

***Your voice, Your
vote.***

Make it count!

***您的聲音，您的
選票。***

樣樣不能少！

About Redistricting

The U.S. Constitution requires that all states evaluate electoral district boundaries every ten years following the U.S. Census. In 1983, Washington voters established the Washington State Redistricting Commission to ensure district boundaries are redrawn through a fair and bipartisan process. The Redistricting Commission includes two Democrats and two Republicans as voting members and a non-voting, nonpartisan chair.

What is redistricting?

Redistricting is the process of changing the boundaries of voting districts so that all districts have nearly equal numbers of people, and groups that have minority interests in government are not divided. This ensures everyone has equal voting rights.

Why redistrict?

As states and communities grow and change, people's representation in government begins to get out of balance. Redistricting brings everything back into balance to make sure that each person is represented fairly in the state

關於選區重劃

美國憲法要求每十年一次的全國人口普查之後，所有的州都必須重新評估其選區邊界。華盛頓州選民於 1983 年成立了華盛頓州選區重劃委員會，以確保選區邊界以公平和兩黨參與的程序重新畫定。選區重劃委員會的組成，包括選舉產生的兩位民主黨和兩位共和黨黨員擔任委員會成員，加上一位非選舉產生的無黨籍人士擔任主席。

何謂選區重劃？

選區重劃是改變投票區界線的程序，使得所有選區內的人口數相當，對政府施政持相似看法的少數族群也不會被分開。此程序能確保每一個人都享有同等的投票權利。

為何要重劃選區？

隨著州與社區成長和改變，人民在政府中的代表就會開始失去平衡。選區重劃使情況回歸平衡，以確保在州議會和美國

Legislature and the U.S. Congress.

Is the process influenced by political parties?

The process has been set up to make redistricting as fair as possible for everyone. Commission members are appointed by the legislative leaders of the two largest political parties in each house of the legislature. A majority of the four voting commissioners must agree on a final legislative and congressional redistricting plan by the deadline set in the State Constitution.

What is reapportionment?

Reapportionment happens every ten years to redistribute congressional seats among the 50 states so everyone is fairly represented in the U.S. Congress. Federal law requires that the U.S. House of Representatives have 435 seats divided between all 50 states. Each state receives at least one congressional seat. The remaining 385 are divided or “apportioned” according to population. As the population of some states grows faster than that of others, congressional seats move from the slow-growing states to the fast-growing ones.

The 2010 Census counted just over 6.7 million people living in Washington. With our significant growth, Washington will gain a 10th congressional seat. The Redistricting Commission must draw the voting boundaries for this new congressional district.

How many people will be in each district?

The number of people per district is based on the 2010 Census. Each district must have a population that is “as nearly equal as is practicable.” That means that with a population of 6.7 million and 49 legislative districts, each one should have approximately 137,235 people and the ten congressional districts should have approximately 672,454 people.

What criteria have to be considered in redrawing voting district boundaries?

The criteria for redrawing boundaries are laid out in state and federal law. Voting district boundaries must be drawn to:

Encompass equal numbers of people or as nearly equal as can be done (or is “practicable”).

國會中，都有人能公平地代表每一個人。

該程序會收到政黨的影響嗎？

該程序的設計已使選區重劃盡可能對每一個都公平。委員會的成員是由各議院中兩大黨的領導人所指派。四位委員必須要有過半人數，在憲法所規定的截止日前，對最終的州議會和國會選區重劃計畫取得共識。

何謂席次重新分配？

席次每十年需重新分配一次，將國會席次由五十州平均分配，使得每一個人在美國國會都能得到公平的代表。聯邦法律要求美國眾議院代表擁有的 435 個席次，要給 50 州均分。每個州在國會中保障至少一個席次。剩下的 385 個席次則分散至，或根據人口比例來「分配」。由於有些州人口的成長比其他州快，國會的席次會從人口成長較慢的州，流向人口成長較快的州。

2010 年的人口普查顯示住在華州的人口稍微超過 670 萬。由於人口成長了許多，華州在國會中將獲得第十個席次。選區重劃委員會因此必須為這新席次重新劃分選區邊界。

每個選區將會有多少人？

每個選區的人口需依據 2010 年人口普查的結果。每個選區的人口應「在可行的情況下盡可能均分」。即在 670 萬的人口需分給 49 個選區的情況下，每個區應有大約 137,235 人，分給十個國會席次的話，每個區應有大約 672,454 人。

重劃選區時應考慮哪些因素？

重劃選區時應考慮的因素，在州和聯邦法中都有規定。選區邊界畫定時，必須滿足以下要求：

包含相同的人數，或盡可能接近相同的人數（以實際可行性

Comply with the Voting Rights Act to ensure minorities have an equal opportunity to elect representatives of their choice.
Ensure that each district is contiguous, compact and convenient to the extent reasonable.
Respect boundaries of cities, counties, neighborhoods and communities that have common interests and minimize their division.
Establish boundaries that do not favor or discriminate against an incumbent, candidate, or political party.

History

1889 - The state Constitution requires that the Legislature redistrict based on "the number of inhabitants" after each U.S. Census.

1889 - The original Legislature consists of 70 representatives and 35 senators. More are added in 1890 and 1901 to keep up with the state's population growth.

1931 - Citizens complain that representation is badly apportioned and debate using an initiative to redraw district boundaries.

1954 - The League of Women Voters proposes its own redistricting initiative—Initiative 199— after legislators battle along party lines to redraw voting boundaries.

