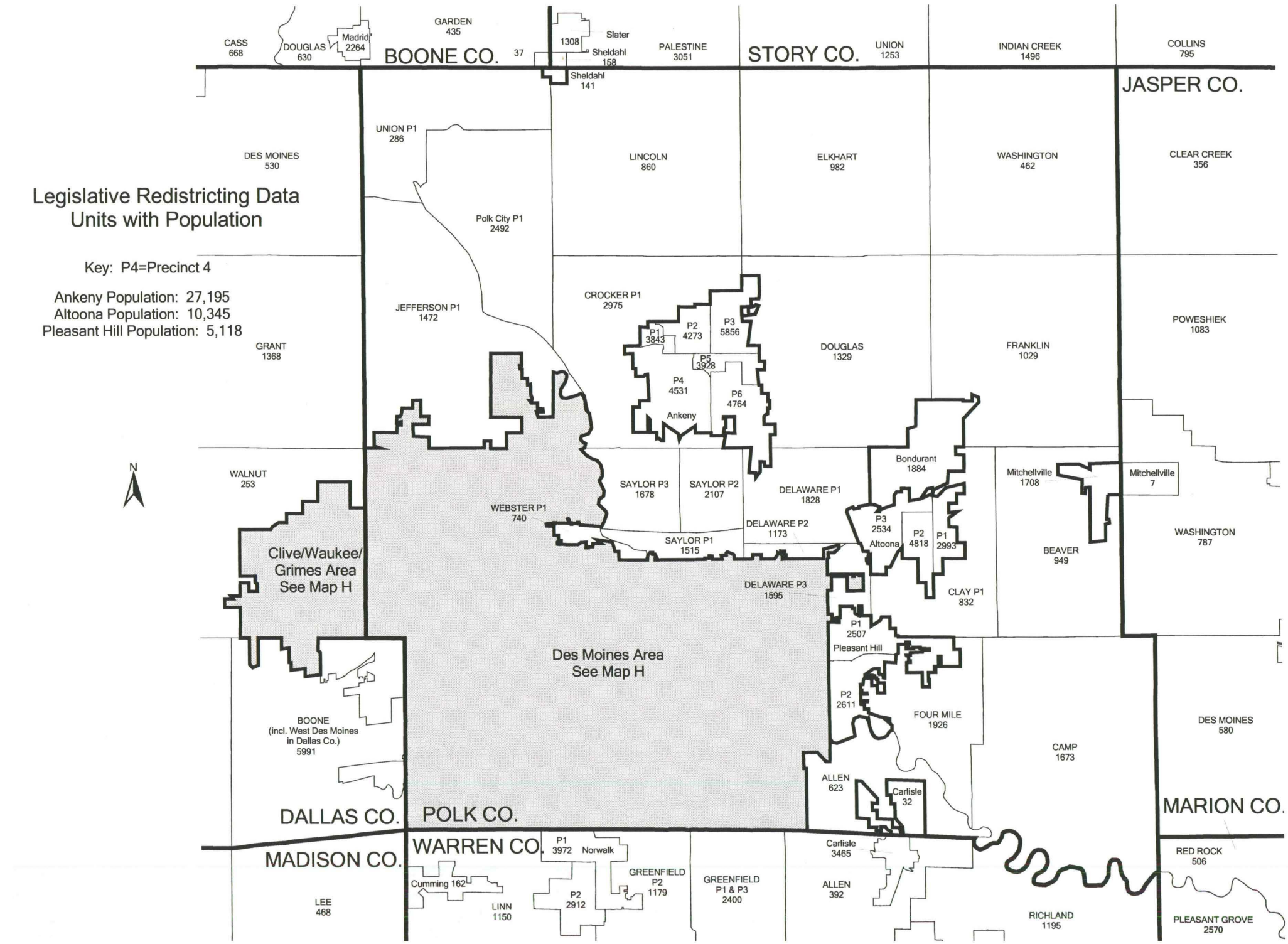


Legislative Redistricting Data Units with Population

Key: W2P4=Ward 2, Precinct 4

Davenport Population: 98,371
Bettendorf Population: 32,042

