

# LWW LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS® OF MISSOURI

## 2018 STATEWIDE BALLOT ISSUES

### PETITION INITIATIVES

#### AMENDMENT 1: Clean up Missouri Politics

CLEAN Missouri's initiative increases fairness, accountability, integrity and transparency in Missouri politics. Amendment 1 would do the following:

- ★ Lower campaign contribution limits to \$2,500 for state Senate candidates and \$2,000 for state House candidates
- ★ Eliminate almost all lobbyist gifts to members of the General Assembly
- ★ Require that all legislative records be open to the public, including committee reports, correspondence and electronic communication, and allow taping of all meetings open to the public
- ★ Require politicians to wait two years after leaving office before becoming lobbyists
- ★ Ensure that neither political party is given an unfair advantage when new legislative district maps are drawn after each census. An independent demographer would draw maps that would then be reviewed by a citizen commission that must hold public hearings. Currently, politicians draw the maps to protect incumbents and their parties.
- Districts must be drawn using the following criteria, in order of priority:
  - make districts as **equal in population** as practicable;
  - **comply with U.S. Constitution, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, other federal laws;**
  - promote **partisan fairness** and **competitiveness**
  - **be composed of contiguous territory, coincide with the boundaries of political subdivisions** and be **compact** in form.

➔ The League has been advocating for redistricting reform for decades and supports Amendment 1.

#### AMENDMENT 2: MEDICAL MARIJUANA – Care of Veterans

Amends the Missouri Constitution to allow the use of marijuana for medical purposes with a 4% tax on its retail sale at dispensaries. Funds estimated at \$18 million would go toward veterans' health programs, including Veterans' Homes, state operating costs and \$6 million to local governments for their costs if they have a retail marijuana facility or a marijuana growing facility. The Missouri Department of Revenue would oversee the taxation and revenue regulations. Local governments may not refuse to allow a facility within their jurisdiction. The Department of Health and Senior Services would license and regulate marijuana and marijuana facilities. It creates the Missouri Veterans Health Commission for Health and Care of Veterans to oversee use of the license fee and tax. Approximately \$7 million will be spent on state operating costs. The 30-day allowed prescription amount is 4 oz.

#### AMENDMENT 3: MEDICAL MARIJUANA – Biomedical Research Institute

Similar to Amendment 2, but it imposes a 15% tax on the retail sale of marijuana that would be used for a "Biomedical Research and Drug Development Institute." The purpose of the Institute is to conduct research and develop cures for cancer and other incurable diseases or medical conditions. Submitted and financed by Brad Bradshaw, who will be the Chairman of the Board of the Institute and select all of the Board members. Implementation cost would be \$186,000 with an increased annual operating cost of \$500,000. They anticipate an annual income of approximately \$66 million. The 30-day allowed prescription amount is 3 oz.

➔ The League is concerned that Amendment 3 stipulates that the Institute's board members be chosen by one individual (Brad Bradshaw) who is also the chairman of the Board and administrator of the Institute. The revenue from the enterprise will be overseen by a private, non-elected individual.

## **PROPOSITION B: MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE**

This initiative by Raise Up Missouri increases the state minimum wage by 85 cents an hour each year until it reaches \$12 per hour in 2023. It would account for changes in the Consumer Price Index after 2023 and penalize employers who do not pay their workers minimum wage. Government employers and businesses with annual gross income less than \$500,000 are not required to pay the state minimum wage.

→ The League supports Prop B because a higher minimum wage will advance self-sufficiency for individuals

## **PROPOSITION C: MEDICAL MARIJUANA – Health and Senior Services**

Removes state prohibitions on personal use and possession of medical marijuana by anyone diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition and allow growth, possession, production, and sale of medical marijuana by licensed and regulated facilities. One-half of 1% of a 2% tax on the retail sale of medical marijuana would be used for veterans' services, drug treatment, early childhood education overseen by the Department of Health and Senior Services and the State Treasurer. Funds also go to public safety in cities with a medical marijuana facility. Annual revenues are estimated to cover annual costs of \$10 million. The Division of Liquor Control would administer the program to license and regulate marijuana and marijuana facilities. The 14-day allowed prescription amount is 3 oz. Financed by Missourians for Patient Care, donors' names not available.

