

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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REPORT TO THE

1 0 6 t h M A I N E S T A T E L E G I S L A T U R E

by the

H O U S E A P P O R T I O N M E N T C O M M I S S I O N

December 1972

I N D E X  
OF MATERIAL IN THE ORDER IN  
WHICH IT APPEARS IN THIS REPORT

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Commission Membership

References and Recommendations

Copy of Order Creating Commission

Majority Report

Minority Report

Proposed Constitutional Amendment (Majority)

Summary Analysis of Proposed Reapportionment Plan (Majority)

Proposed Reapportionment Plan (Majority)

Report by the  
HOUSE APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION  
to the  
106th MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

Representative Walter A. Birt, E. Millinocket  
Chairman

Representative Theodore Curtis, Orono

Representative Patrick McTeague, Brunswick

Speaker David J. Kennedy, Milbridge

Senator Robert Moore, Casco

Senator Gerard Conley, Portland

Mrs. Charles McEvoy, Bangor  
League of Women Voters

Mr. Charles Moreshead, Esq., Augusta  
Chairman, Republican State Committee  
(Represented by Mr. Alex Ray)

Mr. Severin Beliveau, Esq., Rumford  
Chairman, Democratic State Committee  
(Represented by Mr. Anthony Buxton)

Professor Eugene Mawhinney, Orono  
Political Science Department, University of Maine

Professor Douglas Hodgkin, Lewiston  
Department of Government, Bates College

ADVISORY

Miss Edith Hary, Law Librarian, State House

Mr. Craig Nelson, Esq., Assistant Attorney General

Mr. Martin Wilk, Esq., Assistant Attorney General

## REFERENCES

Legislative documents presented to the 105th Maine Legislature in June 1971 entitled - "Resolve, to Apportion One Hundred and Fifty-One Representatives Among the Several Counties, Cities, Towns, Plantations and Unorganized Territory of the State."

Report "A" - L.D. 1843

Report "C" - L.D. 1844

Report "B" - L.D. 1846

Report "D" - L.D. 1842

The Maine State Constitution

The 1970 State Census

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMISSION

1. The Commission voted on June 22, 1972 that apportionment plans for the sixteen counties tentatively adopted at the meetings on May 31 and June 22 be accepted. (Shown on pages I - XI of this report)

2. The Commission voted on September 26, 1972 to accept the recommendation to create a Reapportionment Commission and to amend the State Constitution accordingly.

The following is a copy of the Order passed in March 1972 during a Special Session of the 105th Maine State Legislature creating the House Apportionment Commission and causing the enclosed report to be submitted to the 106th State Legislature.

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In House March 9, 1972

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that there is created a House Apportionment Commission to consist of the Speaker of the House of Representatives who shall act as chairman pro tem until a permanent Chairman is elected by members of the commission; 2 members of the House appointed by the Speaker; one member of the House appointed by the Minority Floor Leader; 2 members of the Senate, one of whom shall be appointed by the President of the Senate and the other member appointed by the Minority Floor Leader, the chairman of each of the major political parties in the State or his representative, the head of the Political Science Department of the University of Maine at Orono and one member of the history or political science department of one other Maine college, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and a member of the League of Women Voters to be selected by that body; and be it further

ORDERED, that the commission shall meet as often as necessary at such times and places as the chairman shall direct and any 6 members shall constitute a quorum; and be it further

ORDERED, that the commission may hire such staff members and consultants, within the limits of its appropriation, as it may deem necessary to accomplish its duties; and be it further

ORDERED, that the members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties; and be it further

ORDERED, that the commission shall submit to the Clerk of the House prior to the date of convening of the 106th Legislature a plan and proposal for apportioning the Maine House of Representatives; and be it further

ORDERED, that the commission shall continue in existence until the Legislature has enacted into law an apportionment of the House of Representatives; and be it further

ORDERED, that there is appropriated from the Legislative Account to the commission the sum of \$6,000 to carry out the purposes of this Order and that such sum shall not lapse but shall remain a continuing carrying account until the purposes of this Order have been accomplished.

