

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the  
**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY**  
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library  
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied  
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

REPORT TO THE  
SPECIAL SESSION - JANUARY 1974  
OF THE  
106th MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

BY THE  
HOUSE APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

December 1973

Report By  
HOUSE APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

I N D E X

	<u>Page</u>
COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP-----	1
COPY OF ORDER CREATING COMMISSION-----	2
COPY OF MEMO FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE-----	4
REPORT OF COMMISSION-----	6
STATEMENT OF RESERVATIONS-----	12
DISTRICTING PLANS:	
Androscoggin County-----	13
Aroostook County-----	15
Cumberland County-----	18
Franklin County-----	21
Hancock County-----	23
Kennebec County-----	25
Knox County-----	27
Lincoln County-----	29
Oxford County-----	31
Penobscot County-----	34
Piscataquis County-----	37
Sagadahoc County-----	39
Somerset County-----	41
Waldo County-----	43
Washington County-----	45
York County-----	48

Report by  
THE HOUSE APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION  
To The  
106th Maine State Legislature, Special Session

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

Republican Members

Sen. Elden H. Shute, Jr., Farmington  
Rep. Walter A. Birt, East Millinocket  
Rep. Joyce E. Lewis, Auburn  
Rep. Herschel L. Good, Westfield  
Dr. Douglas Hodgkin (Public Member), Lewiston

Democrat Members

Sen. Robert W. Clifford, Lewiston  
Rep. John L. Martin, Eagle Lake  
Rep. Frank J. Murray, Bangor  
Rep. John B. O'Brien, Portland  
Ms. Nancy Hill (Public Member), Waterville

Chairwoman

Mrs. Nancy N. Masterton (Public Member), Cape Elizabeth

Staff

Anthony W. Buxton (Democrat), Readfield  
Robert G. Stubbs (Republican), Hallowell

Secretary

Mrs. Betty Bartlett, Augusta

Advisor From Attorney General's Office

John Kendrick, Esq., Asst. Attorney General, State House

The following is a copy of the Order passed in July 1973 during the regular session of the 106th Maine State Legislature creating the House Apportionment Commission which submits to the Clerk of the House a plan and proposal for apportioning the Maine House of Representatives consistent with the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and relevant decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

-----  
STATE OF MAINE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
106th LEGISLATURE

In House July 3, 1973

JOINT ORDER

WHEREAS, the House of Representatives was last apportioned in January 1964, private and special laws of 1963, chapter 233, effective January 17, 1964, and the Legislature must, under the present provisions of the Constitution of Maine, Article IV, Part I, section 2, complete its reapportionment before January 15, 1974; and

WHEREAS, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine have rendered an opinion that "a constitutionally permissible reapportionment of the House of Representatives is unattainable as a practical matter in the foreseeable future so long as 'the method of reapportionment as it relates to keeping representative districts within counties and whole municipalities as prescribed by Article IV, Part First, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of Maine', remains in effect", now, therefore, be it

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that there is created a House Apportionment Commission to consist of 3 members of the House appointed by the Speaker; 3 members of the House appointed by the Minority Floor Leader of the House; one member of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate; one member of the Senate appointed by the Minority Floor Leader of the Senate; and 3 members from the public generally, 2 of whom shall be selected by the political parties, one each by the 4 members of the commission representing the same political party, and the 3rd of whom shall be selected by the other 2 public members; and be it further

ORDERED, that the Speaker of the House shall be responsible for organizing the commission and be chairman pro tem thereof only until a permanent chairman is selected by the commission from within its membership; 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 December 1, 1973, a plan and proposal for apportioning the Maine House of Representatives consistent with the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and relevant decisions of the United States Supreme Court; 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.

Copy of  
Memo from John Kendrick, Assistant Attorney General  
to  
House Apportionment Commission Members  
Dated August 28, 1973

---

This supplements and updates the material captioned "from a brief to the S.J.C. prepared by the Attorney General's Office, 6-17-61". It would be best read after or in conjunction with a study of that material.

THE 1973 LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT CASES

In February 1973 the U.S. Supreme Court decided the Virginia House of Delegates apportionment case, Mahan v. Howell. The Mahan decision represents a significant departure from the "absolute equality" standard of earlier Supreme Court decisions. The Court held valid the Virginia apportionment plan even though it had a discrepancy in the House of Delegates of 16.4 per cent between the most and least populous districts. This discrepancy was allowed due to "the rational state policy of respecting the boundaries of political subdivisions," drawing the lines so that counties and cities are not split up among different districts. Mahan should not be misunderstood to imply that any plan adopted by a state is legally defensible if the total variation is less than 16.4 per cent.

The Court had held in 1967 (Swann v. Adams) that the burden is on the state to articulate acceptable reasons for variations from equally populated voting districts. This burden has been lightened to some extent by the two most recent 1973 apportionment cases of Gaffney v. Cummings and White v. Register. In Gaffney, the Court held that evidence of a 7.89% maximum variation among the districts did not even make out a prima facie case of invidious discrimination. This means that a state will not be called upon to justify a plan that has approximately 8% maximum deviation where this fact alone is alleged. The White case held, among other things, that a 9.9% maximum variation among districts likewise does not satisfy the threshold requirement of proving a prima facie case of invidious discrimination. Also, the White case reiterates that multimember districts are not per se unconstitutional, and holds further that they are not necessarily unconstitutional when used in combination with single-member districts in others parts of the state.

If there can be said to be any magic numbers regarding the constitutionality of an apportionment plan, those numbers would have to be roughly 10% and 16%. A discrepancy of less than 10% between the most and least populous districts is unchallengable;

a discrepancy of less than 16% (but greater than 10%) is challengeable in the courts on that account alone, but may be justified by the state where the reason for the discrepancy is to preserve integrity of political subdivision lines.

Zero deviation should still be the target for an adopted plan. If the Commission must for whatever reason choose a plan which is out of line with the mathematical exactness which should exist when the population of one district is compared to any other district, a justifiable reason must be given to explain the deviation. The task of justifying deviations after the plan has been voted into effect should not be left to the Attorney General. Reasons dreamed up after the fact by the attorney trying to justify the plan or by the Legislature are not acceptable to the courts.

#### THE JUNE 1973 OPINION OF THE JUSTICES

Essentially the Court is saying that it has examined the proposed plan of apportionment, L.D. 984, that it accepts the House Apportionment Commission's conclusion that it came as close to substantial equality among districts as was possible under apportionment provisions spelled out in the Maine Constitution, that it recognizes the Mahan v. Howell decision of the U.S. Supreme Court allows as one rational state policy a preservation of the integrity of political subdivision lines, justifying some degree of inequality, that it notes the maximum percentage variation from the ideal district of L.D. 984 is 94.02%, and that it is the conclusion of the Court that L.D. 984 is unconstitutional because it does not come close ("goes far beyond") to "constitutionally tolerable limits of deviation" as discussed.

Most important for the new House Apportionment Commission is the Court's choice of qualifying language in five of the seven Answers: (the subject provision of the Maine Constitution) "may become constitutionally infirm by an application in a particular instance which produces deviations from 'substantial equality' beyond the range of constitutional tolerance indicated in Mahan v. Howell, supra". In other words, while none of the Maine methods required for apportioning house districts by its (State) Constitution fails to meet U.S. Constitution, equal protection clause "substantial equality" standards in the abstract; any might, upon implementation, cost the State an unsuccessful battle in the federal courts which could result in the need to reapportion yet another time for the 1970's. (This last item is not the Court's, it is my own assessment of what a "constitutionally infirm" apportionment would mean for Maine.) If avoidance of litigation is a criterion, a zero-deviation plan should be the target to shoot for.



Report By  
THE HOUSE APPORTIONMENT COMMISSION  
To The  
106th Maine State Legislature, Special Session  
December 1973

In August, 1973, a newly created House Apportionment Commission (see Joint Order) began a series of meetings to develop a rational method of approach and a plan for House reapportionment. The plan was to be ready for early submission to this Special Session so that it could be considered and acted upon by the Constitutional deadline of January 17, 1974. Commission meetings were open and variously attended by the press, legislators, interested citizens, students and party leaders.

Our first step was to review Mahan v Howell and White v. Register, the two most recent Supreme Court opinions handed down on state legislative reapportionment. What was new was a slight relaxation of the absolute equal-population standard; if population variations could be justified as part of a "rational" state policy (such as preservation of county and municipal lines so that these political subdivisions could be independently represented in the legislature), some population variation in districts would be tolerated. We also considered the implications of Answers of the Maine Justices to questions posed by the Maine House in June, 1973, relating to the permissibility of certain sections of the Maine Constitution under the Supreme Court rulings on reapportionment cases. It will be remembered that the Justices stated that while sections of the Maine Constitution dealing with the method of House apportionment are not per se impermissible under the Equal Protection Clause of the Federal 14th Amendment, when practically applied individually they could produce district populations that are constitutionally intolerable. A "good faith" effort by a former House Apportionment Commission (L.D. 984) had resulted in one district being 67.57% underrepresented and another being 26.45% overrepresented, for a maximum percentage variation from the ideal district of 94.02%.

Upon request, the Attorney General's Office furnished a legal interpretation of the most recent Supreme Court opinions and the "Answers of the Justices" (see Memo to the House Apportionment Commission Members). We were advised on the circumstances under which the Commission might properly stray from the letter of the Maine Constitution. After careful deliberation, the Commission decided that our best approach would be to strive for district populations as nearly equal as possible and within the constitutionally "tolerable" limits, and at the same time, violate the Maine Constitution as little as possible.

To this end, the Commission unanimously adopted the following principles, listed in order of their priority:

A Rational Approach to House Apportionment

1. Federal Census figures to be applied uniformly in determining populations.
2. Apply State Unit Base Number (6581) directly within counties (or combinations of counties), trying to avoid crossing municipal and county lines as much as possible.
3. In order to preserve boundary lines as much as possible, district populations may vary no more than 5% above or below State Unit Base Number (i.e., permissible population range of between 6252 and 6910 within districts).
4. Districts should be composed of contiguous municipalities and/or unorganized territory and should be as geographically compact as possible.
5. Present districts which fall within the permissible population range should remain intact if possible.
6. Consideration should be given to all political and administration subdivision lines whenever needed.

It was also pointed out by some members of the Commission and agreed upon that when practical, some consideration should be given to avoid putting two incumbents in one district.

In the interests of preserving county lines as nearly as was possible and providing the staff with an orderly method for obtaining population equality within districts, the Commission adopted the following system of counties and county-districts.

EXHIBIT #1

Given that the Supreme Judicial Court has suggested the impossibility of reapportioning the Maine House using the method specified in the Maine Constitution, it is suggested that the 16 counties be classed into "Counties for the purpose of reapportionment" by statute. This will result in preserving most county lines and will provide district populations that are constitutionally tolerable.