1956 - Initiative 199 passes, linking redistricting to population trends in the state. But in the next session, the Legislature amends the resulting redistricting plan significantly.

1958 - The League of Women Voters proposes an amendment to the state Constitution that would establish a commission to take over redistricting if the Legislature failed to quickly adopt a redistricting plan. Voters reject the amendment.

1960s - The League of Women Voters proposes another initiative to improve redistricting. The federal court gets involved after finding that the districts drawn in 1957 were discriminatory. The Legislature takes three years to pass compromise legislation that satisfies federal justices.

1970s - The U.S. District Court finds that the 1965 redistricting legislation is unconstitutional. The state is restricted from holding further elections under the existing law. The court gives the state until February 25, 1972, to create a fair redistricting plan. The Legislature fails to meet the deadline, and the court draws the redistricting plan for the state.

1980s - In 1982, growing weary of the constant battles, the Legislature proposes a bill to create an independent, bipartisan redistricting committee to begin work in 1991. But facing another court imposed 90-day mandate, it appoints a temporary five-commissioner panel, which successfully meets the 1983 redistricting deadline.

1983 - Voters approve a ballot measure to amend the state Constitution and institute the commission. Washington becomes the third state in the U.S. to redistrict by commission.

1991 - The first Redistricting Commission meets and successfully creates a redistricting plan by the constitutional deadline.

爲主)。

遵守投票權利法案，以確保少數族群都有平等的機會能選舉出他們的代表。

確定每個選區對選民來說，都是相鄰、緊密且方便的。

尊重市、郡、區和擁有共同利益的社區界線，以減少分歧。

建立的邊界不得有偏袒或歧視任何執政人員、候選人或政黨。

歷史

1889 年—美國憲法要求州議會在每次全國人口普查後，根據「居民人數」重畫選區。

1889 年—最早的州議會有 70 位代表和 35 位參議員。爲了應因本州人口成長，又在 1890 年和 1901 年加入更多代表。

1931 年—美國公民抱怨代表人數分配不均，討論提議重畫選區邊界。

1954 年—在州議員針對以政黨界線重畫選區的議題吵得沸沸揚揚之後，女性選民聯盟提出他們自己的選區重劃提案—即 199 提案。

1956 年—提案 199 通過了，使得選區重劃與本州的人口趨勢產生關聯。但在下一季度，州議會對已決的選區重劃計劃提出重大修改。

1958 年—女性選民聯盟提出另一憲法修正案，建議應建立一個委員會，在州議會無法快速通過選區重劃計劃時，能接手選區重劃的議題。

1960 年代—女性選民聯盟提出另一提案來改善選區重劃程序。聯邦法庭在判決 1957 年劃下的選區爲不公之後即開始介入。州議會花了三年的時間，通過了妥協的法規，以滿足聯邦司法的要求。

1970 年代—美國地區法院判決 1965 年所劃的選區界線違憲。本州在當時現行的法律之下是不得舉行更多的選舉。法院要求本州在 1972 年 2 月 25 日前必須建立一個公平的選區重劃計劃。州議會並未在期限前提出計劃，因此法院便爲本州擬定了一個選區重劃計劃。

1980 年代—在 1982 年，州議會亦厭倦了長期的抗爭，提出一法案來建立一個獨立且兩黨均衡的選區重劃委員會，從 1991 年開始運作。但面臨法院提出的 90 天期限的要求，州議會指派了一個臨時的五人小組，成功地通過了 1983 年的選區重劃期

2001 - The second Redistricting Commission generates a redistricting plan by the constitutional deadline.

2011 - The third Redistricting Commission convenes.

Your Commissioners

Lura Powell, Ph.D.

Non-Voting Chair

Richland

Slade Gorton

Senate Republican Appointee

Clyde Hill

Tim Ceis

Senate Democratic Appointee

Seattle

Dean Foster

限。

1983 年—選民通過一項選票議案，修正憲法並組織了委員會。華盛頓州成為美國由委員會來重劃選區的第三個州。

1991 年—第一個選區重劃委員會成功地在憲法規定的期限內，建立了選區重劃計劃。

2001 年—第二個選區重劃委員會亦在憲法規定期限內，提出選區重劃計劃。

2011 年—第三個選區重劃委員會開始。

試識您的委員會成員

蘿拉包爾博士 (Lura Powell, Ph.D.)

非選舉主席

來自 Richland

史萊格登 (Slade Gorton)

共和黨參議員代表

來自 Clyde Hill

提姆西斯 (Tim Ceis)

民主黨參議員代表

來自西雅圖

狄恩佛斯特 (Dean Foster)

House Democratic Appointee

Olympia

Tom Huff

House Republican Appointee

Gig Harbor

民主黨眾議院代表

來自 Olympia

湯姆荷夫 (Tom Huff)

共和黨眾議院代表

來自 Gig Harbor

Make your voice heard!

How can I get involved in redistricting?

Send us your comments and insights about your community and what makes it whole.

Send us your idea of how voting district boundaries should be drawn in your community or throughout the state.

Participate in a public forum. Visit our website to find out where and when. You can also attend via webcast.

Contact Us

www.redistricting.wa.gov

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我們也想聽聽您的聲音!

我要如何參與選區重劃呢?

將您對您社區和如何保有其完整性的意見和看法寄給我們。

將您對選區界線在您的社區和華州該如何重劃的想法寄給我們。

參與公共論壇。請上我們的網站，查詢論壇的時間和地點。您也可以透過網路轉播參與論壇。

與我們聯絡

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