MAJORITY REPORT  
of the  
HOUSE APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION  
to the  
106th Legislature  
December 1972

This Commission took as its first task the creation of an apportionment and districting plan for the House of Representatives under the formula provided by the Maine Constitution. We have produced a plan which is based in part upon those in L.D. 1843 and in L.D. 1846 of the 105th Legislature and in part upon our own efforts. A comparison of the L.D.'s showed identical or nearly identical districts in a majority of the counties; reviewing these, this Commission decided no improvement was possible. In the remaining counties we attempted to create districts as close to population equality as practicable under the present constitutional formula. This plan is submitted as part of this report.

However, this Commission quickly recognized that despite our best efforts we were prevented by the Maine Constitution from producing a plan which could meet the equal population standard set by the Constitution of the United States. Due to the requirements that House seats be apportioned by county and that municipalities cannot be divided, large population disparities resulted. Therefore, this Commission decided to draft and to recommend to the legislature a new formula and procedure for apportionment as proposed amendments to the Maine Constitution.

This Commission first considered the question of what body should apportion the House. A study of practices in other states indicated that some had removed the function entirely from the legislature and had provided for apportioning commission. However, this Commission concluded that this function should remain with the legislature, but that a commission would be very useful to provide the staff work and an initial proposal for legislative consideration.

This Commission then considered what procedure should be followed in the event that the legislature failed to act. A majority of this Commission concluded that the present role of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court is undesirable. We concluded (1) that re-districting is a legislative function, (2) that currently when there is disagreement those responsible find it easy to defer the responsibility to the Court, and (3) that the Court's sole function should be that of judicial review.

This Commission decided that if the legislature failed to act within a specified time the initial proposal of a commission would go into effect. This would give the legislature the opportunity to act, and it would create a strong incentive to act if there were dissatisfaction with the commission plan. We concluded that the best commission would be a bipartisan one composed of both legislators and non-legislators. This Commission drafted and recommends to the legislature a constitutional amendment embodying this procedure.

The creation of a formula for apportionment and districting involved extensive discussion. There was general agreement on the desirability of districts of equal population and of compact and contiguous territory. A majority also agreed that municipal and county lines should be respected as much as possible in order to discourage gerrymandering and the unreasonable dismemberment of municipalities. A majority of this Commission concluded that single-member districts were the fairest and most representative method of districting. However, because we wish to attract the broadest possible support for our proposal and because we decided it was best to allow some latitude to legislatures drawing future apportionments, we have provided for either single-member or multi-member districts in municipalities entitled to more than one legislator. A copy of the proposed amendment is a part of this report.

This Commission discussed the possibility of using a commission similar to that in our proposal for future districting of the State Senate. It was also felt that Senate and House districting should be done together in 1983 and that Senate lines should conform to House lines if possible. Since Senate districting is beyond the jurisdiction of this Commission, no formal recommendations are made, but the legislature may wish to consider these ideas.

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Respectfully submitted by the following members of this Commission -

Rep. Walter A. Birt  
Rep. Theodore Curtis  
Speaker David J. Kennedy  
Senator Robert Moore

Mrs. Charles McEvoy  
Mr. Charles Moreshead  
Professor Douglas Hodgkin  
Professor Eugene Mawhinney



MINORITY REPORT  
of the  
HOUSE APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION  
to the  
106th Legislature  
December 1972

The Democratic Minority of the House Apportionment Commission agrees with the majority of this Commission in that a fair "one man one vote" reapportionment of the Maine House of Representatives is virtually impossible under the Maine Constitution. Because of this belief, we regarded the development of a plan based on our current constitutional guidelines as a futile, academic effort. To speed the process which proved our constitutional machinery unworkable, we objected in committee meetings to only those portions of this Commission's plan which we considered in violation of our common sense. Consequently, this Commission's plan bestows undue favor upon the Republican Party. Fortunately, its wide population variances would render it unconstitutional if it became law - a fact Commission members will readily admit.