→ The League is concerned that .5% of the 2% of \$10 million in revenue is \$200,000 total for each of the four listed beneficiaries: veterans' services, drug treatment, early childhood education and public safety in cities with medical marijuana facilities. Also, as a statute, this proposal can be changed in any way or not implemented by the Legislature.

## **BALLOT ISSUES FROM THE STATE LEGISLATURE**

### **AMENDMENT 4: BINGO**

The Missouri Management and Advertisement of Bingo Games amendment was submitted by the General Assembly to lower the time required for someone to belong to a group before he/she can manage a bingo game for the organization from two years to six months, and to remove the constitutional ban on advertising for bingo games. A constitutional amendment is necessary because the original authorization approving Bingo in the state was passed as a constitutional amendment.

### **PROPOSITION D: GAS TAX INCREASE**

This initiative was submitted by the legislature to increase the state motor fuel tax by 10 cents a gallon by 2.5 cents per year until it reaches the full amount in 2022. The current tax is 17 cents per gallon for both gasoline and diesel fuel, compared to Iowa's 31 cents for gasoline and 32.5 cents for diesel fuel. The higher tax is estimated to generate at least \$288 million annually for the Highway Patrol and \$123 million annually to local governments for road construction. Subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, the state portion of the revenue generated by the increase shall be used for the actual cost of the Missouri Highway Patrol in administering and enforcing state motor vehicle laws and traffic regulations. Money originally budgeted for the Highway Patrol could then go for road and bridge projects. Prop D establishes an "Emergency State Freight Bottleneck Fund" that will select and oversee appropriate projects to be funded by the State Treasurer at the will of the Legislature. Those projects must meet freight route and cost requirements. The measure also exempts Special Olympic, Paralympic and Olympic prizes from state taxes.

→ The League is concerned that this is a regressive tax, putting more burden on lower socioeconomic individuals.

# INITIATIVE PETITION BALLOT ISSUES: MEDICAL MARIJUANA

	TAX	REVENUE GOES TO:	PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	COSTS	BILL INCLUDES:
A m e n d m e n t 2	4%	Missouri Veterans Commission for Health and Care of Veterans (4.2.b)	Department of Health & Senior Services; taxation oversight from Missouri Department of Revenue; Missouri Veterans' Health and Care Fund administered by the State Treasurer.	\$7 million for annual state operating costs.	Requirements and restrictions for growing, processing, and dispensing medical marijuana in all forms, revenue dispersal, including taxes, laws affecting possession and use of the various marijuana products
A m e n d m e n t 3	15%	Establish and fund the State Research Institute	Brad Bradshaw, the financier of this initiative, will be the Chairperson of the Board of the newly-created Biomedical Research and Drug Development Institute. Bradshaw will select the members of the board that will govern the research institute, issue regulations and procedures. All revenues must be deposited in the Biomedical Research and Drug Development Institute Trust Fund in the State Treasury.	Setup costs \$186,000 and increased annual operating costs of \$500,000.	Allow the use of marijuana for medical purposes and create regulations and licensing procedures for marijuana and marijuana facilities. Impose a 15% tax on medical marijuana retail sales and a wholesale tax on marijuana sold by medical marijuana cultivation facilities; establish, build and fund a state research institute to conduct research to develop cures and treatments for cancer and other incurable diseases or medical conditions.
P r o p o s e	2%	Veterans Services; Drug Treatment; Early Childhood Education in cities with medical marijuana facilities	The Department of Health and Senior Services and the Division of Liquor Control will administer the program.	Setup \$2.6 million, annual costs of \$10 million	Includes qualifying conditions. Will not apply to Federal law on recreational marijuana. Gives legal protection for patients, caregivers, physicians, hospitals and lawyers against existing Missouri and federal laws. Specifies dispensary, cultivation, production and testing facilities. Fees will pay for admin., testing and regulating marijuana and the facilities. Overseen by the Division of Liquor Control. One-half percent of tax to go to MO Veterans Health & Care Fund, MO Public Safety Fund, Early Childhood Dev. Ed. and Care Fund.