Exhibit #1 - continued

<u>NEW REAPPORTIONMENT COUNTY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>SEATS</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>AVERAGE POPULATION PER SEAT</u>	<u>% RATIO OF IDEAL (6581) STATEWIDE SEAT</u>
Androscoggin	91,279	13.8710	14	6,520	99.07%
Cumberland (less Brunswick)	176,333	26.7960	27	6,531	99.24%
Franklin Oxford	65,901	10.0145	10	6,590	100.14%
Aroostook Hancock Washington	158,527	24.0901	24	6,605	100.36%
Kennebec Piscataquis Somerset	152,129	23.1179	23	6,614	100.50%
Knox Lincoln Waldo	72,878	11.0747	11	6,625	100.67%
Penobscot	125,393	10.0550	19	6,600	100.29%
Sagadahoc (plus Brunswick)	39,647	6.0249	6	6,608	100.41%
York	111,576	16.9533	17	6,563	99.73%

-----

High Ratio (Knox, Lincoln, Waldo). . . . . 100.67%  
 Low Ratio (Androscoggin). . . . . 99.07%  
 Maximum variation from mean. . . . . 1.60%

The Commission first considered plans proposed by the staff for counties and county-combinations in the Second Congressional District, then moved on to the First Congressional District. Flexibility in decision-making was maintained by tentative acceptance of plans, often contingent upon acceptable solutions to "problem areas".

The major problems encountered were the necessity of keeping the district populations as close as possible to the ideal 6581; and the nature of population distribution in Maine. Generally, the First Congressional District seemed easier to district because of its more evenly distributed population. In the central and northern parts of the State, however, the combination of vast unorganized territories, towns of very small population, and geographical location of the larger towns and cities made the districting difficult.

The Aroostook, Washington and Hancock Counties combination is a case in point. Aroostook provided little in the way of alternatives in organizing districts, because of large populations which hug the northern and eastern Canadian border, and the necessity of joining many small towns and unorganized territory into geographically very large districts. The town of Limestone proved particularly difficult to district. Loring Air Force Base population exceeds the district ideal by too much to be a district in itself, but not by enough to join with Limestone Center for two districts. In addition, the Commission hesitated to create a single-member district at the Base, fearing that political participation on the part of its residents was subject to the Hatch Act. On the other hand, a multi-member district containing two seats, combining Limestone and surrounding towns proved to be politically unacceptable within the Commission. Seeing no other alternative, the Commission districted part of the Base with Limestone Center, and the remainder of the Base with rural Limestone area and other surrounding small towns.

Presque Isle and Caribou presented a similar kind of districting problem, both towns with populations well over the 6581 figure. Here, however, it proved feasible to district urban areas and to extract 1970 Federal Census Enumeration Districts from Presque Isle and Caribou, joining them each with contiguous small towns for shared single-member districts. Caribou and Presque Isle will still have one Representative each, plus the additional shared Representative each. The Commission continued to follow this pattern when confronted with towns entitled to more than one Representative but less than two (with the exception of the Bath-West Bath-Brunswick district, which was accepted by a majority of the Commission.)

Washington County is an example of population concentrated on the coast with sparsely settled inland areas. The population figures, the ideal district figure, and geography dictated the joining of Eastport and Lubec (traditionally separated) into one district. The very same factors operate in Hancock County, in which part of Mt. Desert Island (too big for one Representative, but not big enough for two) had to be joined with coastal towns, some contiguous by water only.

An example of a "tight little county" extremely difficult to district is Androscoggin County. Lewiston is entitled to six plus Representatives; Auburn needed to "borrow" some population for four full Representatives. After several alternatives were explored, the present plan was agreed upon as the only acceptable solution.

Cumberland County presented the challenge of expanded populations in the suburbs of Portland. Both Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough, contiguous towns, have outgrown a single Representative; neighboring South Portland has also outgrown its three Representatives and is well on its way to being eligible for four. The only solution to the entire problem was in the creation of the district termed "South Capeborough" by the Commission: a district composed of contiguous areas of these three municipalities - the only such district created by the Commission. Gorham, boxed in by Sebago Lake and the county line, and enjoying the same population growth, had to be partitioned twice - once towards Westbrook, and once towards Standish.

The above comments in no way touch upon all of the difficulties encountered by the Commission, but serve as examples of the types of problems we tried to solve. Although the framework of principles developed in "A Rational Approach" continued to serve as standards of reapportionment, the Commission found that some of the points were necessarily violated on occasion.

For example, the percentage variation slipped under the 5% range in the following cases: Yarmouth-North Yarmouth district, 6237; Rome-Vienna district, 6162; the at-large representation of Auburn, four at 6171 population each; and Sanford-Lebanon-Acton-Shapleigh district, 6165.

Since the issue of changing multi-member districts to single-member arose during our deliberations, an explanation of the Commission's thinking is in order. The Constitution states that "cities and towns entitled to two or more Representatives...may, by affirmative vote of two-thirds of both Houses of the Legislature, be organized into single-member districts...provided that all such

cities and towns are so organized." (Article IV, Part I, Section 3) Since the issue was a partisan one, incapable of being agreed upon by an evenly divided Commission with its "neutral" chairwoman, the matter of single-member districting was left to legislative decision.

-----

Respectfully submitted by the following members of the Commission -

Mrs. Nancy N. Masterton, Chairman	
Sen. Elden H. Shute, Jr.	Sen. Robert W. Clifford
Rep. Walter A. Birt	Rep. John L. Martin
Rep. Joyce E. Lewis	Rep. Frank J. Murray
Rep. Herschel L. Good	Rep. John B. O'Brien
Dr. Douglas Hodgkin	Ms. Nancy Hill

On the following pages is the districting plan developed by this Commission.

## STATEMENT OF RESERVATIONS

The undersigned concur with some exceptions in the districting plan created by this Commission. It is recognized that a conscientious attempt to create generally compact, contiguous districts of equal population has been made.

However, our primary reservation concerns the use of multi-member districts. We believe that single-member districts are the fairest and most representative method of districting in that legislators' responsiveness and voter equality are enhanced by single member districts. Testimony presented to the Commission also indicated that some areas of some municipalities are now unrepresented by any resident of those areas.

The Commission attempted as much as possible to conform to the Constitution of the State of Maine, deviating where necessary to conform to the equal population requirements of the Constitution of the United States. Although the Maine Constitution permits multimember districts, it also permits the creation of single-member districts by affirmative vote of two-thirds of both Houses of the Legislature. Therefore it is our position that single member districts are consistent with the Maine Constitution and that this alternative approach, as contrasted with the Commission plan, is preferable. The Commission did not consider such an alternative.

Therefore, we recommend that the Legislature consider passage of a districting plan for the Maine House of Representatives which embodies single-member districts.

Signed by the following members of the  
House Apportionment Commission:

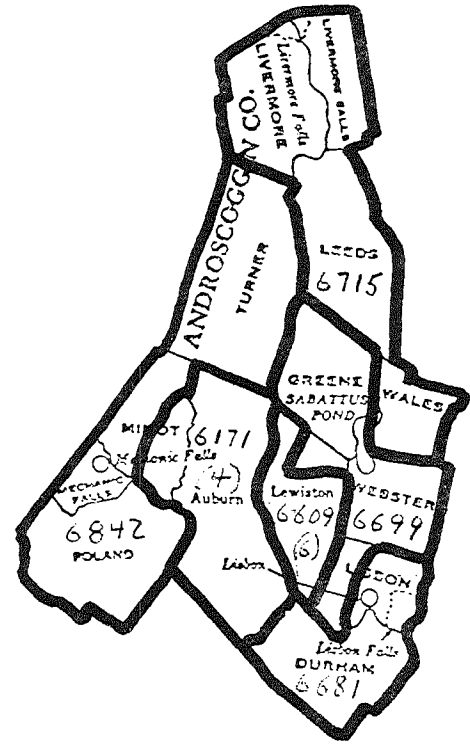
Sen. Elden H. Shute, Jr.  
Rep. Walter A. Birt  
Rep. Herschel L. Good  
Rep. Joyce E. Lewis  
Prof. Douglas Hodgkin

A N D R O S C O G G I N      C O U N T Y

	<u>Pop.</u>
Livermore Falls -----	3,450
Livermore -----	1,610
Leeds -----	1,031
Wales -----	624
	6,715
Turner -----	2,246
Minot: ED 87 -----	388
Mechanic Falls -----	2,193
Poland -----	2,015
	6,842
Durham -----	1,264
Lisbon: ED's 98 thru 105 -----	5,419
	6,683
Auburn -----	24,151
Minot: ED 88 -----	531
(4 at-large districts/6,171)	24,682
Greene -----	1,772
Sabattus -----	1,681
Lisbon: ED 106 -----	1,125
Lewiston: ED 35 -----	2,121
	6,699
Lewiston (less ED 35) -----	39,658
(6 at-large districts/6,609)	



# ANDROSCOGGIN CO.



----- INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE NOT A MINOR CIVIL DIVISION  
 o INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 2,500 INHABITANTS  
 TYPE STYLES  
 Washington INCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS  
 Washington UNINCORPORATED PLACE