However, the Democratic minority of this Commission considers the questions of who shall apportion the House and what guidelines shall be used to accomplish that apportionment to be extremely important to both the Legislature and the people of Maine. In apportionment the power to divide is the power to conquer. For this reason we urge the people of Maine and their elected representatives to exercise caution in the delegation of that power, and to reject the constitutional amendment proposed by this Commission.

In recent years the Maine Supreme Judicial Court has been forced by stalemates between the Executive and the Legislature to play a decisive role in reapportionment. However, rather than seek methods to avoid such stalemates, this Commission has chosen to replace the six distinguished members of the Court with individuals who by the nature of their positions will be motivated by partisan self-interest, and one neutral individual who would most likely cast the deciding vote on all questions. This one neutral member is hardly an adequate replacement for the entire Maine Supreme Judicial Court.

We are not bound to maintaining forever the present role of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court in apportionment. However, we are bound to the concept of involving people from all walks of life who have nothing personal to gain from their decisions in the formulation and evaluation of apportionment proposals. The performance of

the Court as an objective judge of what plan, in addition to meeting population requirements, shall be the best for the Maine people is not likely to be equalled by the proposed partisan commission.

We regard the proposed commission as unnecessary. We think the current mechanism used when the Legislature fails to apportion is satisfactory. In the past, the Legislature has failed to apportion because one political party sought to take unfair advantage of the majority it held in the House and Senate. Plans produced in this manner sought only to increase the numerical advantage of the dominate party while population variances, compactness, contiguity and maintenance of communities of interest took a back seat to partisan interest.

Our efforts with the House Apportionment Commission focused on ways to force the Legislature to fulfill its reapportionment responsibility. We think that the Legislature can and will reapportion to the satisfaction of both political parties, if the vote required to approve a plan is changed from a simple majority to two-thirds.

The change from simply majority to two-thirds is designed to force the majority party to devise a plan which recognizes the rights of the minority party in apportionment. With this condition met, a gubernatorial veto would be unlikely and could be overridden.

The key to this proposal is to allow the Legislature to use single-member districts, multi-member districts, municipal divisions and combinations in any way it desires. The question of which type of district provides better government is academic and tends to be answered to partisan advantage. Since a final answer to this question is unlikely, we propose that the Legislature not be limited to any one style of districting. To obtain the required two-thirds vote on a plan, it would be necessary to use all types of districts, but each would recognize local needs and problems. When this latitude is amplified by elimination of the requirements to observe county lines, apportionment which is fair to everyone involved becomes a legislative possibility.

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Respectfully submitted by the following members of this Commission -

Senator Gerard Conley  
Rep. Patrick McTeague

Mr. Severin Beliveau

Recommended  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

ARTICLE IV.

Part First.

House of Representatives

SECTION 1. As at present.

SECTION 2. Number of Representatives. The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and fifty-one members, to be elected by the qualified electors, and to hold their office two years from the day next preceding the biennial meeting of the Legislature.

SECTION 3. Division. The Legislature which shall convene in regular or special session after this amendment becomes effective shall cause the state to be divided into districts for the choice of members of the House of Representatives. The Legislature which shall convene in 1983 and every tenth year thereafter shall do likewise. The number of inhabitants of the State shall be determined by the latest Federal Decennial Census. Each district shall as nearly as practicable have a population equal to a unit base number, determined by dividing the population of the State by 151. Each district shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, crossing political subdivision lines the least number of times reasonably necessary to establish equally populated districts. Whenever a municipality has population less than the unit base number, it shall be united with an adjoining municipality or municipalities or portions thereof to produce a district electing one representative. Whenever a municipality has population entitling it to one or more representatives, such areas of population in excess of the unit base number or multiple thereof shall be united with an adjoining municipality or municipalities or portions thereof to produce a district electing one representative. Whenever a municipality has population entitling it to two or more representatives, it may be divided into single-member districts by two-thirds vote of the members of both houses of the legislature or it may be established as a multi-member district electing the number of representatives to which it is entitled.