*MO cigarette tax is 17%*



# INITIATIVE PETITION BALLOT ISSUES: MEDICAL MARIJUANA

EFFECT ON CURRENT LAW	REVENUE	PROs and CONS	CAMPAIGN \$\$
Will not apply to federal law on recreational marijuana. Provides legal protection for patients, caregiver, physicians, hospitals and lawyers against existing Missouri and U.S. marijuana laws. Does not protect individual who is dismissed from job due to medical marijuana use while working or any civil or criminal charges due to a driving accident, etc.	Taxes & licensing fees: \$18 million (\$6 million for local governments)	<p><b>PRO:</b> Clearly states what this Medical Marijuana production distribution and sales would be. Well thought out, clear explanation of where the revenue will go and what agency of government will have oversight.</p> <p><b>CON:</b> Revenue will go only to Health needs of veterans, capital improvements of the Missouri Veteran's Homes, and other services for veterans approved by the commission.</p>	New Approach Missouri
Will not apply to federal law on recreational marijuana. Provides legal protection for patients, caregivers, physicians, hospitals and lawyers against existing Missouri and U.S. marijuana law. Does not protect individual who is dismissed from job due to medical marijuana use while working or any civil or criminal charges due to a driving accident, etc.	\$66 million annual income	<p><b>PRO:</b> Clear safety instructions, limiting access, etc. Much like Amendment 2 in the detailed description of Licensure &amp; taxes; immunity of patients, doctors, facilities. Much description of the Institute Board, Chairman, building plans and special facilities.</p> <p><b>CON:</b> A private individual will be in control of monies from taxes paid by citizens on their product. This individual will select the administrative board which will make decisions concerning every phase of the medicinal marijuana operation.</p>	Brad Bradshaw: Finding the Cures, \$1 million.
Remove state prohibitions on personal use and possession of medical cannabis with a written certification by a physician who treats patients diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition. Also remove restrictions on the growth and production, sale and possession of medical marijuana by a licensed facility.	\$10 million in annual revenue, \$152,000 annual revenue for local governments.	<p><b>PRO:</b> Tax revenues go to four different needs: veterans' services, drug treatment, early childhood education and public safety in cities with a medical marijuana facility. Lowest tax rate of 2%. License fees will pay costs of administering the program.</p> <p><b>CON:</b> If annual revenue is \$10 million, that would mean .5% of \$200,000 is split between the 4 need areas (\$10,000 each). As a statute, this can be changed at any time by the Legislature.</p>	Missourians for Patient Care





The following ballot measures have been submitted by initiative petition for the November 6, 2018 general election.

Official Ballot Title  
Amendment 1

"Clean MO"

(From Mo. Sect of St office)

[full text] 

[View Certificate of Sufficiency] 

[Proposed by Initiative Petition]

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended to:

- change process and criteria for redrawing state legislative districts during reapportionment;
- change limits on campaign contributions that candidates for state legislature can accept from individuals or entities;
- establish a limit on gifts that state legislators, and their employees, can accept from paid lobbyists;
- prohibit state legislators, and their employees, from serving as paid lobbyists for a period of time;
- prohibit political fundraising by candidates for or members of the state legislature on State property; and
- require legislative records and proceedings to be open to the public?

State governmental entities estimate annual operating costs may increase by \$189,000. Local governmental entities expect no fiscal impact.

Fair Ballot Language:


A "yes" vote will amend the Missouri Constitution to change the process and criteria for redrawing state legislative district boundaries during reapportionment (redistricting). Currently, bipartisan house and senate commissions redraw boundaries and those maps are adopted if 70% of the commissioners approve the maps. This amendment has a state demographer chosen from a panel selected by the state auditor redraw the boundaries and submit those maps to the house and senate commissions. This amendment would then allow changes to the demographer's maps only if 70% of the commissioners vote to make changes and do so within two months after receiving the maps from the state demographer. The amendment also reduces the limits on campaign contributions that candidates for state senator or state representative can accept from individuals or entities by \$100 per election for a senate candidate and \$500 for a house candidate. The amendment creates a \$5 limit on gifts that state legislators and their employees can accept from paid lobbyists or the lobbyists' clients, and prohibits state legislators and their employees from serving as paid lobbyists for a period of two years after the end of their last legislative session. The amendment prohibits political fundraising by candidates for or members of the state legislature on State property. The amendment further requires all legislative records and proceedings to be subject to the state open meetings and records law (Missouri Sunshine Law).