A R O O S T O O K      C O U N T Y

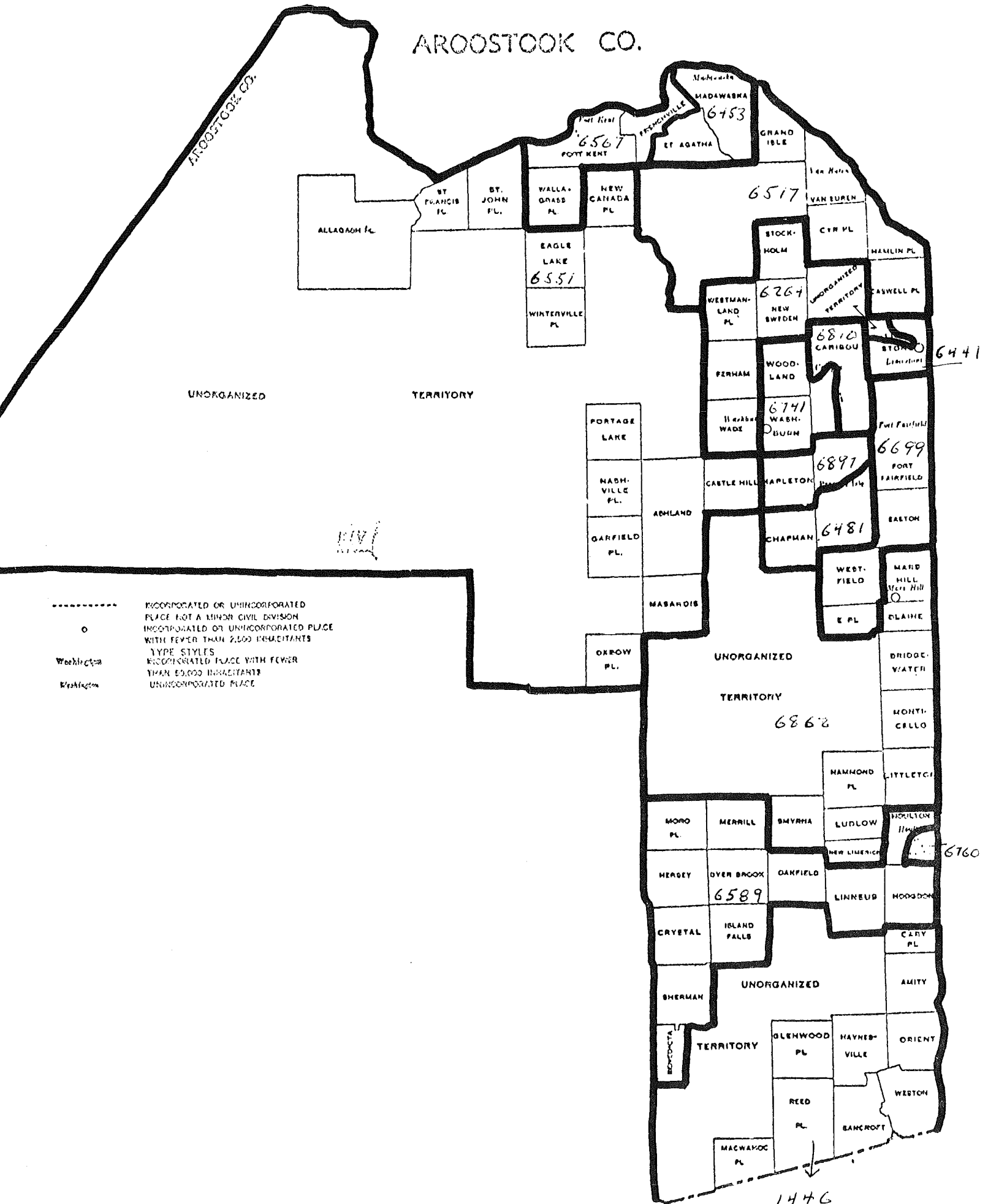
	<u>Pop.</u>
Limestone: Loring Air Base ED 38 (portion) -----	4,007
Connor -----	575
Stockholm -----	388
New Sweden -----	639
Westmanland -----	52
Perham -----	436
Wade -----	255
	<u>6,352</u>
Limestone: ED's 36, 37 and 39 -----	2,479
Loring Air Base: ED 38 (portion) -----	<u>3,874</u>
	6,353
Woodland -----	1,218
Washburn -----	1,914
Caribou: ED's 42, 43 and 47 -----	<u>3,609</u>
	6,741
Caribou: ED's 40, 41, 44, 45, 46 and 48 -----	6,810
Presque Isle: ED's 58 thru 62 -----	6,153
Chapman -----	<u>328</u>
	6,481
Presque Isle: ED's 54 thru 57 -----	5,299
Mapleton -----	<u>1,598</u>
	6,897
Grand Isle -----	797
Unorganized Territory North Aroostook, ED's 21,22---	544
Van Buren -----	3,971
Cyr Plantation -----	155
Hamlin Plantation -----	357
Caswell Plantation -----	<u>693</u>
	6,517
Allagash Plantation -----	456
St. Francis Plantation -----	811
St. John Plantation -----	377
New Canada Plantation -----	300
Eagle Lake -----	908
Winterville Plantation -----	164
Unorganized Territory North Aroostook, ED 20 -----	215
Portage Lake -----	477
Nashville Plantation -----	50
Garfield Plantation -----	104
Ashland -----	1,761
Masardis -----	317
Oxbow Plantation -----	92
Castle Hill -----	<u>519</u>
	6,551

Aroostook County - continued

	<u>Pop.</u>
Fort Kent -----	4,575
Frenchville -----	1,375
Wallagrass Plantation -----	<u>617</u>
	6,567
Madawaska -----	5,585
St. Agatha -----	<u>868</u>
	6,453
Fort Fairfield -----	4,859
Easton -----	1,305
Westfield -----	517
E. Plantation -----	<u>18</u>
	6,699
Mars Hill -----	1,875
Blaine -----	903
Bridgewater -----	895
Monticello -----	1,072
Littleton -----	958
Hammond -----	73
Ludlow -----	259
New Limerick -----	427
Smyrna -----	318
Unorganized Territory Central Aroostook -----	<u>82</u>
	6,862
Houlton: ED's 91 thru 95 -----	6,760
Houlton: ED's 96 and 97 -----	1,351
Moro -----	24
Merrill -----	271
Hersey -----	81
Dyer Brook -----	165
Oakfield -----	836
Crystal -----	281
Sherman -----	949
Island Falls -----	913
Linneus -----	608
Hodgdon -----	933
Benedicta -----	<u>177</u>
	6,589

(To Washington: Cary Plantation, Amity, Orient, Weston, Haynesville, Bancroft, Glenwood Plantation, Reed Plantation, Macwahoc Plantation, Unorganized Territory of South Aroostook = 1,446)

# AROOSTOOK CO.



----- INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE NOT A MINOR CIVIL DIVISION  
 O INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 2,000 INHABITANTS  
 ● TYPE STYLES  
 ● INCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS  
 ● UNINCORPORATED PLACE

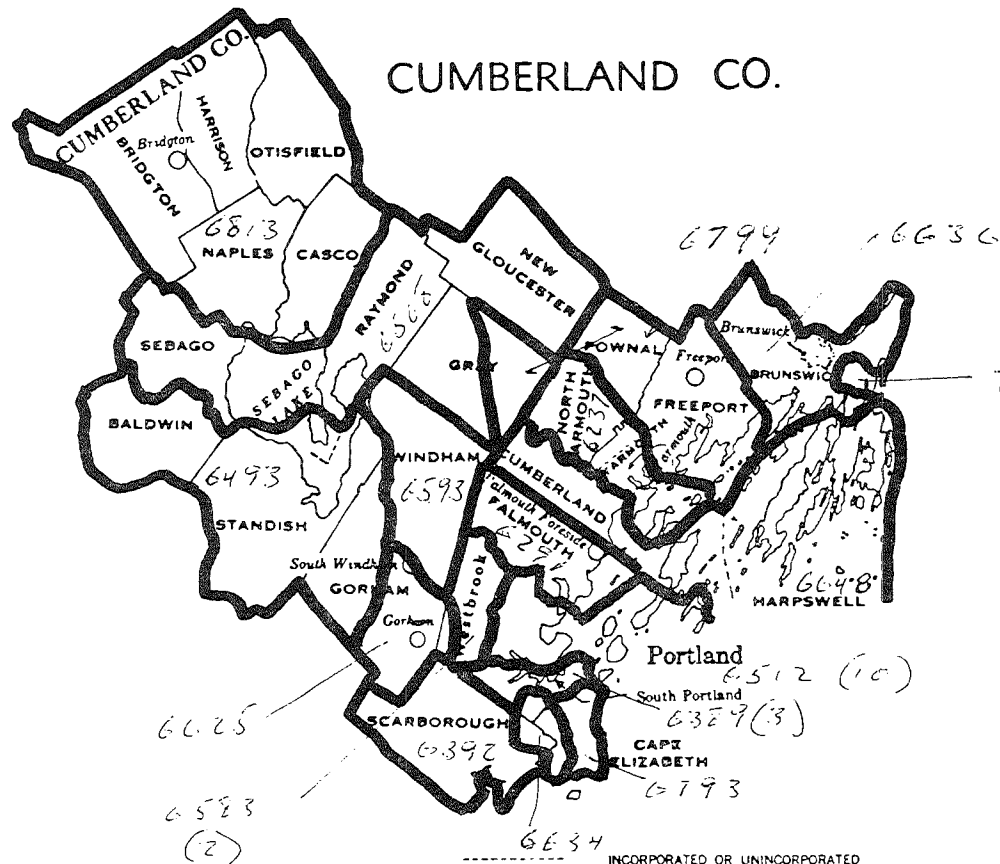
C U M B E R L A N D      C O U N T Y

	<u>Pop.</u>
Portland -----	65,116
(10 at-large districts/6,512)	
Falmouth -----	6,291
Windham -----	6,593
Bridgton -----	2,967
Harrison -----	1,045
Otisfield -----	589
Naples -----	956
Casco -----	<u>1,256</u>
	6,813
Harpswell -----	2,552
Cumberland -----	<u>4,096</u>
	6,648
Baldwin -----	878
Standish -----	3,122
Gorham: ED's 76 thru 78 -----	<u>2,493</u>
	6,493
Freeport -----	4,781
Pownal -----	800
Gray: ED's 42 and 46 -----	<u>1,218</u>
	6,799
Yarmouth -----	4,854
North Yarmouth -----	<u>1,383</u>
	6,237
Sebago -----	708
Raymond -----	1,328
New Gloucester -----	2,811
Gray: ED's 43 thru 45 -----	<u>1,721</u>
	6,568
Gorham (less ED's 76 thru 78) -----	5,346
Westbrook: ED 109 -----	<u>1,279</u>
	6,625
Westbrook (less ED 109)-----	13,165
(2 at-large districts/6,583)	

Cumberland County - continued

	<u>Pop.</u>
Scarborough (less ED's 227 thru 229) -----	6,392
Scarborough: ED's 227 thru 229 -----	1,453
Cape Elizabeth: ED's 222 and 223 -----	1,080
South Portland: ED's 204, 205, 210 and 211 -----	<u>4,101</u>
	6,634
Cape Elizabeth (less ED's 222 & 223) -----	6,793
South Portland (less ED's 204, 205, 210 & 211) -----	19,166
(3 at-large districts/6,389)	

(To Sagadahoc County: Brunswick = 16,195)



-----  
o  
Washington  
Washington

INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE NOT A MINOR CIVIL DIVISION  
INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 2,500 INHABITANTS  
TYPE STYLES  
INCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS  
UNINCORPORATED PLACE