SECTION 4. Apportionment Commission. There shall be established, on or after the first day of January and before the fifteenth of January of the year prior to each year in which the House of Representatives is required to be apportioned, a commission to develop, in accordance with the requirements of this Constitution, a plan for apportioning the House of Representatives. The commission shall be composed of two members from the majority political party in the House of Representatives, who shall be appointed by the Speaker;

two members from the minority political party in the House, who shall be appointed by the Minority Floor Leader of the House; one member from the majority political party in the Senate, who shall be appointed by the President of the Senate; one member from the minority political party of the Senate, who shall be appointed by the Minority Floor Leader of the Senate; the Chairman of the two major political parties in the state or their designated representatives; and three members from the public generally, one of whom shall be appointed by each of the two four member groups previously established and the third public member shall be selected by the two public members. The Speaker of the House shall be responsible for organizing the commission and shall remain as a member and chairman pro-tem thereof only until a permanent chairman is selected by the commission members from among their members. No action shall be taken without a quorum being present; seven members shall constitute a quorum.

The apportionment plan of the commission, which may contain single or multi-member districts, shall be submitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives on or before the date of convening of the next regular session of the legislature after the commission has been organized. The legislature shall act upon the submitted plan of the commission within 90 calendar days after the convening of that legislature by either adopting said plan or one of its own. Such action shall be subject to the Governor's response, as provided in Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 of this Constitution.

In the event that an apportionment plan has not been enacted into law within 100 calendar days after the convening of the legislature in the year in which such apportionment is required by this Constitution, the apportionment plan which was submitted to that legislature by the commission shall become immediately effective as law and shall remain as such until such time as the House of Representatives is next to be apportioned, and such apportionment becomes effective as law.

SECTION 5. Judicial Review. The Supreme Judicial Court shall receive in its original jurisdiction any challenge to the apportionment law as registered by a citizen with standing. Its sole function shall be that of judicial review.

- SECTION 6. Present Section 4.
- SECTION 7. Present Section 5.
- SECTION 8. Present Section 6.
- SECTION 9. Present Section 7.
- SECTION 10. Present Section 8.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS  
of  
PROPOSED REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN  
(Shown on following pages I - XI)

District Population total	993,663
1970 State Census total	993,663
Number of Districts	151
Desired quota per District	6,581
Population of largest District (Kittery)	11,028
Population of smallest District (Bath)	4,840
Percentage deviation of largest District (Kittery)	+67.57
Percentage deviation of smallest District (Bath)	-26.45
Population variance ratio	2,28:1
Minimum percentage of population which could elect a majority	45.62

Distribution of district deviation from norm

From 0% to 3%	47	From 20% to 30%	13
From 3% to 5%	7	From 30% to 40%	1
From 5% to 10%	41	From 40% to 50%	2
From 10% to 15%	24	From 50% to 60%	1
From 15% to 20%	14	From 60% to 70%	1

PROPOSED REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN  
Based on  
The Present Maine Constitution

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Seats</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Per Representative</u>	<u>Percent Deviation</u>
<u>ANDROSCOGGIN</u>				
Lewiston	6	41,779	6,963	+5.80
Auburn	4	24,151	6,038	-8.25
Lisbon	1	6,544	6,544	-.56
Durham, Mechanic Falls, Minot, Poland	1	6,391	6,391	-2.88
Greene, Webster, Turner, Wales	1	6,323	6,323	-3.92
Leeds, Livermore, Livermore Falls	1	6,091	6,091	-7.45
<u>AROOSTOOK</u>				
Presque Isle	2	11,452	5,726	-12.99
Caribou	2	10,419	5,210	-20.83
Limestone	1	10,360	10,360	+57.42
Houlton	1	8,111	8,111	+23.25
Easton, Fort Fairfield, Westfield	1	6,681	6,681	+1.52
Macwahoc, Reed Plt., Bancroft, Weston, Orient, Haynesville, Glenwood, Benedicta, Amity, Sherman, Cary Plt., Island Falls, Crystal, Hodgdon, Linneus, Oakfield, Dyer Brook, Merrill, Moro Plt., Hersey, Unorg. Terr. So. Aroos.	1	6,684	6,684	+1.57

