FORMULA FOR REDISTRICTING

As indicated in Article V, Section 4 of the Ho-Chunk Nation Constitution, the goal in redistricting is to move the Nation's Legislative representation closer to the goal of "one-person/one-vote." The Legislature has gone through this effort at various times in the past. Redistricting has been in the Nation's Constitution since it was adopted in 1994. The Nation's Tribal Court has stated that the Legislature does not have to use the best plan to promote the objective of one-person/one-vote, but any plan that furthers that objective.

If any tribal member is interested in proposing a new scenario map for the Nation's Legislative Districts, they will need to use a certain formula. The legality of past redistricting proposals has been reviewed based on a calculation of **ideal** representation ratios. *See the example below:*

Step 1: Calculate the Ideal. Based on the number of eligible voters (age 18 and over) residing in each proposed district, a calculation needs to be made to arrive at the ideal number of tribal eligible voters per Legislator. For example, say the total number of all eligible Ho-Chunk voters is 5011 and there are 13 Legislators. To get the "*ideal*" number of adult members per Legislator, you would divide 5011 by 13 (5011 ÷ 13). That number is 385.46. This means the "ideal" scenario of districts would have approximately **385** adult tribal members per Legislator.

Step 2: Calculate for each District. In drafting any new boundary scenario, calculate the total adult Ho-Chunk population in the proposed district. Next, divide that number by the total number of Legislators proposed for that district. For example, say District 1 had an adult Ho-Chunk population of 1,052 and 3 Legislators. Doing the math, 1052 divided by 3 equals 350.66. Rounding up, this means there would be **351** adult tribal members per Legislator in proposed District 1.

Step 3: Compare the Ideal to each District and calculate the deviation. Next, staying with our example, we need to then compare with 351 to the "ideal" number calculated in Step 1 above (385). The total will tell you the percentage deviation from the "ideal." This is the amount or percentage by which a District's population varies from the "ideal" population of tribal members per Legislator. So, 351 divided by 385 equals .91. In the example, this means that the hypothetical proposed District 1 deviates from the "ideal" number by roughly -9%.

Step 4: The calculations in Steps 1-3 will need to be done for each district proposed. For example, if someone wants to propose 5 districts with 13 Legislators, but re-draw the boundary lines, then the formula above will have to be applied to each proposed district (keeping the "ideal" number in mind). Or, if someone wanted to propose only 3 districts, with 13 Legislators, then the same approach must be used. Also, if a new proposal was to change the number of Legislators to 11, for example, the "ideal" calculation would change. Note: It is very difficult to reach the "ideal" number for each district. It is okay to have some districts that deviate from the "ideal" by a few percentage points above or below the "ideal." But, if there is a large difference between district representation, then that may not follow the one-person/one-vote standard when comparing one district to another.

Any proposed redistricting scenarios will be evaluated by the Legislature, since it is the Legislature that must submit a final proposal to a vote of the People by a Special Election. *See* Article V, Section 4 of the Ho-Chunk Nation Constitution. The Legislature's determination as to what final proposal to submit for a vote will be impacted by the Constitutional analysis that goes into the pursuit of one-person/one-vote representation.