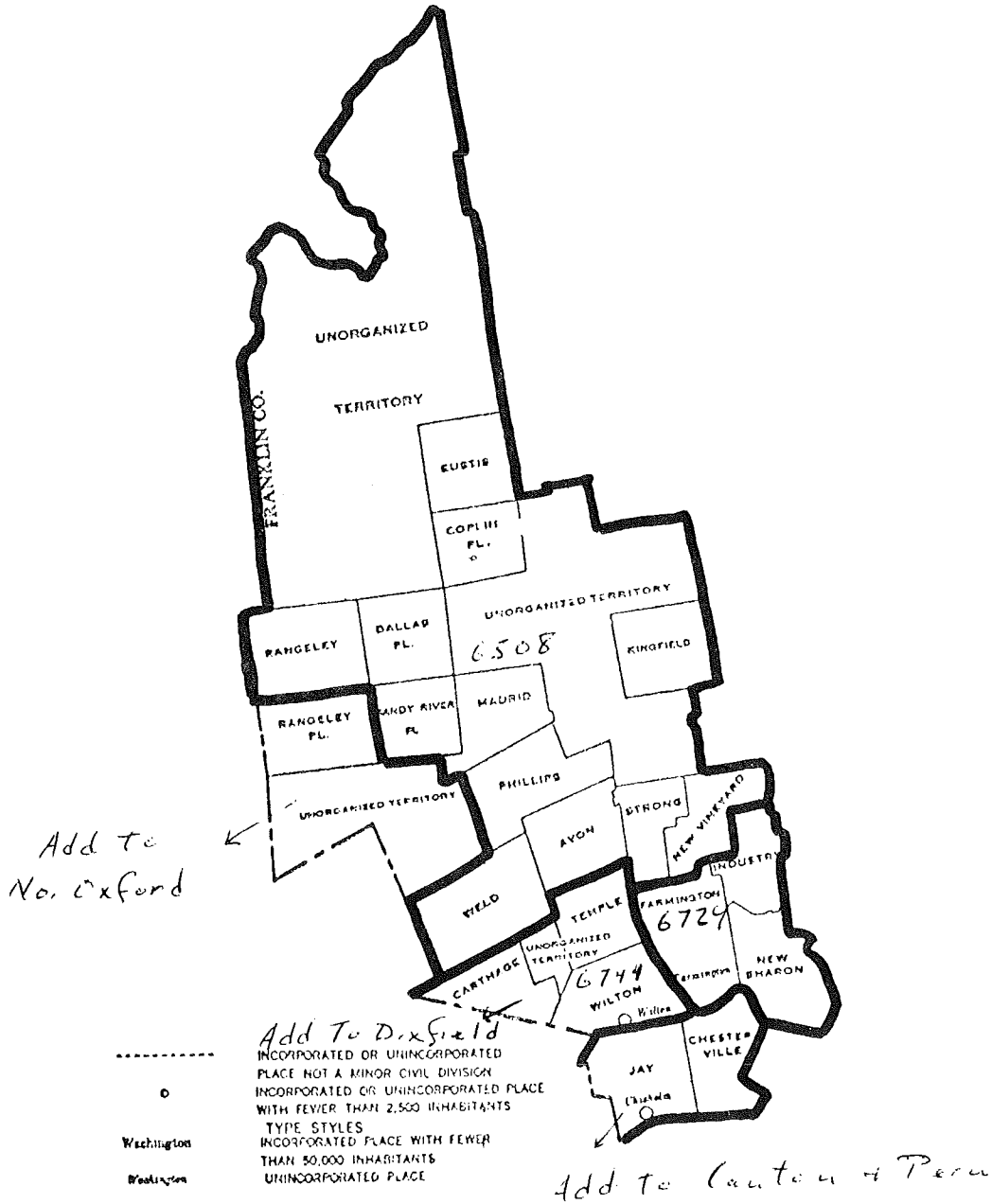
F R A N K L I N      C O U N T Y

	<u>Pop.</u>
Farmington -----	5,657
New Sharon -----	725
Industry -----	<u>347</u>
	6,729
Jay -----	3,954
Chesterville -----	643
from {Canton -----	742
Oxford {Peru -----	<u>1,345</u>
	6,684
Unorganized Territory of North and East Central	
Franklin County -----	350
Eustis -----	595
Coplin Plantation -----	50
Rangeley -----	941
Sandy River Plantation -----	73
Dallas Plantation -----	105
Kingfield -----	877
Madrid -----	107
Phillips -----	979
Avon -----	495
Strong -----	1,132
New Vineyard -----	444
Weld -----	<u>360</u>
	6,508
Wilton -----	3,802
from Temple -----	367
Oxford {Dixfield -----	2,188
Carthage -----	354
Perkins Township -----	<u>33</u>
	6,744

(To Oxford County: Rangeley Plantation ----- = 52  
and Unorganized Territory of  
West Central Franklin County = 2)



# FRANKLIN CO.

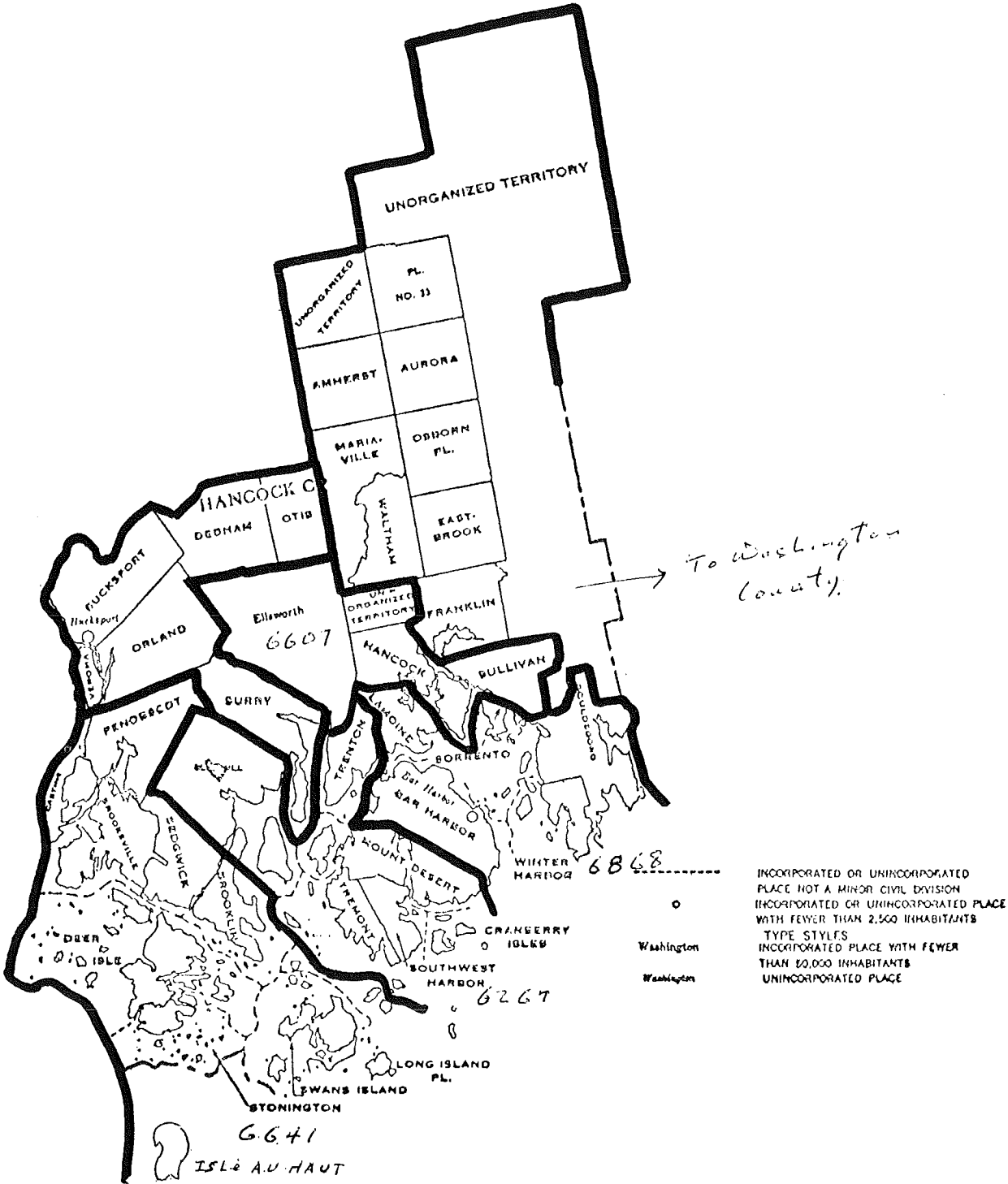


H A N C O C K      C O U N T Y

	<u>Pop.</u>
Bar Harbor -----	3,716
Sorrento -----	199
Winter Harbor -----	1,028
Gouldsboro -----	1,310
Lamoine -----	615
	6,868
Ellsworth -----	4,603
Unorganized Territory Central Hancock County -----	110
Hancock -----	1,070
Sullivan -----	824
	6,607
Bucksport -----	3,756
Orland -----	1,307
Verona -----	437
Dedham -----	522
Surry -----	623
Otis -----	123
	6,768
Blue Hill -----	1,367
Trenton -----	392
Tremont -----	1,003
Mt. Desert -----	1,659
Southwest Harbor -----	1,657
Cranberry Isles -----	186
	6,264
Long Island -----	56
Swans Island -----	323
Stonington -----	1,291
Deer Isle -----	1,211
Sedgwick -----	578
Brooksville -----	673
Castine -----	1,080
Penobscot -----	786
Brooklin -----	598
from Knox (Isle au Haut -----	45
	6,641

(To Washington County: Amherst, Mariaville, Waltham, Great Pond Plantation, Aurora, Osborn Plantation, Eastbrook, Franklin, Unorganized Territory of East and Northwest Hancock County = 1,487)

