



A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA PROVIDING RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING PLAN TO THE MONTANA DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION.

WHEREAS, the Montana Districting and Apportionment Commission submitted its legislative redistricting plan to the Legislature on January 6, 2023, as required by Article V, section 14, of the Montana Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the Montana Constitution requires the Commission to submit a proposed plan to the Legislature for recommendations to alter the proposal; and

WHEREAS, the Montana Constitution mandates that districts must be as equal in population as is practicable; and

WHEREAS, the Montana Constitution requires districts to protect minority voting rights; and

WHEREAS, the Montana Constitution further mandates districts be compact and contiguous; and

WHEREAS, the Montana Districting and Apportionment Commission adopted additional discretionary criteria to guide its redistricting plan, including preventing favoritism toward political parties, minimizing the division of cities, towns, counties, and federal reservations, and keeping communities of interest intact.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

In an era of significant political division, Montana's elected representatives still believe in working together. After evaluating the public comments and reviewing the proposal of the Montana Districting and Apportionment Commission, the bipartisan members of the Legislature agree to the following changes to the Commission's tentative map:

- (1) redraw as necessary to keep Broadwater County whole;
- (2) redraw as necessary to keep Musselshell County whole;
- (3) in the greater Pablo area, include in House District 11 the area south of Pablo Road West and north of Carbine Road with Montana Avenue as the eastern boundary;
- (4) redraw as necessary to keep Georgetown Lake with Granite and Powell Counties;
- (5) redraw as necessary to keep House District 84 wholly contained within Lewis and Clark County; and
- (6) redraw House District 41 to include 22 Upper Road, Hardin, and House District 91 to include 35566 Terrace Lake Road, Ronan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Republican majority finds that:

- (1) after inspecting the map and receiving substantial public comment in opposition, the current proposal does not follow the constitutional requirements. The Commission did not consistently or fairly apply the discretionary criteria regarding communities of interest. Furthermore, the Commission often sacrificed constitutionally mandatory compactness for discretionary competitiveness.
- (2) the Commission's failure to prioritize the Constitution's mandates created districts that are neither visually nor functionally compact. The Joint Select Committee on Redistricting heard substantial testimony from legislators and citizens about how this lack of compactness will impact voters. Commenters pointed out that several proposed districts extend hundreds of miles across county lines and geographic boundaries. Other commenters mentioned that some districts are connected by roads that are either closed or unreliable in winter. Creating districts that neither pass the eye test for compactness nor allow elected leaders and voters to travel the district is contrary to the requirements set forth in the Constitution.
- (3) the Commission's discretionary criteria were not consistently applied. The Commission aimed to keep towns and cities intact where possible but divided communities unnecessarily in the name of proportionality. Additionally, the Commission's criteria prioritized keeping rural, suburban, and urban interests in the same district, but frequently drew urban areas into rural ones to create more competitive districts by splitting voting blocs. The mixing and dividing of Montana's communities of interest created districts where the representative will likely have little knowledge of the areas beyond his or her own front door.
- (4) although the Commission adopted criteria that no district should be drawn to unduly favor a

single political party, in the urban areas, this proposed map does exactly that. In Gallatin County, 45% of voters are Republican, but only two of the county's 11 seats lean Republican. Republican voters in Missoula and Lewis and Clark Counties are also underrepresented. The Commission's discretionary competitiveness criterion, which has no basis in the Constitution, was prioritized to favor the representation of Democrats in urban areas at the expense of the compactness mandated in the Constitution.

(5) for example, in Lewis and Clark County, the Commission disregarded city boundaries and drew multiple districts that crossed city boundaries to capture territory in the Helena Valley. Additionally, in Gallatin County, the Commission drew a district running from Gardiner into the center of Bozeman.

(6) many other states do not have statutory or constitutional directives requiring districts to be compact and contiguous, and, for those states that do have directives, many qualify the requirement with language saying that it must be done only "to the extent practicable". Montana's constitutional imperative for compact and contiguous districts is not diluted with this type of exception.

