

Alora Thomas-Lundborg*
Jonathan Topaz**
Dale Ho*
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
125 Broad Street
New York, NY 10004
(212) 519-7866
(212) 549-2693
athomas@aclu.org
jtopaz@aclu.org
dale.ho@aclu.org

Alex Rate (MT Bar No. 11226)
Akilah Lane
ACLU OF MONTANA
P.O. Box 1968
Missoula, MT 59806
406-224-1447
ratea@aclumontana.org
alane@aclumontana.org

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
*Admitted *pro hac vice*
***Pro hac vice* pending

Jacqueline De León*
Matthew Campbell*
NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHTS FUND
1506 Broadway
Boulder, CO 80302-6296
(303) 447-8760
jdeleon@narf.org
mcampbell@narf.org

Samantha Kelty*
NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHTS FUND
1514 P Street N.W. (Rear) Suite D
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 785-4166
kelty@narf.org

Theresa J. Lee*
ELECTION LAW CLINIC, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
6 Everett Street, Suite 5112
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617) 998-1010
thlee@law.harvard.edu

MONTANA THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
COUNTY OF YELLOWSTONE

WESTERN NATIVE VOICE, Montana
Native Vote, Blackfeet Nation, Confederated
Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Fort Belknap
Indian Community, and Northern Cheyenne
Tribe,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Christi Jacobsen, in her official capacity as
Montana Secretary of State,

Defendant.

Consolidated Case No. DV 21-0451

Judge Michael G. Moses

**AFFIDAVIT OF RYAN D.
WEICHEL, Ph. D. IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

I, Ryan D. Weichelt, Ph.D., depose and say the following:

1. I am a Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire (UWEC). I have been employed at UWEC since August 2009 to the Present at UWEC. I received a BS in geography from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, a Master of Applied Geography in geography of Texas State University, and a Ph.D. in geography from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. My primary research and teaching emphases are in political and quantitative geography. I have published over 15 articles in journals, book chapters, and edited volumes. I am currently under contract with the publisher Rowman and Littlefield to publish a book on geography, redistricting, and gerrymandering to be completed August of 2023 as well as a co-editor of the 2016 Atlas of Elections and the forthcoming 2020 Atlas of the Elections. I am also the current Co-Chair of Research Council 15 (Cultural and Political Geography) for the International Political Science Association (IPSA) and the Second Vice President of the international geography honors society, Gamma Theta Upsilon.

2. My full analysis is included in my expert report, which is attached as Exhibit 1 to this affidavit.

3. This report analyzes if Montana's HB 530 and HB 176, passed by Montana the legislature in September of 2021, pose differential obstacles to participation for potential Native American and Non-Native American voters. I specifically assessed differences between the location of post offices and the potential distances voters from communities without post offices would have to travel to utilize postal services. I also determined the hours of operation for post offices found both on and off Native American Reservations across the state of Montana. Finally, I measured and compared the distances both Reservation communities and non-

Reservation communities would have to travel to nearest Department of Motor Vehicles and the nearest County Seat.

4. It is my professional opinion HB 176 and HB 530 add further impediments for Native Americans on reservations in Montana to participate in the electoral process.

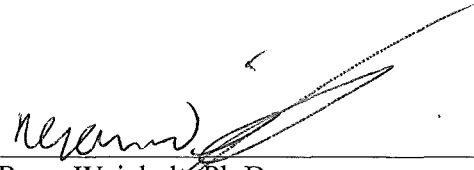
5. Specifically, statewide communities off-reservation have a shorter average travel distance to the post office as well as slightly longer hours open compared to Native Americans communities on-reservation. This is especially true in the largest cities where citizens have a variety of very close post offices with services offered for longer hours Monday through Saturday. Within reservations the results are also varied, but in general, potential voters on-reservation face greater distance and time obstacles than the broader Montana population.

6. Additionally, statewide communities off-reservation have a shorter average travel distance to the DMV compared to Native Americans communities on-reservation. Within reservations the results are also varied, but in general, potential voters on-reservation face greater distance and time obstacles than the broader Montana population in obtaining a driver's license or state issued ID.

7. Finally, statewide communities off-reservation have a shorter average travel distance to county seats compared to Native communities on-reservation. Due to the fact county seat election offices are the only places that late voter registration can occur, Native American populations on a whole must travel farther distances to meet the noon deadline compared to off-reservations communities.