# HANCOCK CO.

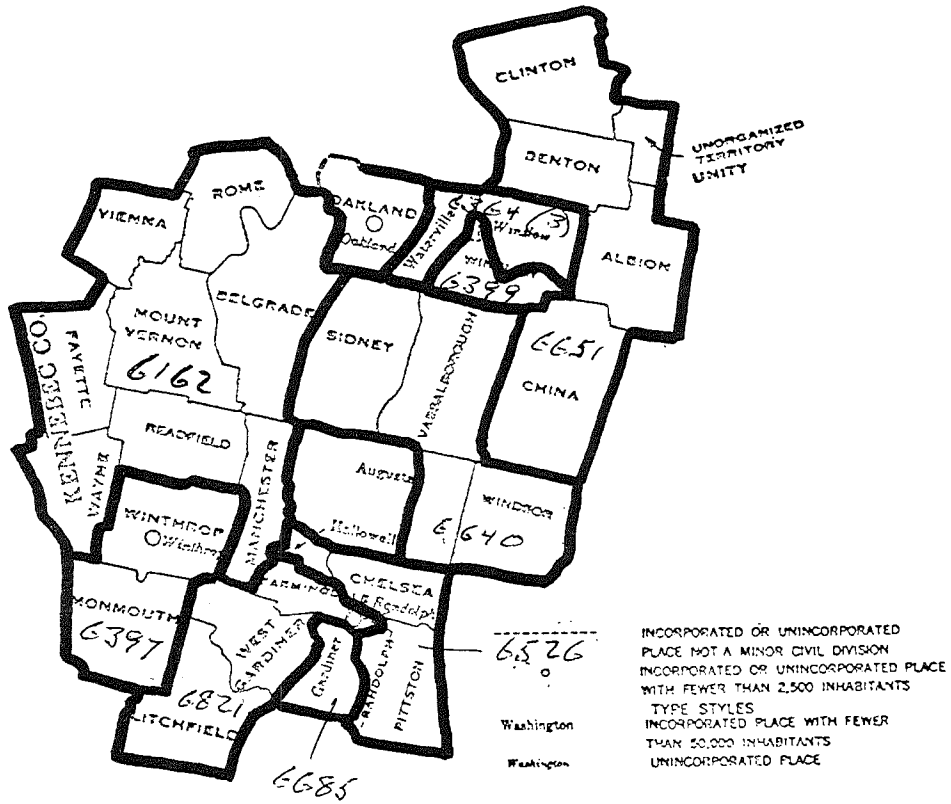


K E N N E B E C      C O U N T Y

	<u>Pop.</u>
Rome -----	362
Vienna -----	205
Fayette -----	447
Wayne -----	577
Mount Vernon -----	680
Readfield -----	1,258
Belgrade -----	1,302
Manchester -----	<u>1,331</u>
	6,162
Winthrop -----	4,335
Monmouth -----	<u>2,062</u>
	6,397
Litchfield -----	1,222
West Gardiner -----	1,435
Farmingdale -----	2,423
Randolph -----	<u>1,741</u>
	6,821
Gardiner -----	6,685
Hallowell -----	2,814
Chelsea -----	2,095
Pittston -----	<u>1,617</u>
	6,526
Augusta: ED's 51 and 66 -----	1,606
Windsor -----	1,097
Vassalboro -----	2,618
Sidney -----	<u>1,319</u>
	6,640
Augusta (less ED's 51 & 66) -----	20,339
(3 at-large districts/6,780)	
Waterville -----	18,192
Winslow: ED 10 -----	900
(3 at-large districts/6,364)	<u>19,092</u>
Winslow (less ED 10)-----	6,399
Clinton -----	1,971
Benton -----	1,729
Unity Plantation -----	45
Albion -----	1,056
China -----	<u>1,850</u>
	6,651

(To Somerset County: Oakland = 3,535)

KENNEBEC CO.

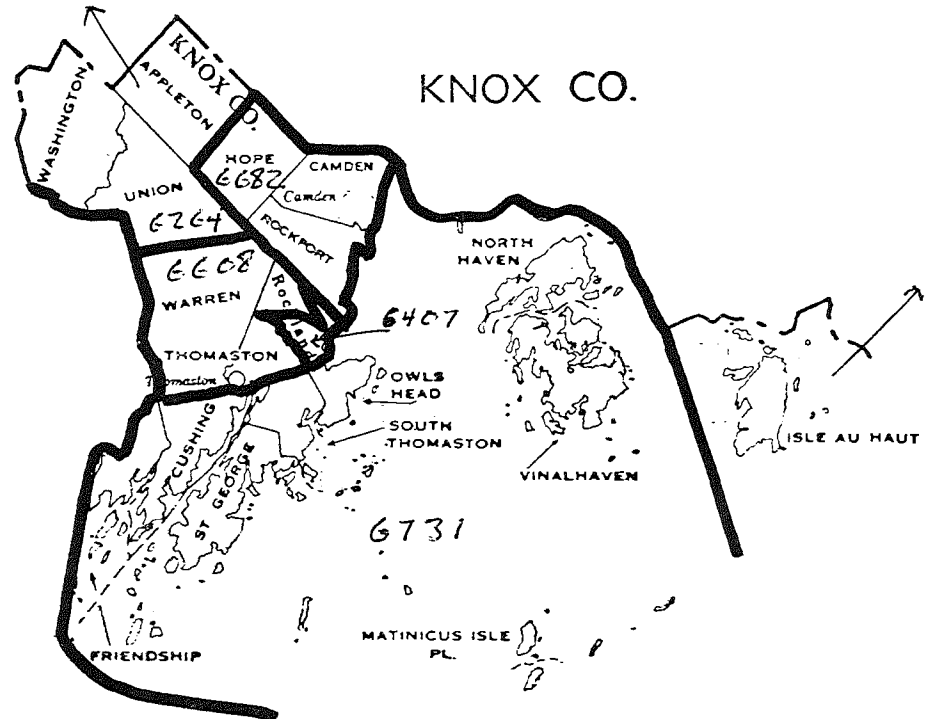


K N O X      C O U N T Y

		<u>Pop.</u>
from Lincoln	(Somerville Plantation -----	215
	Washington -----	723
	Union -----	1,189
	Appleton -----	628
	{Palermo -----	645
	{Liberty -----	515
from Waldo	{Searsmont -----	624
	{Belmont -----	349
	{Lincolnvile -----	955
	{Isleboro -----	<u>421</u>
		6,264
	Friendship -----	834
	Cushing -----	522
	St. George -----	1,639
	South Thomaston -----	831
	Owl's Head -----	1,281
	Matinicus Plantation -----	90
	North Haven -----	399
	Vinalhaven -----	<u>1,135</u>
		6,731
	Hope -----	500
	Camden -----	4,115
	Rockport -----	<u>2,067</u>
		6,682
	Warren -----	1,864
	Thomaston -----	2,646
	Rockland: ED's 22, 23 and 26 -----	<u>1,998</u>
		6,508
	Rockland (less ED's 22, 23 & 26) -----	6,607

(To Hancock County: Isle au Haut = 45)

To Waldo Co and Lincoln Co.



To Hancock Co.

To Lincoln Co.

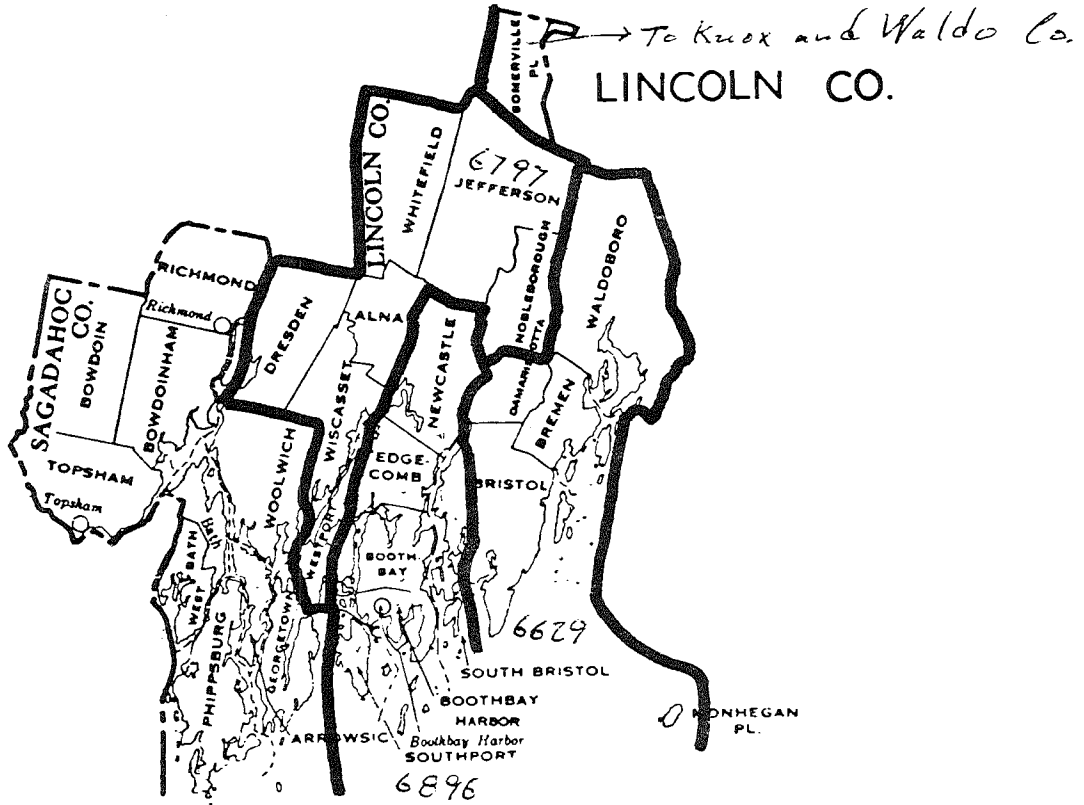
- INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE NOT A MINOR CIVIL DIVISION
- o INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 2,500 INHABITANTS
- o TYPE STYLES
- Washington INCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS
- Washington UNINCORPORATED PLACE

L I N C O L N      C O U N T Y

	<u>Pop.</u>
Southport -----	473
Boothbay -----	1,814
Boothbay Harbor -----	2,320
Edgecomb -----	549
South Bristol -----	664
Newcastle -----	<u>1,076</u>
	6,896
Westport Island -----	228
Wiscasset -----	2,244
Dresden -----	787
Alna -----	315
Whitefield -----	1,131
Jefferson -----	1,242
Nobleboro -----	<u>850</u>
	6,797
Bristol -----	1,721
Damariscotta -----	1,264
Bremen -----	454
Waldoboro -----	3,146
Monhegan Plantation -----	<u>44</u>
	6,629

(To Knox County: Somerville Plantation = 215)