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Seats</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Per Representative</u>	<u>Percent Deviation</u>
Aroostook (cont.)				
Ludlow, Smyrna, Littleton, Hammond Plt., Monticello, Bridgewater, Blaine, Mars Hill, E.Pl., New Limerick	1	6,798	6,798	+3.30
Chapman, Mapleton, Castle Hill, Washburn, Wade, Perham, Woodland, Masardis, Oxbow, Unorg. Terr. Cen. Aroos.	1	6,759	6,759	+2.7
Van Buren, Grand Isle, Cyr, Hamlin, Caswell, Connor	1	6,548	6,548	-.5
Madawaska, Frenchville	1	6,960	6,960	+5.76
Fort Kent, New Canada, Wallagrass, St. John, St. Francis	1	6,680	6,680	+1.5
Eagle Lake, Winterville, Garfield, Nashville, Portage, Ashland, West- manland, New Sweden, Stockholm, St. Agatha, Unorg. Terr. N. Aroos., Allagash	1	6,626	6,626	-.68
<u>CUMBERLAND</u>				
Portland	10	65,116	6,512	-1.05
South Portland	4	23,267	5,817	-11.61
Westbrook	2	14,444	7,222	+9.74
Brunswick	2	16,195	8,098	+23.05
Scarborough	1	7,845	7,845	+19.21
Falmouth	1	6,291	6,291	-4.41
Cape Elizabeth	1	7,873	7,873	+19.63

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Seats</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Per Representative</u>	<u>Percent Deviation</u>
Cumberland (cont.)				
Gorham	1	7,839	7,839	+19.12
Windham	1	6,593	6,593	+ .18
Bridgton, Sebago, Harrison, Otisfield, Naples	1	6,265	6,265	-4.80
Baldwin, Raymond, Casco, Standish	1	6,584	6,584	+ .05
Gray, New Gloucester	1	5,750	5,750	-12.63
Yarmouth, North Yarmouth	1	6,237	6,237	-5.23
Freeport, Pownal	1	5,581	5,581	-15.19
Cumberland, Harpswell	1	6,648	6,648	+1.02

FRANKLIN

Avon, Carthage, Dallas, Eustis, Industry, Weld, Kingfield, Madrid, New Vineyard, Phillips, Rangeley, Strong, Coplin Plt., Rangeley Plt., Sandy River Plt., Unorg. Terr.	1	7,296	7,296	+10.86
Farmington, Chesterville, New Sharon, Temple	1	7,392	7,392	+12.32
Jay, Wilton	1	7,756	7,756	+17.85

HANCOCK

Blue Hill, Brooklin, Brooksville, Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Stonington, Swans Island	1	7,121	7,121	+8.21
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<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Seats</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Per Representative</u>	<u>Percent Deviation</u>
Hancock (cont.)				
Tremont, Surry, Ellsworth, Trenton, Long Island, Cranberry Isles	1	6,863	6,863	+1.18
Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, Southwest Harbor	1	7,032	7,032	+6.85
Bucksport, Orland, Dedham, Penobscot, Verona	1	6,808	6,808	+3.45
Otis, Amherst, Aurora, Mariaville, Osborn Plt., Waltham, Eastbrook, Franklin, Hancock, Sullivan, Lamoine, Sorrento, Winter Harbor, Gouldsboro, Plt. No. 33, Unorg. Terr.	1	6,766	6,766	+2.81
<u>KENNEBEC</u>				
Augusta	3	21,945	7,315	+11.15
Waterville	3	18,192	6,064	-7.86
Winslow	1	7,299	7,299	+10.91
Gardiner	1	6,685	6,685	+1.58
Albion, Benton, Clinton, China, Unity Plt.	1	6,651	6,651	+1.06
Vassalboro, Windsor, Chelsea, Pittston	1	7,427	7,427	+12.86
Oakland, Sidney, Bel- grade, Rome, Vienna	1	6,723	6,723	+2.16
Randolph, Farmingdale, Hallowell	1	6,978	6,978	+6.03