8. In sum, even before HB 176 and HB 530 were enacted Native American populations on reservations across Montana faced greater obstacles to participate in elections. The high levels of poverty on reservations and decreased access to vehicles already disadvantage

Native American voters from voting. When these realities are compounded by decreased access to the post office via longer distances and lack of postal services, voters are left with limited options. Though DMVs and county seat election offices provide additional opportunities to register to vote, distance once again adds increased burdens to Native American populations compared to white populations throughout Montana. The results of HB 176 and HB 530 add further impediments for Native Americans on reservations in Montana to participate in the electoral process.



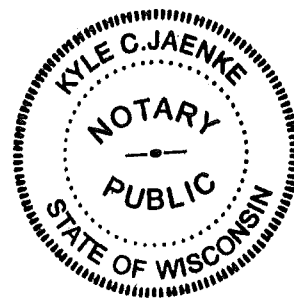
Ryan Weichelt, Ph.D.

STATE OF Wisconsin
COUNTY OF Fau Claire

Signed and sworn to before me on this 11 day of January, 2022.



Notary Public



My commission
expires 10/12/2025

Report of Ryan D. Weichelt
in the case of Western Native Voice v. Jacobsen

January 11, 2022

I, Ryan D. Weichelt, declare as follows:

1. I am a Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire (UWEC). I have been employed UWEC since August 2009. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration and could and would competently testify to those facts if asked to do so.
2. The following is a true and correct copy of the document titled "An Analysis of Post Office, Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV), and County Seat Locations on Native and Non-Native Lands and the Potential Effects on Native and Non-Native Voters." I prepared the document for the plaintiffs in this action. I declare under penalty of perjury that the report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

An Analysis of Post Office, Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV), and County Seat Locations on Native and Non-Native Lands and the Potential Effects on Native and Non-Native Voters

Dr. Ryan D. Weichelt
Eau Claire, Wisconsin

INTRODUCTION

3. I am a Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire (UWEC). I have been employed at UWEC since August 2009 to the Present at UWEC.
4. My formal education includes a BS (2000) in geography from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, a Master of Applied Geography (MAG, 2002) in geography of Texas State University, and a Ph.D. (2008) in geography from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.
5. My primary research and teaching emphases are in political and quantitative geography. I have published over 15 articles in journals, book chapters, and edited volumes. I am currently under contract with the publisher Rowman and Littlefield to publish a book on geography, redistricting, and gerrymandering to be completed August of 2023 as well as a co-editor of the 2016 Atlas of Elections and the forthcoming 2020 Atlas of the Elections. I am also the current Co-Chair of Research Council 15 (Cultural and Political Geography) for the International Political Science Association (IPSA) and the Second Vice President of the international geography honors society, Gamma Theta Upsilon.
6. I have been asked by the Plaintiffs' Counsel, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) to determine if Montana's HB 530 and HB 176, passed by Montana the legislature in September of 2021, poses differential obstacles to participation for potential Native American and Non-Native American voters. I have been specifically asked to assess the location of post offices and the potential distances voters from communities without post offices would have to travel to utilize postal services. I was also asked to determine the hours of operation for post offices found both on and off Native American Reservations across the state of Montana. Furthermore, I was also asked to measure the distances both Reservation communities and non-Reservation communities would have to travel to nearest Department of Motor Vehicles and the nearest County Seat.
7. To complete this report, data were primarily obtained from the United States Census, specifically the 2019 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates ("ACS") and the 2020 Decennial Census. Data were also collected regarding the specific addresses of official United States Post Offices via www.postallocations.com and then verified on the United States Postal Service ("USPS") website (www.usps.com). Furthermore, both websites were used to verify the hours of operation for each post office across Montana. Locations and distances traveled by automobiles for all cities, towns, and Census Designated Places (CDP) were obtained via Google Maps and verified using data from the State of Montana (www.mt.gov) and the Montana Association of Counties (www.mtcounties.org). DMV office locations were verified using the Montana Department of Justice's website (<https://dojmt.gov/driving/locations/>)