A "no" vote will not amend the Missouri Constitution regarding redistricting, campaign contributions, lobbyist gifts, limits on lobbying after political service, fundraising locations, and legislative records and proceedings.

If passed, this measure will have no impact on taxes.

Official Ballot Title  
Amendment 2

Medical Marijuana 4% tax

[full text] 

[View Certificate of Sufficiency] 

[Proposed by Initiative Petition]

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended to:

- allow the use of marijuana for medical purposes, and create regulations and licensing/certification procedures for marijuana and marijuana facilities;
- impose a 4 percent tax on the retail sale of marijuana; and
- use funds from these taxes for health and care services for military veterans by the Missouri Veterans Commission and to administer the program to license/certify and regulate marijuana and marijuana facilities?

This proposal is estimated to generate annual taxes and fees of \$18 million for state operating costs and veterans programs, and \$6 million for local governments. Annual state operating costs are estimated to be \$7 million.

**Fair Ballot Language:**

A “yes” vote will amend the Missouri Constitution to allow the use of marijuana for medical purposes under state laws. This amendment does not change federal law, which makes marijuana possession, sale and cultivation a federal offense. This amendment creates regulations and licensing procedures for medical marijuana and medical marijuana facilities — dispensary, cultivation, testing and marijuana-infused product manufacturing facilities. This amendment creates licensing fees for such facilities. This amendment will impose a 4 percent tax on the retail sale of marijuana for medical purposes by dispensary facilities. The funds from the license fees and tax will be used by the Missouri Veterans Commission for health and care services for military veterans, and by the Department of Health and Senior Services to administer the program to license/certify and regulate marijuana and marijuana facilities.

A “no” vote will not amend the Missouri Constitution as to the use of marijuana.

If passed, this measure will impose a 4 percent retail sales tax on marijuana for medical purposes.

**Official Ballot Title**  
Amendment 3

*Medical Marijuana 15% tax*

[full text] 

[View Certificate of Sufficiency] 

[Proposed by Initiative Petition]

**Official Ballot Title:**

Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended to:

- allow the use of marijuana for medical purposes, and create regulations and licensing procedures for marijuana and marijuana facilities;
- impose a 15 percent tax on the retail sale of marijuana, and a tax on the wholesale sale of marijuana flowers and leaves per dry-weight ounce to licensed facilities; and
- use funds from these taxes to establish and fund a state research institute to conduct research with the purpose of developing cures and treatments for cancer and other incurable diseases or medical conditions?

This proposal is estimated to generate annual taxes and fees of \$66 million. State governmental entities estimate initial implementation costs of \$186,000 and increased annual operating costs of \$500,000.

**Fair Ballot Language:**

A “yes” vote will amend the Missouri Constitution to allow the use of marijuana for medical purposes under state laws. This amendment does not change federal law, which makes marijuana possession, sale and cultivation a federal offense. This amendment makes Brad Bradshaw (the contact person on this initiative petition) the research chairperson of a newly created research institute that is funded by fees and taxes on medical marijuana. Brad Bradshaw will select the members of the board that will govern the research institute, which will issue regulations and licensing procedures for medical marijuana and medical marijuana facilities — dispensary, cultivation, and marijuana-infused product manufacturing facilities. This amendment creates

Do you want to amend Missouri law to:

- remove state prohibitions on personal use and possession of medical cannabis (marijuana) with a written certification by a physician who treats a patient diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition;
- remove state prohibitions on growth, possession, production, and sale of medical marijuana by licensed and regulated facilities, and a facility's licensed owners and employees;
- impose a 2% tax on the retail sale of medical marijuana; and
- use funds from this tax for veterans' services, drug treatment, early childhood education, and for public safety in cities with a medical marijuana facility?

State government entities estimate initial and one-time costs of \$2.6 million, annual costs of \$10 million, and annual revenues of at least \$10 million. Local government entities estimate no annual costs and are expected to have at least \$152,000 in annual revenues.

**Fair Ballot Language:**

A "yes" vote will amend Missouri statutes to allow the use of marijuana for medical purposes under state laws. This amendment does not change federal law, which makes marijuana possession, sale and cultivation a federal offense. This amendment creates regulations and licensing procedures for medical marijuana and medical marijuana facilities — dispensary, cultivation and production, and testing facilities. This amendment creates licensing fees for such facilities. This amendment will impose a 2 percent tax on the retail sale of marijuana for medical purposes by dispensary facilities. The funds from the license fees will go to the Division of Liquor Control to administer the program to license/certify and regulate marijuana and marijuana facilities. The funds from the tax will be used for veterans' services, drug treatment, early childhood education, and for public safety in cities with a medical marijuana facility.