Map G Polk County Area

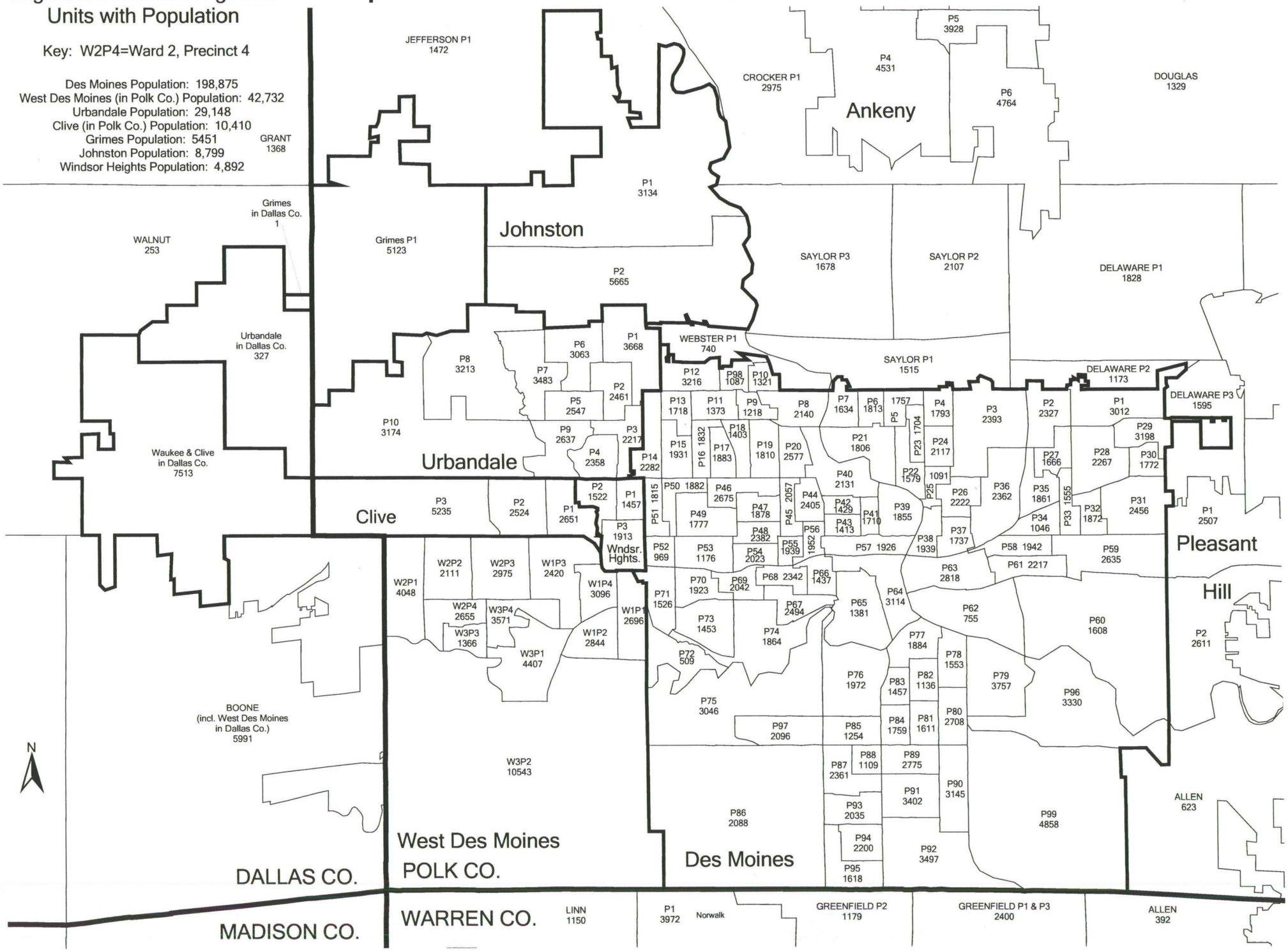


Map H Des Moines Area, Polk & Dallas Counties

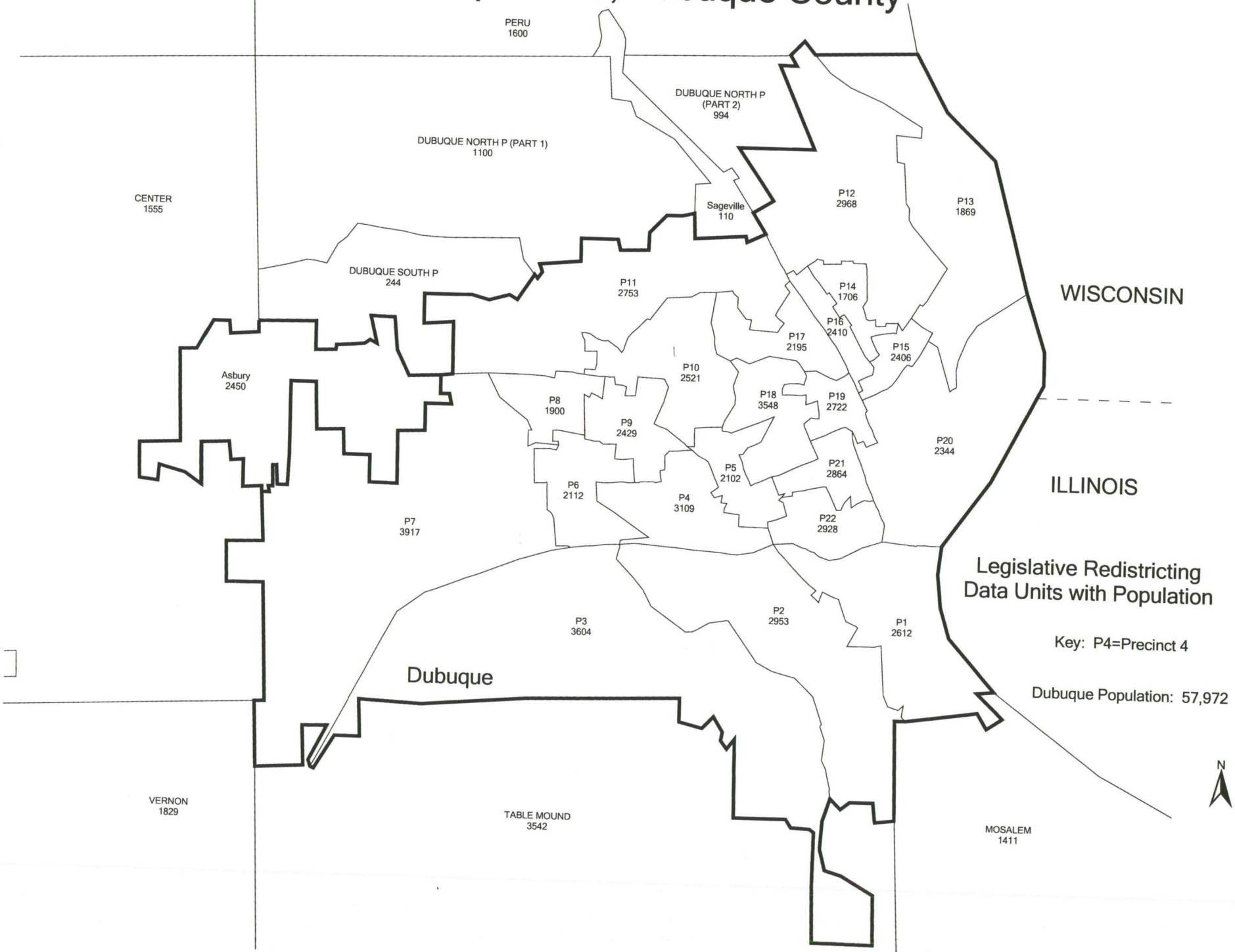
Legislative Redistricting Data Units with Population