8. All mail ballots require stamps. In Montana, ballots must be received at the election or polling place by 8:00 PM on Election Day (Montana Secretary of State). Therefore, it is likely voters will need in-person postal services available to purchase stamps and a postal worker to discuss whether their ballot will be timely received. The post offices identified for this report are defined, by the USPS, as “. . . staffed by a Postal Service employee and has window service hours. Many Post Offices have open, after hour lobbies with kiosk and PO Box access” (www.usps.com). This report also identified, in communities with no “official” post office, USPS identified places as National Retailer post offices. While the services provided by National Retailers varied, I verified that places designated as National Retailers by the USPS provided similar services as an “official” post office, including access to P.O. Boxes. Though after-hours access to PO boxes varied among all locations. Through this process I identified 316 “official” post offices and 12 National Retailer Post Offices.
9. The Montana Secretary of State’s website (<https://sosmt.gov/elections/vote/#how-to-register-to-vote>) identifies three ways to register to vote in Montana. Registration must be done thirty days before an election, though late registration is allowed, via HB 176, at a county election office at the county seat until noon the day prior the election. To register to vote, Montana residents can visit county election offices Monday to Friday between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Voters can also fill out and sign a voter registration application downloaded via the Internet. These applications can then be dropped off at a local county office or placed in the mail.
10. Voters can also register to vote when they apply for or renew a driver’s license or Montana ID at a designated Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) office. Those that register to vote via a DMV office must register 30 days before the election or drop the form off at the county election office or place it in the mail also 30 days before an election. It is of note that while there are limited exceptions to renew via the mail, most persons are required to renew a driver’s license in person.
11. The collection of all data, the calculations for distances from places to post offices, to DMV offices, and county seats, and the creation of all maps were done by myself with no assistance.
12. This report includes multiple sections. Immediately following is an “Executive Summary” stating the report’s primary findings, followed by a section that provides an overview of the demographics of Native American populations for Montana counties and a brief synopsis of recent voter turnout of Montana counties. The next section includes the methods and analysis used to determine if Native and non-Native access to posts offices differs in Montana, including both distances and hours of operation. Specifically, this section will identify geographic differences in access to post offices among the seven Native American reservations across the state compared to non-Native areas. The next two sections perform a similar analysis as completed for access to post offices, for access to the nearest DMV site and the distances to county seat election offices by comparing Native and non-Native places throughout Montana. The final section includes the report’s conclusions.
13. In August of 2020 I testified as a rebuttal witness and was qualified as an expert witness in geography and geospatial technologies for the case *Western Native Voice v Stapleton (2020)*

in the state of Montana. In this case I was asked to write a report comparing the socio-economic differences between White and Native American populations throughout Montana. Furthermore, I was asked to identify post office locations and then compare the access to post offices by both Native American communities and non-Native communities. This required an extensive geospatial analysis, using a Geographic Information System, identifying the nearest post office calculating the distance for over three hundred communities throughout Montana.

14. I have been retained by Plaintiffs in this case and am being paid \$175 an hour with a minimum of \$15,000 in the creation of this report, testimony preparation, testimony, and any other needed duties.

Executive Summary

15. Participation in the political system, including voting, has costs in terms of time and money, with any additional costs leading to decreased rates of participation. Higher costs most affect those living in poverty.
16. Native Americans in Montana have poverty rates nearly three times those of white residents, and Native American household units are more than twice as likely to not have access to a motor vehicle.
17. Native Americans in Montana have been victim to several attempts to stymie voter turnout in elections. This coupled with mixed interactions with the post office, DMVs, and county seat election offices has contributed to lower voter turnout in Montana elections. The lowest rates of voter turnout for absentee voting and in general elections are found in counties with the highest proportions of Native Americans.
18. This analysis identified 316 Official Post Offices and 12 National Retailer Post Offices.
19. This analysis identified 47 DMV locations across Montana.
20. This analysis identified 56 county seat locations in Montana's 56 counties.
21. On average, persons living in communities off-reservations had a shorter distance to travel to the nearest post office, the nearest DMV, and county seat election office. This is especially true for citizens living in Montana's largest cities. Billings, Missoula, and Great Falls are predominantly white (all greater than 88% white) and have a variety of post office options within 2 miles as well as having DMV offices and are also the county seats. On average, persons living on-reservations had longer distances to travel to the nearest post office, DMV, and county seat election office, but these distances varied from reservation to reservation.
22. The time post offices are open Monday through Friday and on Saturdays also differed between on-reservation and off-reservation post offices. On average, off-reservation post offices were open longer on both Monday through Friday and Saturdays compared to on-reservation post offices. In Billings, citizens even have post office options on Sundays. As with access to post offices, the time open varied from reservation to reservation. For example, no post office is open on Saturdays on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

23. The varied distances and times post offices are open and the distances to DMVs and county seat election offices across Montana constitute an obstacle to participation in the electoral system, particularly when coupled with higher rates of poverty and greater rates of household units not having access to motor vehicles among Native Americans.

Demographic Overview

24. According the 2020 United States Decennial Census (PL 94-171 data), the total population of the state of Montana was 1,084,225. Of that total, the white population accounts for 84% (916,524) followed by Native Americans at 6.2% (67,612). Native Americans saw an increase in total population of 7,477 persons, compared to 2010.
25. According to the 2020 PL 94-171 data, Montana has an estimated 850,123 residents who are 18 years of age or older, voting age population (VAP) (Table 1). Whites account for 85.58% of the group and Native Americans for 5.02%.