A "no" vote will not amend Missouri statutes as to the use of marijuana.

If passed, this measure will impose a 2% retail sales tax on marijuana for medical purposes.

**The following ballot measures have been submitted by the 99th General Assembly, Second Regular Session, for the November 6, 2018 general election.**

*(From Mo Sect. of St office)*

**Official Ballot Title**  
Amendment 4

*Bingo*

[full text] 

[Proposed by 99th General Assembly (Second Regular Session) HJR 59]

**Official Ballot Title:**

Do you want to amend the Missouri constitution to:

- remove language limiting bingo game advertising that a court ruled unenforceable; and
- allow a member of a licensed organization conducting bingo games to participate in the management of bingo games after being a member of the organization for six months instead of the current two years?

State and local governmental entities estimate no costs or savings from this proposal.

**Fair Ballot Language:**

A "yes" vote will amend the Missouri Constitution to remove language limiting bingo game advertising that a court ruled was unconstitutional and not enforceable. This amendment would also allow a member of a licensed organization conducting bingo games to participate in the management of bingo games after being a member of the organization for six months. Currently, the constitution requires two years of membership.

A "no" vote will not amend the Missouri Constitution regarding bingo games.

licensing fees for such facilities. The amendment imposes a 15 percent tax on the retail sale of marijuana for medical purposes by dispensary facilities and a tax on the wholesale sale of marijuana flowers and leaves by cultivation facilities. The funds generated by the license fees and taxes will be used by the research institute for licensing and regulating marijuana and marijuana facilities, land acquisition and development, and conducting research with the purpose of developing cures and treatments for cancer and other incurable diseases.


A “no” vote will not amend the Missouri Constitution as to the use of marijuana.

If passed, this measure will impose an 15 percent retail sales tax on marijuana for medical uses and a wholesale sales tax on marijuana sold by medical marijuana cultivation facilities.

**Official Ballot Title**  
Proposition B

*Minimum Wage*

[full text] 

[View Certificate of Sufficiency] 

[Proposed by Initiative Petition]

**Official Ballot Title:**

Do you want to amend Missouri law to:

- increase the state minimum wage to \$8.60 per hour with 85 cents per hour increase each year until 2023, when the state minimum wage would be \$12.00 per hour;
- exempt government employers from the above increase; and
- increase the penalty for paying employees less than the minimum wage?

State and local governments estimate no direct costs or savings from the proposal, but operating costs could increase by an unknown annual amount that could be significant. State and local government tax revenue could change by an unknown annual amount ranging from a \$2.9 million decrease to a \$214 million increase depending on business decisions.

**Fair Ballot Language:**

A “yes” vote will amend Missouri statutes to increase the state minimum wage rate as follows:

\$8.60 per hour beginning January 1, 2019;  
\$9.45 per hour beginning January 1, 2020;  
\$10.30 per hour beginning January 1, 2021;  
\$11.15 per hour beginning January 1, 2022; and  
\$12.00 per hour beginning January 1, 2023.

The amendment will exempt government employers from the above increases, and will increase the penalty for paying employees less than the minimum wage.


A “no” vote will not amend Missouri law to make these changes to the state minimum wage law.

If passed, this measure will have no impact on taxes.

**Official Ballot Title**  
Proposition C

*Medical Marijuana 2% tax*

[full text] 

[View Certificate of Sufficiency] 

[Proposed by Initiative Petition]

**Official Ballot Title:**



If passed, this measure will have no impact on taxes.

**Official Ballot Title**

Proposition D

[full text] 

[Proposed by 99th General Assembly (Second Regular Session) SS 2 HB 1460]

**Official Ballot Title:**

Shall Missouri law be amended to fund Missouri state law enforcement by increasing the motor fuel tax by two and one half cents per gallon annually for four years beginning July 1, 2019, exempt Special Olympic, Paralympic, and Olympic prizes from state taxes, and to establish the Emergency State Freight Bottleneck Fund?