-----  
o  
Washington  
Washington

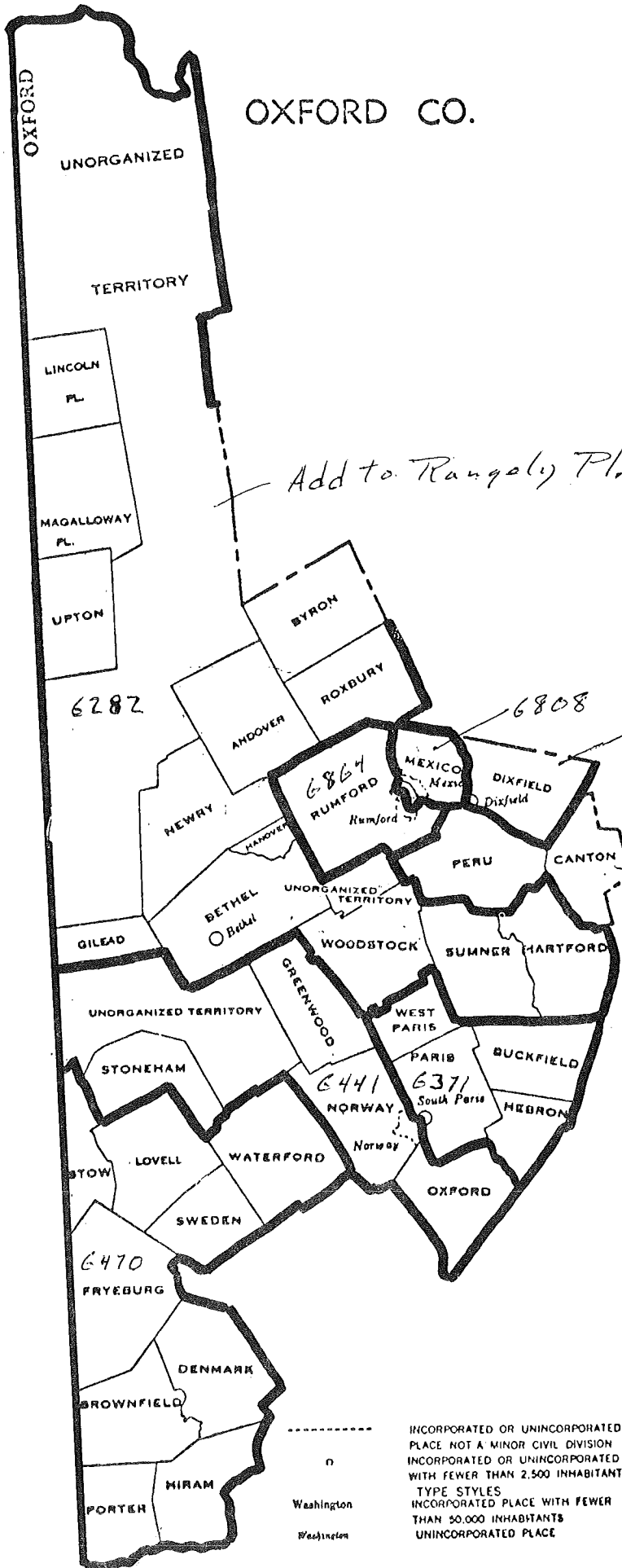
O X F O R D      C O U N T Y

		<u>Pop.</u>
from Franklin {	Rangeley Plantation -----	52
	Unorganized Territory West Central Franklin County--	2
	Unorganized Territory North Oxford County-----	9
	Byron -----	132
	Roxbury -----	271
	Magalloway Plantation -----	75
	Upton -----	54
	Lincoln Plantation -----	60
	Gilead -----	153
	Bethel -----	2,220
	Andover -----	791
	Newry -----	208
	Hanover -----	275
	Milton Township -----	138
	Hartford -----	312
	Sumner -----	525
	Woodstock -----	<u>1,005</u>
		6,282
	Stow -----	109
	Lovell-----	607
	Sweden -----	110
	Fryeburg -----	2,208
	Denmark -----	397
	Brownfield -----	478
	Porter -----	1,115
	Hiram -----	686
	Waterford -----	<u>760</u>
		6,470
	Paris -----	3,739
	West Paris -----	1,171
	Buckfield -----	929
	Hebron -----	<u>532</u>
		6,371
	Oxford -----	1,892
	Norway -----	3,595
	Greenwood -----	610
	Stoneham -----	160
	Unorganized Territory South Oxford County -----	<u>184</u>
		6,441

Oxford County - continued

	<u>Pop.</u>
Mexico -----	4,309
Rumford: ED's 14 and 17 -----	<u>2,499</u>
	6,808
 Rumford (less ED's 14 and 17) -----	 6,864

(To Franklin County: Peru and Canton = 2,087  
and Dixfield = 2,188)



*Add to Rangely Pl.*

*Add to Wilton etc*

*Add to Jay etc*

P E N O B S C O T      C O U N T Y

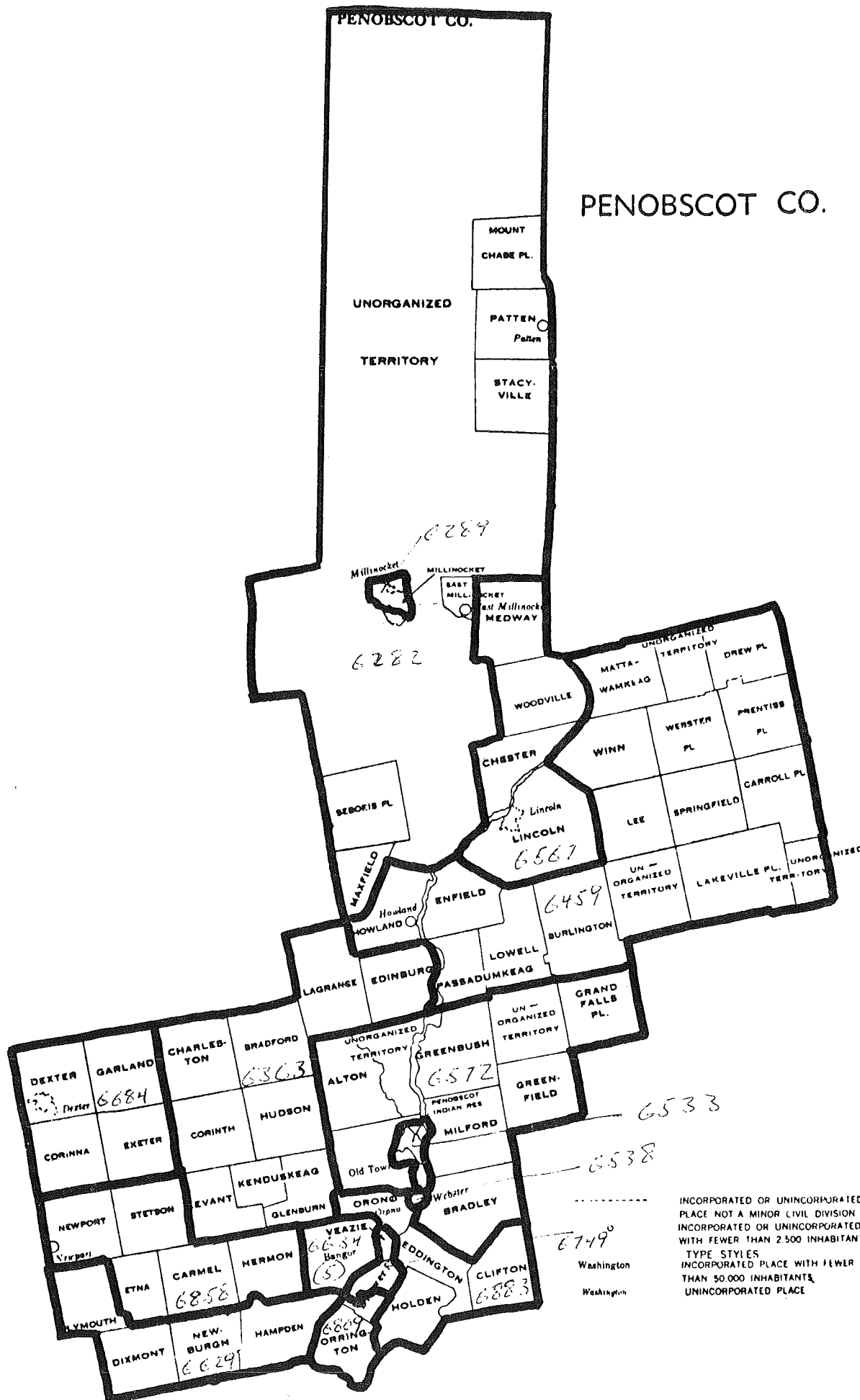
	<u>Pop.</u>
Dexter -----	3,725
Exeter -----	663
Corinna -----	1,700
Garland -----	596
	6,684
Plymouth -----	542
Dixmont -----	559
Newburgh -----	835
Hampden -----	4,693
	6,629
Mt. Chase Plantation -----	197
Patten -----	1,266
Stacyville -----	547
East Millinocket -----	2,567
Seboeis Plantation -----	63
Maxfield -----	24
Unorganized Territory North Penobscot County -----	175
Millinocket: ED 12 -----	1,443
	6,282
Millinocket (less ED 12) -----	6,299
Orrington -----	2,702
Brewer: ED's 157 and 162 thru 167 -----	4,107
	6,809
Veazie -----	1,556
Brewer (less ED's 157 and 162 thru 167) -----	5,193
	6,749
Newport -----	2,260
Stetson -----	395
Etna -----	526
Carmel -----	1,301
Hermon -----	2,376
	6,858
Holden -----	1,841
Eddington -----	1,358
Clifton -----	233
Orono: ED's 144, 145, 147, 148, 149 -----	3,451
	6,883
Medway -----	1,491
Woodville -----	62
Chester -----	255
Lincoln -----	4,759
	6,567

Penobscot County - continued

	<u>Pop.</u>
Orono: ED's 142, 143 and 146 -----	6,538
Old Town: ED's 33, 71, 74 thru 79 and 81 -----	6,533
(Includes all Indian Islands)	
Charleston -----	909
Corinth -----	1,212
Levant -----	802
Hudson -----	482
Kenduskeag -----	733
Glenburn -----	1,196
Bradford -----	569
Lagrange -----	393
Edinburg -----	67
	<u>6,363</u>
Mattawamkeag -----	988
Kingman Township -----	264
Drew Plantation -----	32
Winn -----	516
Lee -----	599
Webster Plantation -----	56
Prentiss Plantation -----	159
Springfield -----	336
Carroll Plantation -----	132
Township 3, Range 1 -----	0
Township 5, Range 1 -----	0
Lakeville Plantation -----	15
Burlington -----	266
Lowell -----	154
Passadumkeag -----	326
Howland -----	1,468
Enfield -----	1,148
	<u>6,459</u>
Bangor -----	33,168
(5 at-large districts/6,634)	
Old Town: ED's 72, 73 and 80 -----	2,525
Alton -----	340
Argyle -----	155
Greenbush -----	591
Milford -----	1,828
Bradley -----	1,010
Greenfield -----	117
Grand Falls Plantation -----	6
	<u>6,572</u>

PENOBSCOT CO.

PENOBSCOT CO.