Key: W2P4=Ward 2, Precinct 4

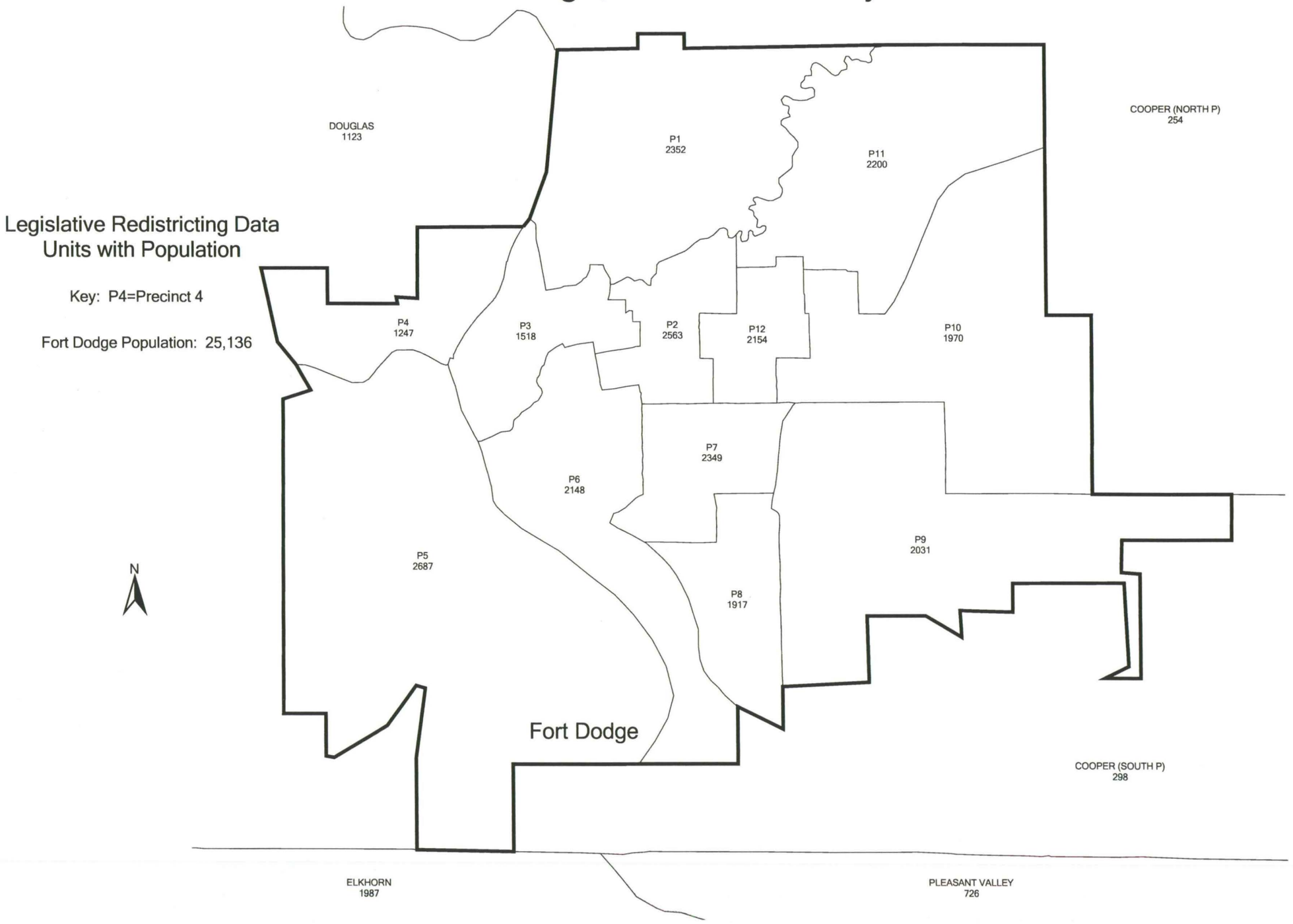
Des Moines Population: 198,875
West Des Moines (in Polk Co.) Population: 42,732
Urbandale Population: 29,148
Clive (in Polk Co.) Population: 10,410
Grimes Population: 5451
Johnston Population: 8,799
Windsor Heights Population: 4,892