If passed, this measure will generate at least \$288 million annually to the State Road Fund to provide for the funding of Missouri state law enforcement and \$123 million annually to local governments for road construction and maintenance.

**Fair Ballot Language:**

A “yes” vote will amend Missouri statutes to fund the Missouri State Highway Patrol’s enforcement and administration of motor vehicle laws and traffic regulations. The source of the funding will be revenue from an increased state tax on motor fuel (including gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, and blended fuel). The current state motor fuel tax rate is seventeen (17) cents per gallon. The amendment will increase the rate as follows:

Nineteen and one-half (19.5) cents per gallon beginning July 1, 2019;  
Twenty-two (22) cents per gallon beginning July 1, 2020;  
Twenty-four and one-half (24.5) cents per gallon beginning July 1, 2021;  
Twenty-seven (27) cents per gallon beginning July 1, 2022.

The amendment will also increase the tax on alternative fuels used for motor vehicles (including compressed natural gas, liquid natural gas, and propane gas). The amendment will increase the rate from seventeen (17) cents to twenty-seven (27) cents per unit equivalent to a gallon of gasoline or diesel beginning January 1, 2026.

The amendment will require the state auditor to audit the state’s use of the revenue generated by these taxes every two years.

Additionally, the amendment will allow a state income tax deduction for the value of any prize or award won in the Olympics, Paralympics, or Special Olympics; and it will create an “Emergency State Freight Bottleneck Fund,” which will be dedicated to financing road improvement projects in the state.

A “no” vote will not amend Missouri statutes to increase the motor fuel tax, exempt certain prizes from state taxes or establish the Emergency State Freight Bottleneck Fund.

If passed, this measure will increase taxes on motor fuel.

# LWW LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS® OF MISSOURI

## Redistricting Reform: Quick Facts

**Redistricting** refers to the process by which new congressional and legislative boundaries are drawn. District lines are redrawn every 10 years following the U.S. Census. The federal government requires that districts have nearly equal populations, be competitive, and not discriminate based on race or ethnicity.

Bipartisan commissions currently draw the maps for Missouri's 163 House districts (average population of 37,000) and 34 Senate districts (average population of 174,000). The state of Missouri requires that boundaries be contiguous (physically adjacent), compact (constituents live close to one another), and account for county boundaries.

For decades, the League of Women Voters of Missouri has fought for fair maps. In 1991, Sydell Shayer said the purpose of apportionment (redistricting) "is to guarantee fair and equal access to the political process for all citizens. The probability of political participation increases if citizens believe that they have equal opportunity to influence government." Ten years later, Linda McDaniel said, "Districts should be apportioned substantially on population with compact and contiguous districts, recognizing that there are diverse interests within them and that broad communities of interests should be kept intact. Minority representation should be protected."

**Gerrymandering** is the practice of drawing electoral district lines to favor one party, individual, or constituency over another. The two most common forms are partisan and racial gerrymandering.

### Amendment 1 Includes Redistricting Reform to Make Maps More Fair

**Amendment 1 on November's ballot will increase fairness, accountability, integrity and transparency in Missouri politics.** The CLEAN Missouri Initiative would ban most lobbyist gifts to legislators, lower campaign contribution limits for legislative races, require that legislative records be open to the public, and require a legislator to wait two years before becoming a lobbyist.

Most importantly for the League of Women Voters, **Amendment 1 would ensure that neither party has an unfair advantage when state legislative maps are drawn after each census and protect minority communities from vote dilution.** An independent demographer would draw district maps that would then be reviewed by a citizen commission that must hold public hearings. Currently, politicians draw the maps to protect incumbents and their parties.

Amendment 1 sets the following criteria, in order of priority, for redistricting state legislative seats:

- ★ make districts as equal in population as practicable;
- ★ comply with requirements of U.S. Constitution and applicable federal laws, such as the Voting Rights Act of 1965;
- ★ promote partisan fairness, which would be defined as parties being able to translate their popular support into legislative representation with about equal efficiency;
- ★ promote competitiveness, which would be defined as parties' representation in the state legislature being similarly responsive to changes in the electorate's preferences;
- ★ create districts composed of contiguous territory;
- ★ create districts which coincide with the boundaries of political subdivisions of the state; and
- ★ create districts compact in form.