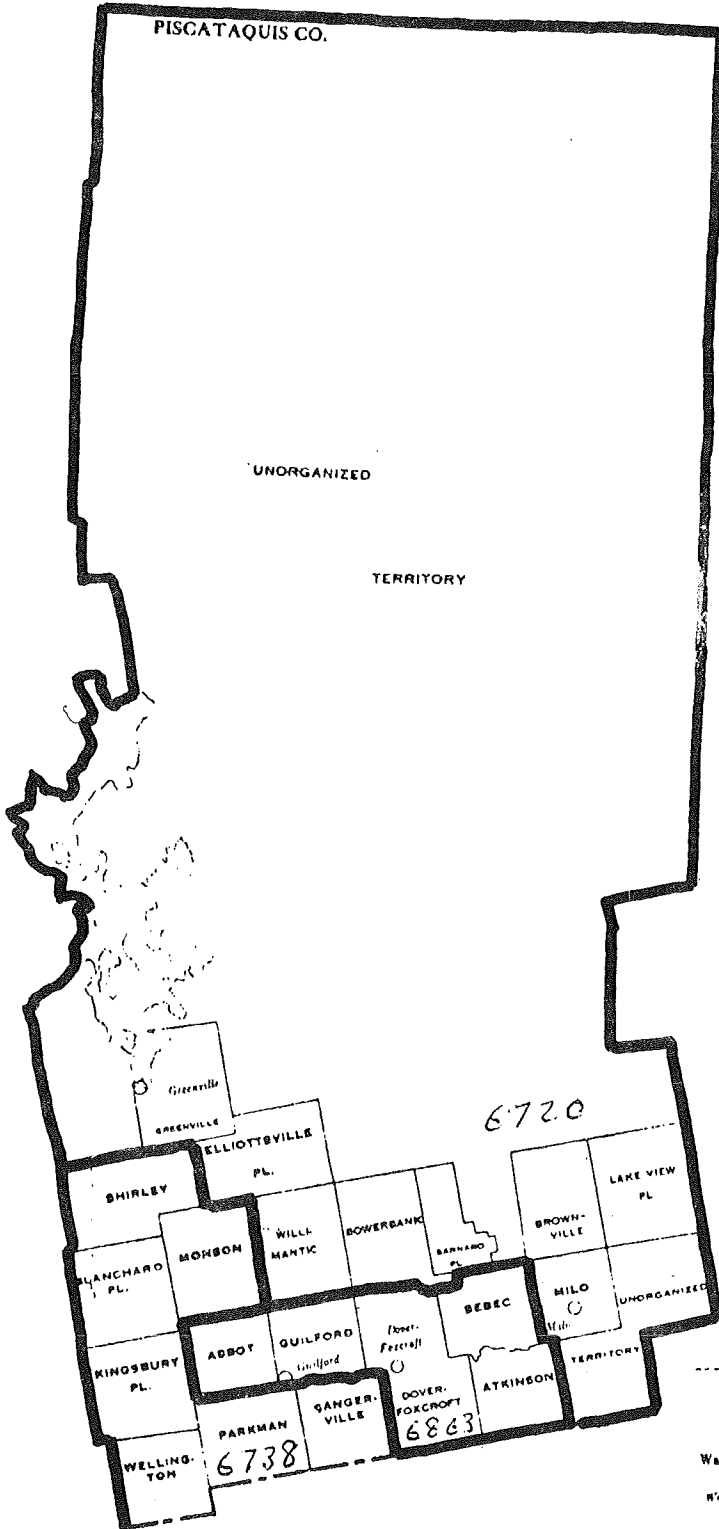
INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE NOT A MINOR CIVIL DIVISION  
 INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 2,500 INHABITANTS  
 TYPE STYLES  
 INCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS  
 UNINCORPORATED PLACE

P I S C A T A Q U I S      C O U N T Y

	<u>Pop.</u>
Dover Foxcroft -----	4,178
Guilford -----	1,694
Sebec -----	325
Atkinson -----	213
Abbot -----	<u>453</u>
	6,863
Medford -----	146
Milo -----	2,572
Lakeview Plantation -----	16
Brownville -----	1,490
Barnard Plantation -----	24
Bowerbank -----	29
Willimantic -----	126
Elliottsville Plantation -----	26
Greenville -----	1,894
Unorganized Territory North Piscataquis -----	241
Unorganized Territory Southeast Piscataquis -----	<u>156</u>
	6,720
Shirley -----	174
Blanchard -----	56
Monson -----	669
Kingsbury Plantation -----	7
Wellington -----	232
Sangerville -----	1,107
Parkman -----	457
{ Cambridge -----	281
{ Ripley -----	297
from { St. Albans -----	1,041
Somerset { Palmyra -----	1,104
{ Detroit -----	663
{ Harmony -----	<u>650</u>
	6,738



# PISCATAQUIS CO.



--- INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE NOT A MINOR CIVIL DIVISION  
 O INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 2,500 INHABITANTS  
 TYPE STYLES INCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS  
 UNINCORPORATED PLACE  
 Washington  
 Washington

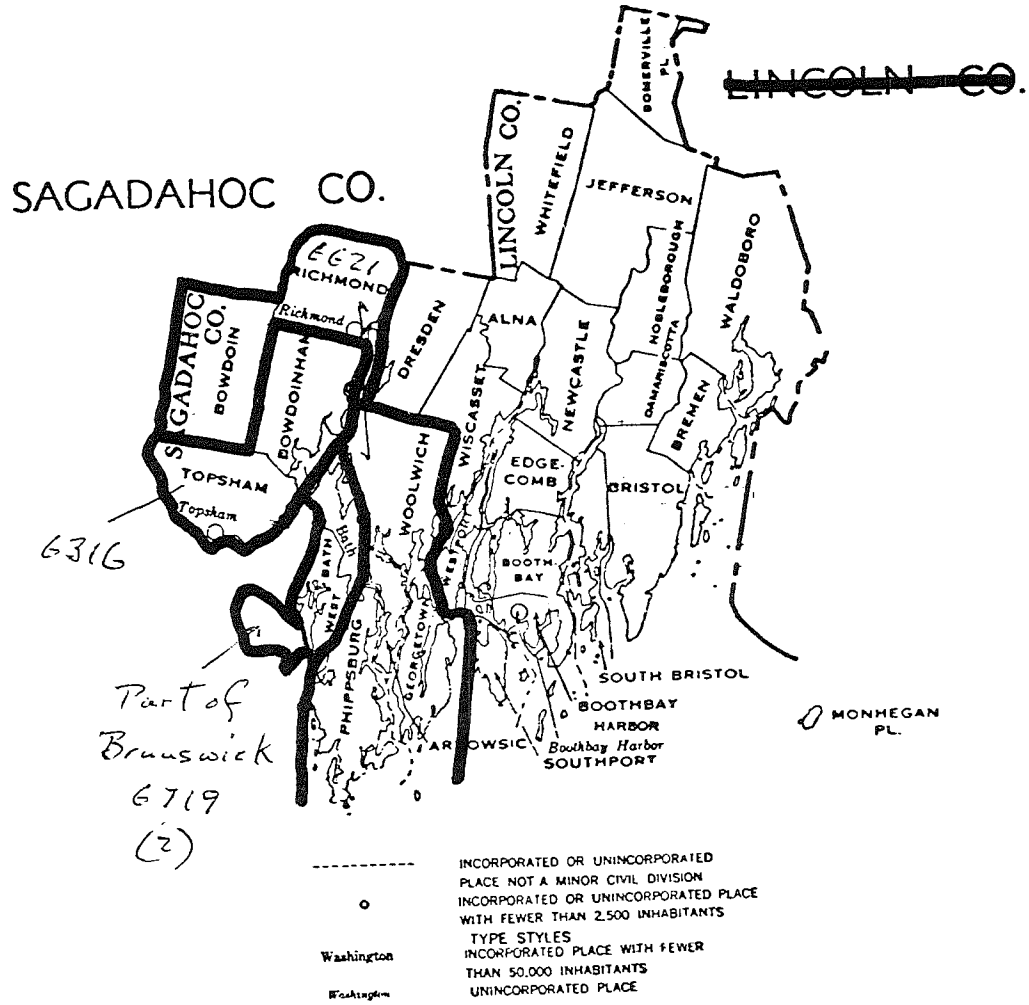
S A G A D A H O C      C O U N T Y

	<u>Pop.</u>
Cumberland <sup>from</sup> (Brunswick: ED's 9 thru 11 -----	2,923
West Bath -----	836
Bath -----	9,679
(2 at-large districts/6,719)	13,438

Cumberland <sup>from</sup> (Brunswick (less ED's 9 thru 11)-----	13,272
(2 at-large districts/6,636)	

Bowdoin -----	858
Richmond -----	2,168
Woolwich -----	1,710
Phippsburg -----	1,229
Arrowsic -----	188
Georgetown -----	464
Swan Island -----	4
	6,621