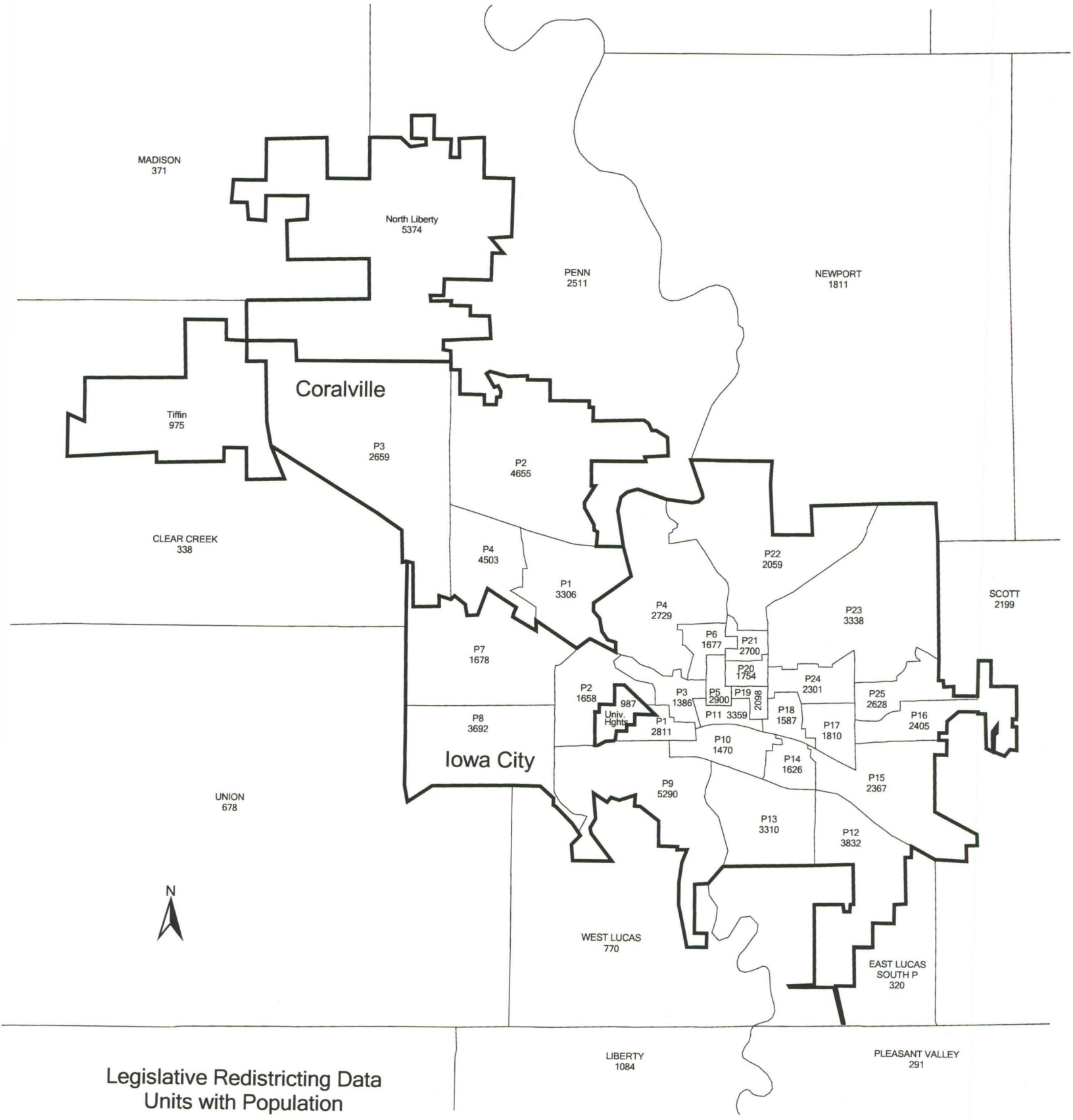
Map I
Dubuque Area, Dubuque County



Map J
Fort Dodge, Webster County



Map K
Iowa City Area, Johnson County

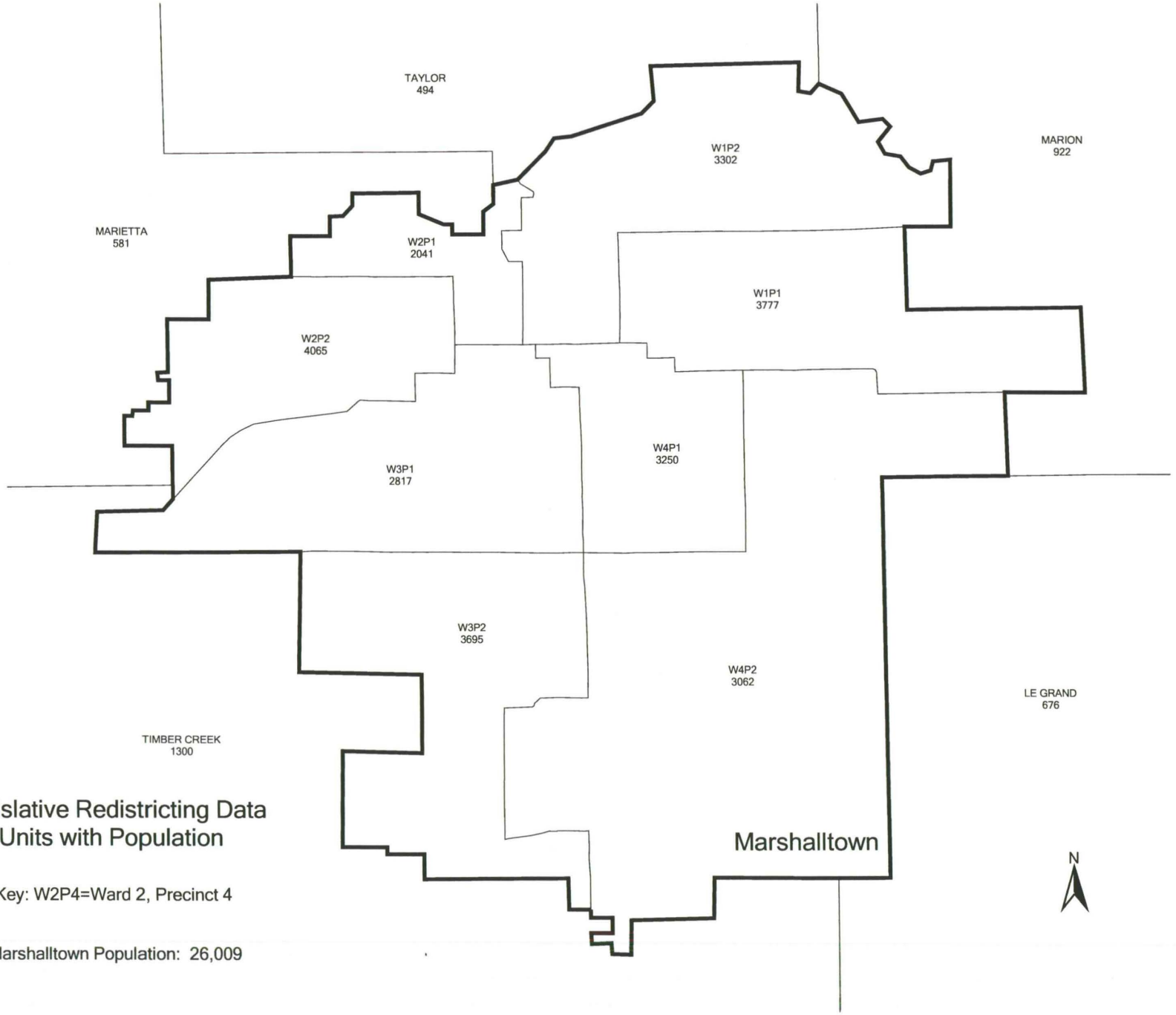


Legislative Redistricting Data
Units with Population

Key: P4=Precinct