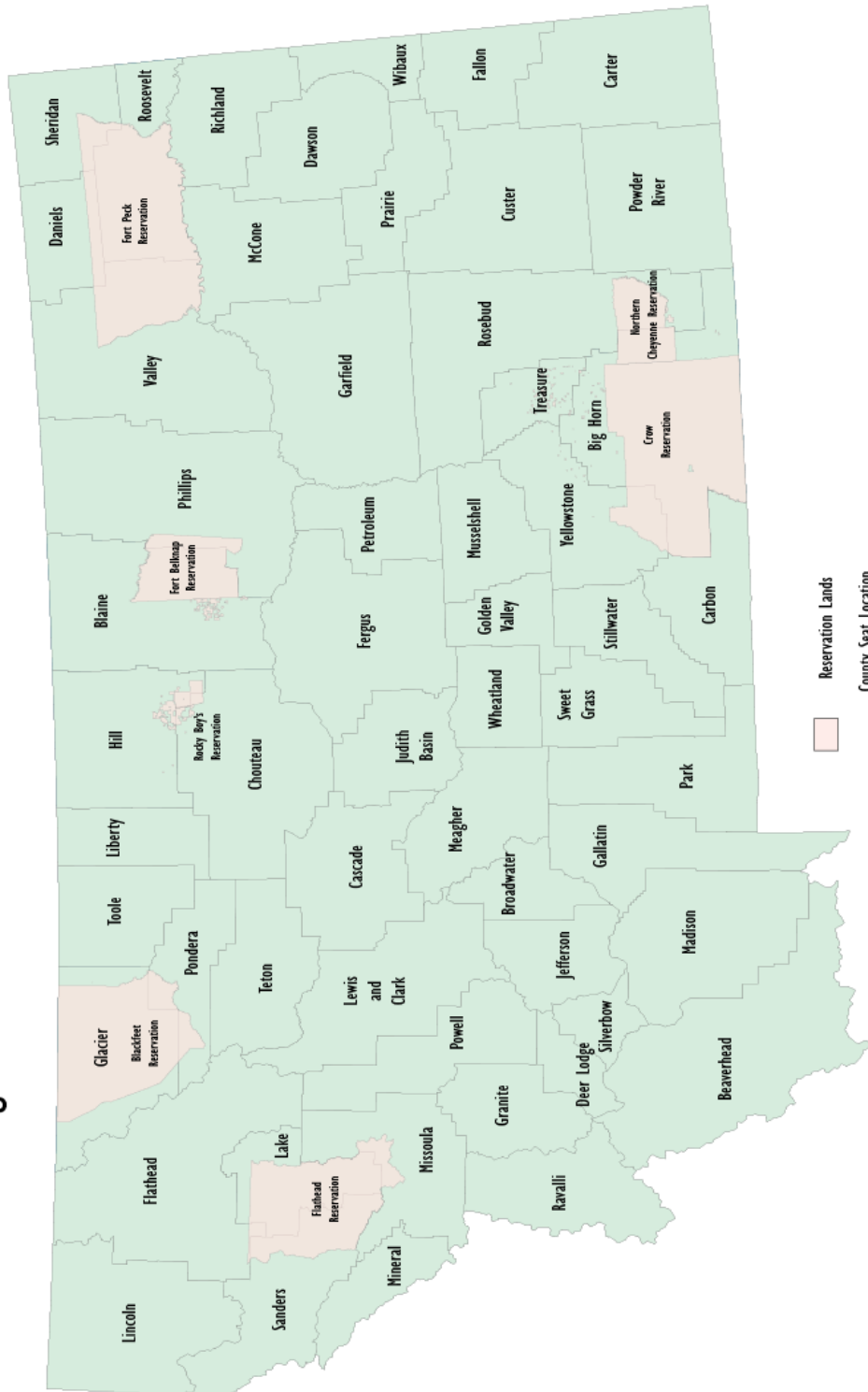
Table 1: Voting Age Population in Montana by Race

	VAP Total	Percent of VAP Total
Whites	727,553	85.58%
Native Americans	42,717	5.02%
Total	850,123	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 PL 94-171 Data, Table P4

26. The state of Montana has seven Native American Reservations entirely or partially within its borders, plus one federally recognized tribe with no reservation, the Little Shell (Chippewa Tribe). These include from east to west, Fort Peck Reservation (Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes), Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Crow Reservation, Fort Belknap Indian Community (A'aninin and Nakoda Tribes), Rock Boy's Reservation (Chippewa Cree Tribe), Blackfeet Nation, and Flathead Reservation (Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes) (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Montana Counties and Reservation Locations