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Seats</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Per Representative</u>	<u>Percent Deviation</u>
Kennebec (cont.)				
West Gardiner, Litchfield, Monmouth, Manchester, Wayne	1	6,627	6,627	+ .70
Winthrop, Readfield, Mt. Vernon, Fayette	1	6,720	6,720	+2.11
<u>KNOX</u>				
Rockland	1	8,505	8,505	+29.24
Cushing, Friendship, Isle Au Haut, North Haven, Owl's Head, St. George, South Thomaston, Vinalhaven, Martinicus Isle Plt.	1	6,776	6,776	+2.96
Camden, Hope, Rockport	1	6,682	6,682	+1.53
Appleton, Thomaston, Union, Warren, Washington	1	7,050	7,050	+7.13
<u>LINCOLN</u>				
Jefferson, Nobleboro, Waldoboro, Whitefield, Monhegan Isle Plt., Somerville Plt.	1	6,629	6,629	+ .73
Boothbay, Boothbay Harbor, Southport, Westport, Wiscasset	1	7,079	7,079	+7.57
Alna, Breaman, Bristol, Damariscotta, Dresden, Edgecomb, New Castle, South Bristol	1	6,830	6,830	+3.78

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Seats</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Per Representative</u>	<u>Percent Deviation</u>
<u>OXFORD</u>				
Rumford	1	9,363	9,363	+42.27
Mexico, Peru	1	5,654	5,654	-14.08
Buckfield, Canton, Dixfield, Hartford, Sumner, Woodstock, Milton Twp.	1	5,839	5,839	-11.27
Paris, West Paris, Hebron	1	5,442	5,442	-17.31
Norway, Oxford	1	5,487	5,487	-16.62
Brownfield, Denmark, Fryeburg, Hiram, Lovell, Porter, Stow, Sweden	1	5,710	5,710	-13.24
Andover, Bethel, Byron, Gilead, Greenwood, Han- over, Newry, Roxbury, Stoneham, Upton, Lincoln Plt., Magalloway Plt., Waterford, Unorg. Terr. No. Oxford, Unorg, Terr. So. Oxford	1	5,962	5,962	-9.41
<u>PENOBSCOT</u>				
Bangor	5	33,168	6,634	+ .81
Orono	2	9,989	4,995	-24.09
Brewer	1	9,300	9,300	+41.32
Old Town	1	9,058	9,058	+37.64
Millinocket	1	7,742	7,742	+17.64
Dexter, Garland, Corinth, Exeter	1	6,196	6,196	-5.85

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Seats</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Per Representative</u>	<u>Percent Deviation</u>
Penobscot (Cont.)				
Corinna, Newport, Stetson, Plymouth, Dixmont, Newburg	1	6,291	6,291	-4.41
Etna, Carmel, Hermon, Levant, Glenburn	1	6,201	6,201	-5.77
Orrington, Holden, Eddington, Clifton	1	6,134	6,134	-6.79
Hampden, Veazie	1	6,249	6,249	-5.04
Charleston, Bradford, Hudson, Kenduskeag, Lagrange, Alton, Argyle, Milford, Bradley	1	6,419	6,419	-2.46
Lincoln, Lee, Winn, Chester, Woodville	1	6,191	6,191	-5.93
Mattawamkeag, Kingman, Drew, Webster, Prentiss, Springfield, Carroll, Lakeville, Lowell, Burlington, Howland, Enfield, Passadumkeag, Maxfield, Seboeis, Grand Falls, Greenbush, Greenfield, Edinburg	1	6,212	6,212	-5.6
East Millinocket, Med- way, Patten, Stacyville, Mount Chase, Unorg. Terr. No. Penobscot	1	6,243	6,243	-5.14
<u>PISCATAQUIS</u>				
Dover-Foxcroft, Sangerville	1	5,285	5,285	-19.69