Iowa City Population (incl. Univ. Heights): 63,452
Coralville Population: 15,123

Map L
Marshalltown, Marshall County

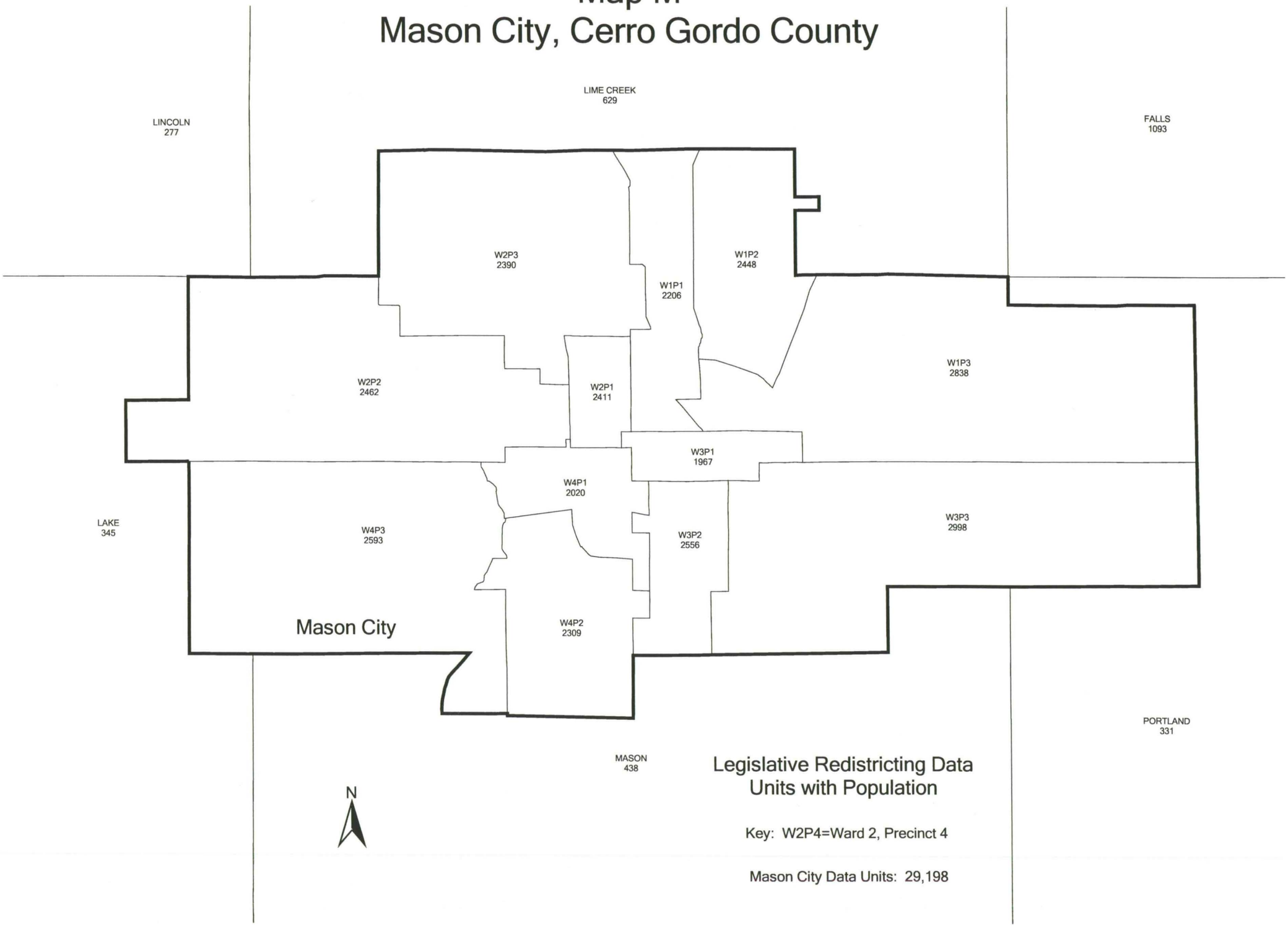


Legislative Redistricting Data
Units with Population

Key: W2P4=Ward 2, Precinct 4

Marshalltown Population: 26,009

Map M