Topsham -----	5,022
Bowdoinham -----	1,294
	6,316

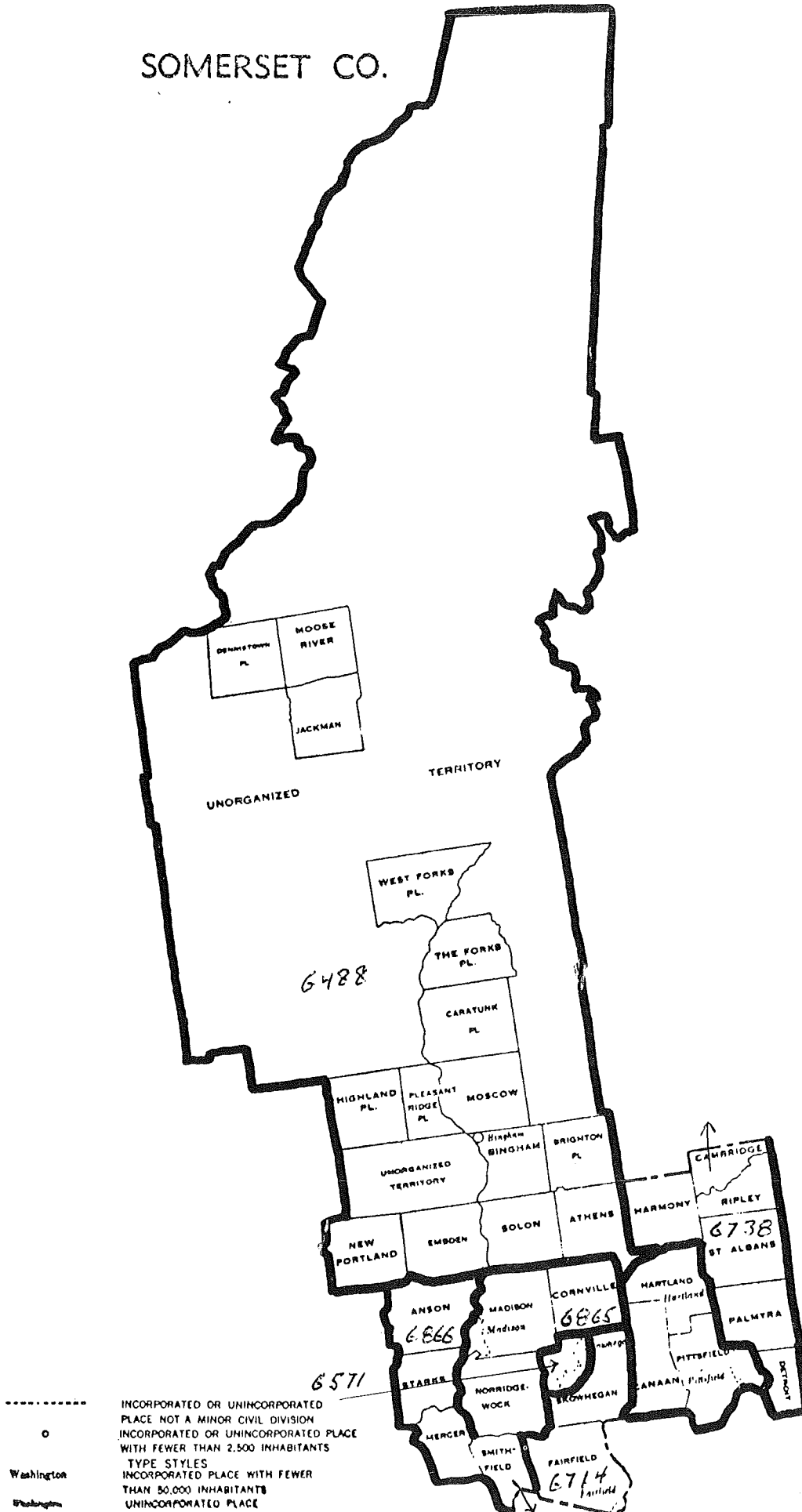


S O M E R S E T      C O U N T Y

	<u>Pop.</u>
Pittsfield -----	4,274
Hartland -----	1,414
Canaan -----	904
	<u>6,592</u>
 Skowhegan (less ED 50) -----	 6,571
 Fairfield -----	 5,684
Skowhegan: ED 50 -----	1,030
	<u>6,714</u>
 Madison -----	 4,278
Cornville -----	623
Norridgewock -----	1,964
	<u>6,865</u>
 Solon -----	 712
Bingham -----	1,254
Moscow -----	586
Brighton -----	58
Caratunk Plantation -----	96
The Forks Plantation -----	45
Dennistown Plantation -----	48
Highland Plantation -----	23
Jackman -----	848
Moose River -----	255
Pleasant Ridge Plantation -----	116
West Forks Plantation -----	74
Unorganized Territory North Somerset County -----	588
Athens -----	592
Embden -----	418
New Portland -----	559
Unorganized Territory Central Somerset County -----	216
	<u>6,488</u>
 Anson -----	 2,168
Starks -----	323
Mercer -----	313
Smithfield -----	527
from Kennebec (Oakland -----	3,535
	<u>6,866</u>

(To Piscataquis County: Cambridge, Ripley,  
St. Albans, Palmyra, Detroit, Harmony = 4,036)

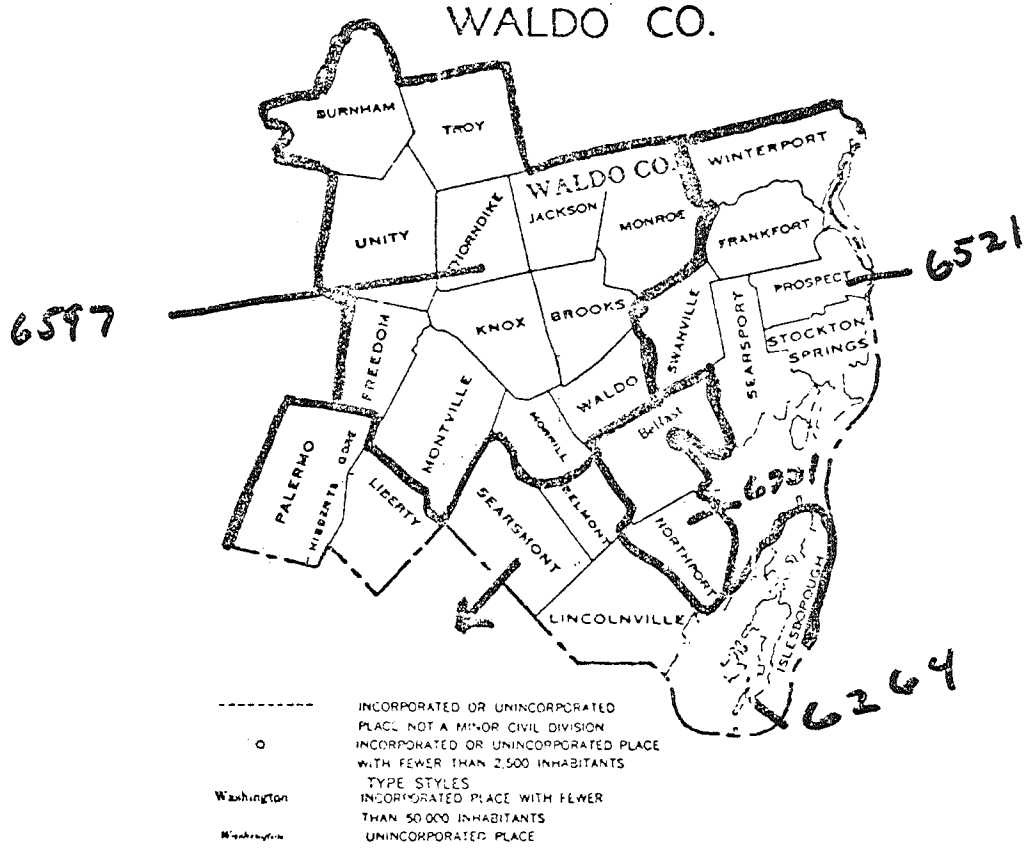
SOMERSET CO.



W A L D O      C O U N T Y

	<u>Pop.</u>
Belfast -----	5,957
Northport -----	744
	<u>6,701</u>
Winterport -----	1,963
Frankfort -----	620
Prospect -----	358
Searsport -----	1,951
Swanville -----	487
Stockton Springs -----	1,142
	<u>6,521</u>
Burnham -----	802
Unity -----	1,280
Freedom -----	373
Montville -----	430
Morrill -----	410
Waldo -----	431
Knox -----	443
Brooks -----	751
Monroe -----	478
Jackson -----	217
Thorndike -----	439
Troy -----	543
	<u>6,597</u>

(To Knox County: Palermo, Liberty, Searsmont, Belmont,  
Lincolnvile, Isleboro = 3,509)



--- INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE NOT A MINOR CIVIL DIVISION  
 o INCORPORATED OR UNINCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 2,500 INHABITANTS  
 TYPE STYLES  
 Washington INCORPORATED PLACE WITH FEWER THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS  
 Washington UNINCORPORATED PLACE

W A S H I N G T O N      C O U N T Y

		<u>Pop.</u>
from Aroostook	{ Cary Plantation -----	184
	{ Amity -----	156
	{ Unorganized Territory South Aroostook County-----	243
	{ Orient -----	83
	{ Haynesville -----	157
	{ Glenwood -----	9
	{ Weston -----	162
	{ Bancroft -----	53
	{ Reed Plantation -----	273
	{ Macwahoc Plantation -----	126
	{ Danforth -----	794
	{ Vanceboro -----	263
	{ Unorganized Territory North Washington County -----	793
	{ Codyville Plantation -----	45
	{ Talmadge -----	25
	{ Waite -----	70
	{ Grand Lake Stream Plantation -----	186
	{ Princeton -----	956
	{ Plantation No. 21 -----	83
	{ Alexander -----	169
	{ Crawford -----	74
	{ Cooper -----	88
	{ Plantation No. 14 -----	29
	{ Charlotte -----	199
	{ Robbinston -----	396
{ Pembroke -----	700	
	<u>6,316</u>	
	Calais -----	4,044
	Baring -----	181
	Baileyville -----	2,167
	Meddybemps -----	76
	<u>6,468</u>	
	Wesley -----	110
	Northfield -----	57
	Eastport -----	1,989
	Perry -----	878
	Dennysville -----	278
	Unorganized Territory East Central Washington -----	498
	Lubec -----	1,949
	Whiting -----	269
	Cutler -----	588
	<u>6,616</u>	



Washington County - continued

	<u>Pop.</u>
East Machias -----	1,057
Machias -----	2,441
Machiasport -----	887
Roque Bluffs -----	153
Jonesboro -----	448
Jonesport -----	1,326
Marshfield -----	227
Whitneyville -----	155
	<u>6,694</u>
Centerville -----	19
Columbia Falls-----	367
Columbia -----	162
Harrington -----	553
Cherryfield -----	771
Milbridge -----	1,154
Steuben -----	697
Beals -----	663
Addison -----	773
Deblois -----	20
Beddington -----	32
(Unorganized Territory North Hancock County -----	20
(Franklin -----	708
from Hancock (Eastbrook -----	188
(Osborn -----	33
(Aurora -----	72
(Grand Pond Plantation -----	43
(Amherst -----	148
(Waltham -----	167
(Mariaville -----	108
	<u>6,698</u>



Y O R K      C O U N T Y

	<u>Pop.</u>
York -----	5,690
Kittery: ED's 137 and 138 -----	<u>1,172</u>
	6,862
 Kittery: ED's 131A thru 136 -----	 6,629
 Eliot -----	 3,497
Kittery: ED's 139, 140 and 9900 -----	<u>3,227</u>
	6,724
 Berwick -----	 3,136
South Berwick -----	<u>3,488</u>
	6,624
 North Berwick -----	 2,224
Wells -----	<u>4,448</u>
	6,672
 Kennebunk -----	 5,646
Alfred -----	<u>1,211</u>
	6,857
 Lebenon -----	 1,983
Acton -----	697
Shapleigh -----	559
Sanford: ED's 78 and 89 -----	<u>2,926</u>
	6,165
 Sanford (less ED's 78 and 89) -----	 12,886
(2 at-large districts/6,443)	
 Waterboro -----	 1,208
Lyman -----	864
Arundel -----	1,322
Kennebunkport -----	2,160
Biddeford: ED's 58 thru 61 -----	<u>1,204</u>
	6,758
 Biddeford (less ED's 58 thru 61) -----	 18,779
(3 at-large districts/6,260)	

York County - continued

Parsonfield -----	971
Cornish -----	839
Limerick -----	963
Limington -----	1,066
Hollis -----	1,560
Dayton -----	546
Newfield -----	<u>458</u>
	6,403
Old Orchard Beach -----	5,404
Saco: ED's 31 and 34 -----	<u>1,357</u>
	6,761
Saco: ED's 26, 28, 29, 30, 32 and 33 -----	6,713
Buxton -----	3,135
Saco: ED's 24, 25 and 27 -----	<u>3,608</u>
	6,743