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Seats</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Per Representative</u>	<u>Percent Deviation</u>
Piscataquis (Cont.)				
Milo, Atkinson, Sebec, Barnard Plt., Bowerbank, Medford, Brownville, Unorg. Terr. No. Pisc., Unorg. Terr. S.E. Pisc., Willimantic, Lakeview Plt., Elliotsville Plt.	1	5,364	5,364	-18.49
Wellington, Kingsbury Plt., Abbot, Monson, Blanchard Plt., Guilford, Shirley, Greenville, Parkman	1	5,636	5,636	-14.36
<u>SAGADAHOC</u>				
Bath	2	9,679	4,840	-26.45
Topsham, Bowdoin, Bowdoinham	1	7,174	7,174	+9.01
Richmond, Woolwich, West Bath, Phippsburg, Arrowsic, Georgetown, Unorg. Terr.	1	6,599	6,599	+2.27
<u>SOMERSET</u>				
Skowhegan	1	7,601	7,601	+15.50
Madison, Norridgewock, Starks	1	6,565	6,565	-.24
Pittsfield, Canaan, Hartland	1	6,592	6,592	+1.17
Detroit, Palmyra, St. Albans, Ripley, Cambridge, Harmony, Cornville, Athens, Bingham, Brighton Plt.	1	6,563	6,563	-.27

<u>District</u>	<u>No.of Seats</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Per Representative</u>	<u>Percent Deviation</u>
Somerset (Cont.)				
Solon, Anson, Embden, New Portland, Moscow, Pleasant Ridge, High- land Plt., Caratunk, The Forks, West Forks, Jackman, Moose River, Dennis Town, Unorg. Terr. So. Somerset, Unorg. Terr. No. Somerset	1	6,752	6,752	+2.60
Mercer, Smithfield, Fairfield	1	6,524	6,524	-.87
<u>WALDO</u>				
Belmont, Freedom, Islesboro, Knox, Liberty, Lincolnville, Montville, Morrill, Northport, Palermo, Searsmont	1	5,909	5,909	-10.21
Frankfort, Prospect, Searsport, Stockton Springs, Winterport	1	6,034	6,034	-8.31
Brooks, Burnham, Jack- son, Monroe, Swanville, Thorndike, Troy, Unity, Waldo	1	5,428	5,428	-17.52
Belfast	1	5,957	5,957	-9.48
<u>WASHINGTON</u>				
Deblois, Cherryfield, Steuben, Milbridge, Harrington, Addison, Beals, Jonesport	1	5,957	5,957	-9.48

<u>District</u>	<u>No.of Seats</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Per Representative</u>	<u>Percent Deviation</u>
Washington (Cont.)				
Columbia, Columbia Falls, Centerville, Jonesboro, Whitneyville, Marshfield, Machias, Roque Bluffs, East Machias, Northfield, Machiasport	1	5,973	5,973	-9.24
Lubec, Eastport, Cutler, Whiting, Pembroke, Unorg. Terr. So. Wash.	1	5,993	5,993	-8.93
Perry, Dennysville, Charlotte, Robbinston, Calais, Plt. No. 14, Meddybemps, Cooper	1	5,988	5,988	-9.01
Baring, Alexander, Wesley, Crawford, Baileyville, Princeton, Grand Lake Plt., Vanceboro, Danforth, Waite, Codyville, Plt. No. 21, Talmadge, Beddington, Unorg. Terr. No. Wash.	1	5,948	5,948	-9.62
<u>YORK</u>				
Biddeford	3	19,983	6,661	+1.22
Kittery	1	11,028	11,028	+67.57
Saco	2	11,678	5,839	-11.27
Sanford	2	15,812	7,906	+20.13
York	1	5,690	5,690	-13.54
Old Orchard Beach	1	5,404	5,404	-17.88

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Seats</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Per Representative</u>	<u>Percent Deviation</u>
York (Cont.)				
Kennebunk	1	5,646	5,646	-14.21
Limington, Cornish, Limerick, Newfield, Parsonsfield, Shap- leigh, Waterboro	1	6,064	6,064	-7.86
Berwick, Acton, Lebanon	1	5,816	5,816	-11.62
Alfred, Arundel, Kennebunkport, Lyman	1	5,557	5,557	-15.56
Eliot, So. Berwick	1	6,985	6,985	+6.14
North Berwick, Wells	1	6,672	6,672	+1.38
Buxton, Dayton, Hollis	1	5,241	5,241	-20.36

NOTE: This proposal is based upon the Maine Constitution as of December 1972.

The Percent Deviation is based upon a desired norm per district of 6,581.