Mason City, Cerro Gordo County

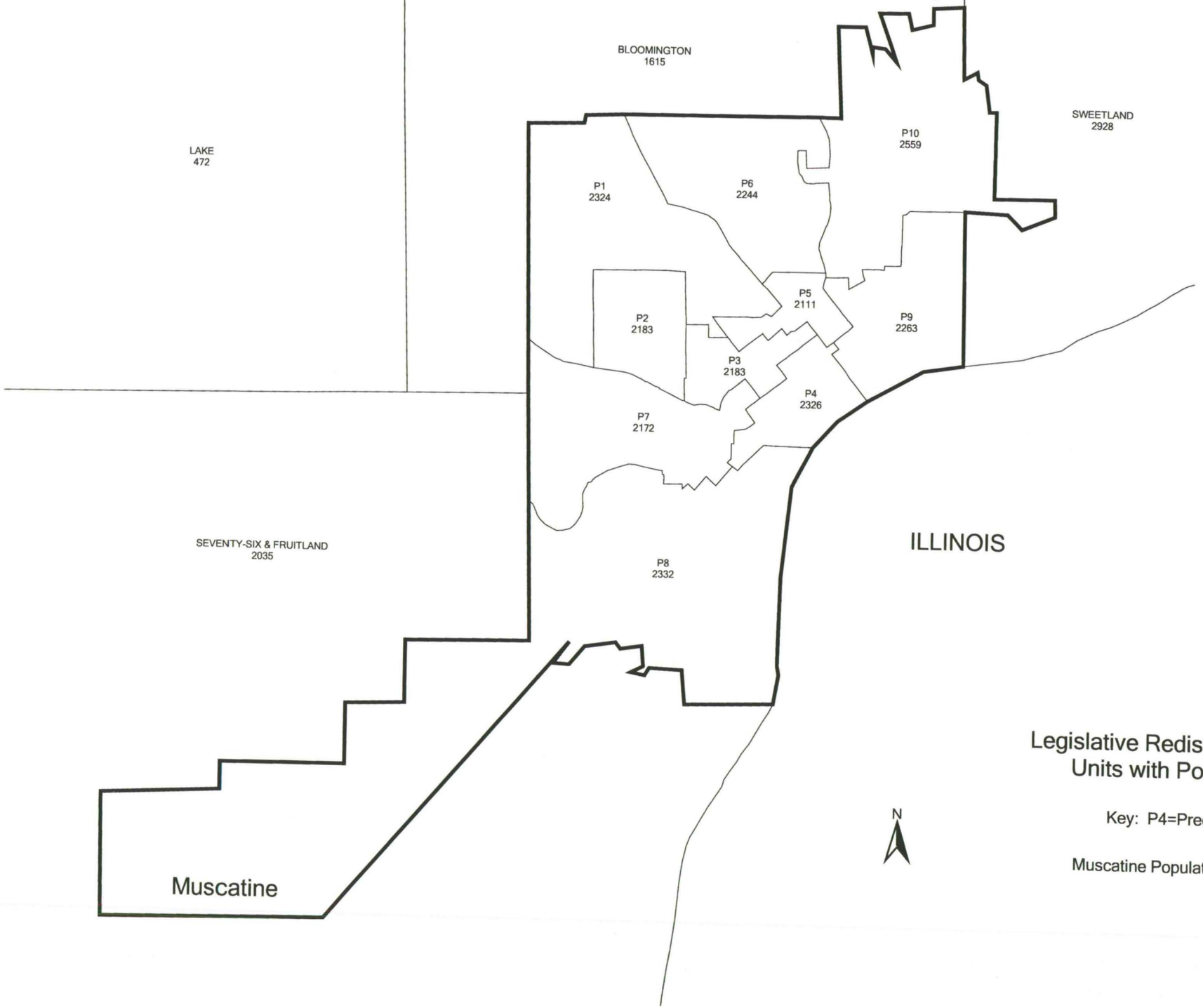


Legislative Redistricting Data Units with Population

Key: W2P4=Ward 2, Precinct 4

Mason City Data Units: 29,198

Map N
Muscatine, Muscatine County

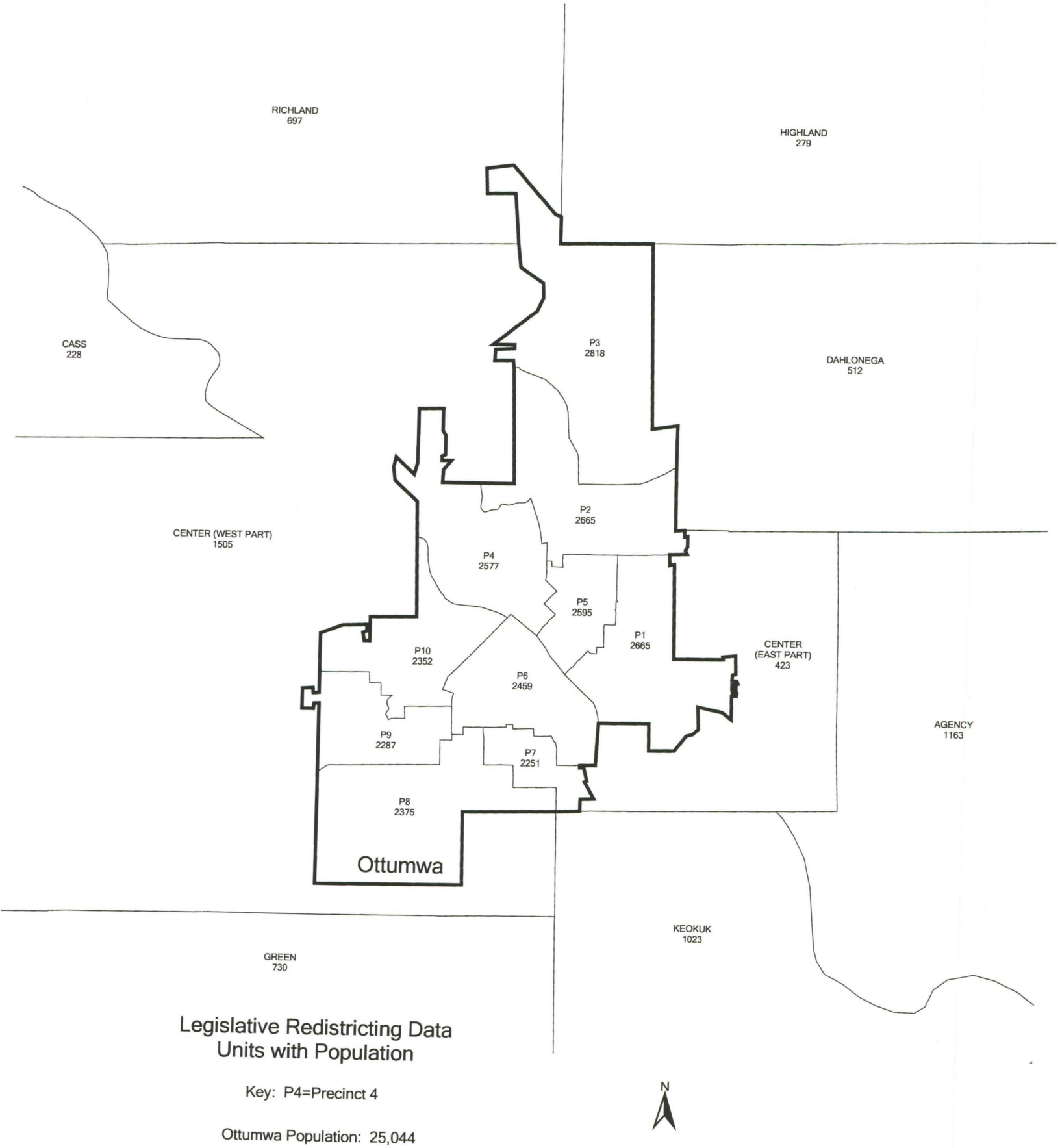


Legislative Redistricting Data