(7) it cannot endorse the proposed map as it exists today. To remedy the proposal's lack of constitutionally mandated compactness and reintegrate the communities of interest that were impermissibly divided in the name of proportionality, the majority recommends the following alterations:

(a) redraw House Districts 3, 4, 5, and 6 to make the communities of Whitefish and Columbia Falls whole. House District 4 on the existing map was drawn specifically to create a Democratic House seat and a Senate seat that leans Democratic. It ignores the distinct Whitefish and Columbia Falls communities of interest and unduly favors the Democratic Party to carve out seats based on the partisan makeup of the districts. The Commission must redraw these seats to reflect functional compactness and to recognize unique communities of interest.

(b) redraw House Districts 65 and 66 to create a more urban district in Bozeman proper and a suburban rural district. As drawn, these districts give Democrats two safe House seats while ignoring the constitutionally mandated compactness requirement. To create these safe Democratic seats, the Commission included rural portions of Gallatin County with the urban core of Bozeman. In addition to clearly violating the Constitution's compactness requirement, the districts blatantly disregard communities of interest.

(c) redraw the entire Gallatin County area with the constitutional requirement of compactness in mind instead of unduly favoring the Democratic Party. There are numerous changes that could be made in

Bozeman and the surrounding area to ensure that the Commission respects compactness and better reflects communities of interest. For example, House Districts 62, 63, and 64 are elongated districts that could be made much more compact and keep communities of interest together. Three different House districts that all go west of Jackrabbit Lane, as well as into Bozeman city limits, cannot be considered functionally compact, much less represent communities of interest.

(d) redraw House District 57 in a more compact fashion as required by the Montana Constitution. This district was drawn to unduly favor the Democratic Party. It is an egregious violation of the compactness requirement to have a large portion of Main Street Bozeman in the same House district as rural Park County, Cooke City, and Clyde Park and completely ignores communities of interest.

(e) redraw House Districts 79 and 80 to meet compactness requirements. As currently drawn, House District 79 borders House District 80 on its north, south, and western boundaries, as well as going farther east than all of House District 80. Again, these districts were drawn to create safe Democratic seats at the expense of compactness.

(f) redraw House Districts 81 and 82 to prioritize compact districts instead of unduly favoring the Democratic Party. These districts are drawn to create two Democratic safe seats while sacrificing compactness. This is a simple fix. The Commission can create an urban Helena district and a suburban/rural district that goes into the Helena Valley. This will create two districts that are much more compact and better reflect communities of interest.

(g) redraw the boundaries of House Districts 91 and 99 to make them more functionally compact by consolidating the Rattlesnake area with portions of the Northside. Again, these districts were drawn to unduly favor the Democratic Party and give them two safe seats. Ronan and the Rattlesnake portion of Missoula are combined with rural areas of western Montana to create a single House district that has many disparate communities of interest and flagrantly violates the Constitution's compactness requirement.

(h) redraw the boundaries of House Districts 89 and 94 to make these districts more functionally compact and better reflective of communities of interest by making House District 94 a more urban district in southern Missoula and making a more suburban/rural district that goes south and includes the greater Lolo area. This will also require population shifts with House District 93, which, as drawn now, combines the urban University District with the rural areas surrounding Clinton and Turah. These districts completely ignore

compactness and communities of interest for the sake of unduly favoring the Democratic Party.

(i) redraw House District 42. As currently drawn, the district is not compact and combines different urban and rural communities. House District 42 should not go into the urban core of Billings and take in portions of the south side. The south side portion of House District 42 can be combined with other Billings urban districts with House District 42 picking up urban portions of House Districts 54 and 55.

(j) redraw House Districts 36, 37, 38, 60, and 41 to reflect the House District Proposal 4; and

(k) keep established communities of interest intact by reconfiguring House pairings to Senate seats.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be kept on file with the Secretary of State and that copies be sent by the Secretary of State to the presiding officer and each member of the Montana Districting and Apportionment Commission.

- END -

I hereby certify that the within bill,
SJ 8, originated in the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate

President of the Senate

Signed this _____ day
of _____, 2023.



Speaker of the House

Signed this _____ day
of _____, 2023.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8

INTRODUCED BY J. ELLSWORTH

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