Units with Population

Key: P4=Precinct 4

Muscatine Population: 22,697

Map O
Ottumwa Area, Wapello County

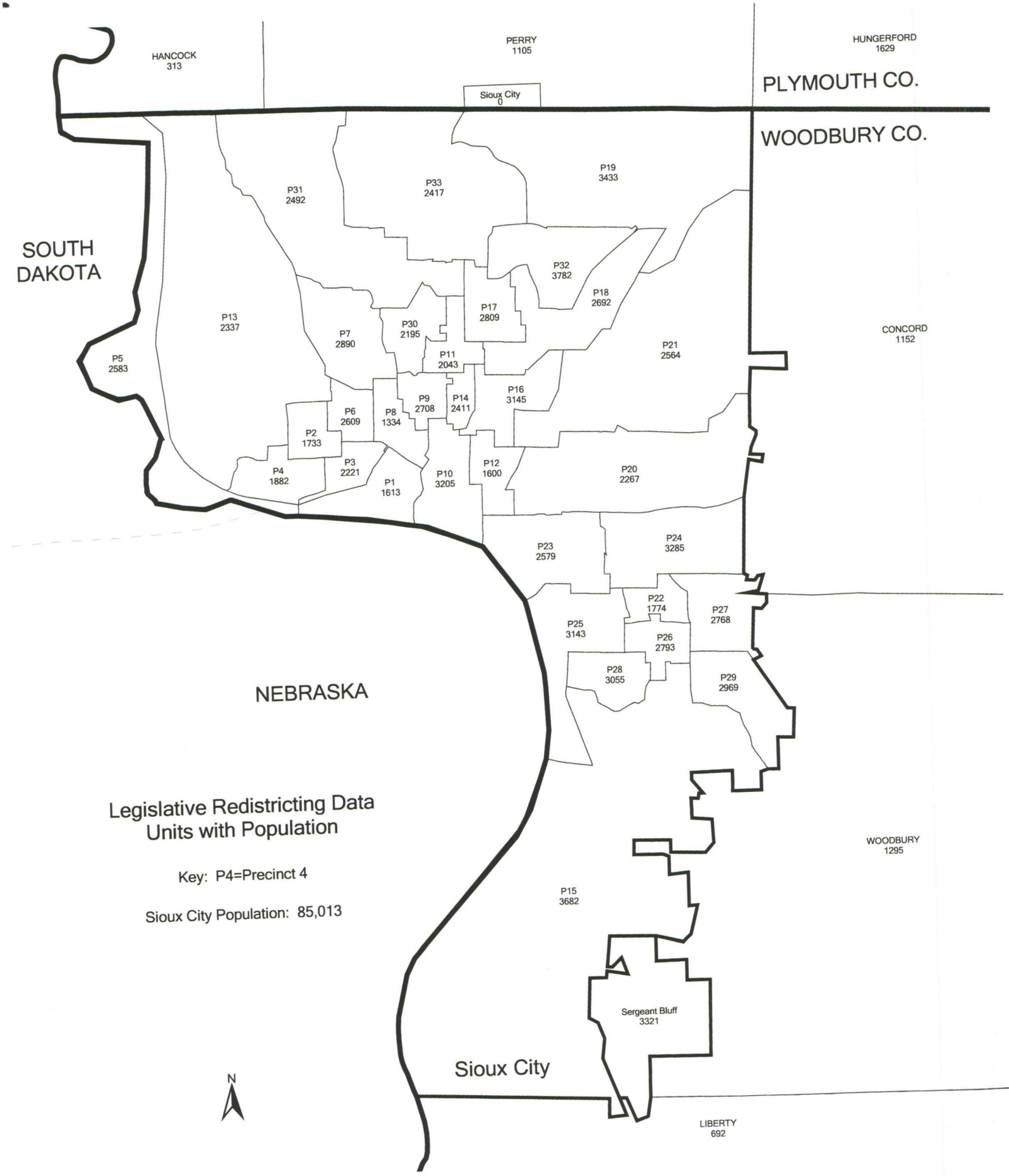


Legislative Redistricting Data
Units with Population

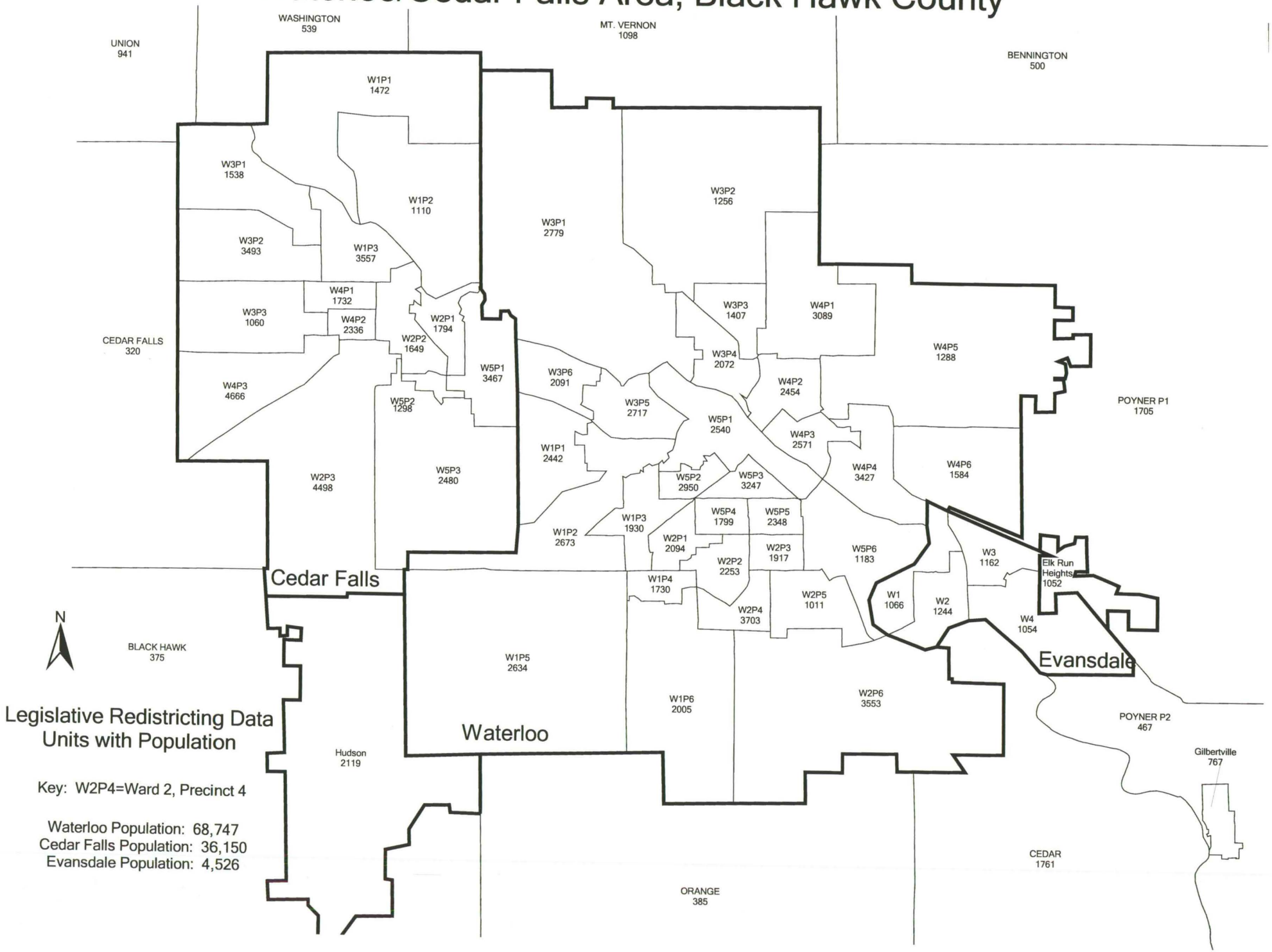
Key: P4=Precinct 4

Ottumwa Population: 25,044

Map P
Sioux City Area, Woodbury County



Map Q
Waterloo/Cedar Falls Area, Black Hawk County



Legislative Redistricting Data
Units with Population

Key: W2P4=Ward 2, Precinct 4

Waterloo Population: 68,747
Cedar Falls Population: 36,150
Evansdale Population: 4,526