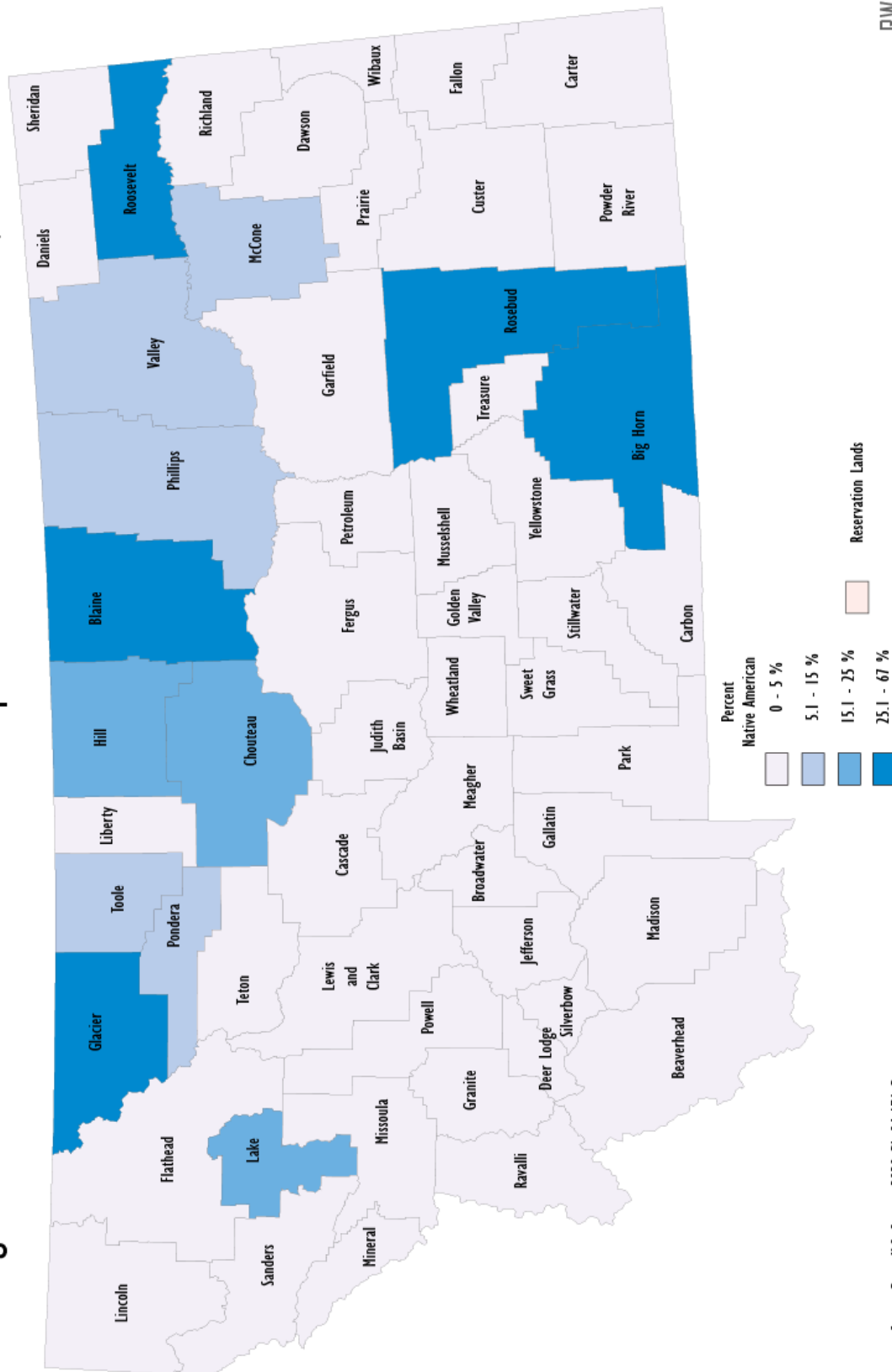


Source Data: U.S. Census

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27. Due to the presence of the many reservations, Montana counties display obvious geographic patterns. Because Montana is nearly 87% white, counties without reservations are primarily white. Likewise, counties with reservations have higher proportions of Native Americans. Big Horn (67%), Glacier (67%), Roosevelt (58%), and Blaine (53%) all have Native American populations greater than 50% of the total county population (see Figure 2). These counties are followed by Rosebud (35%), Chouteau (24%), Hill (23%), and Lake (22%).

Figure 2: Percent Native American Population for Montana Counties, 2020



Source Data: U.S. Census, 2020 PL 94-171 Data

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28. According to the 2019 ACS Five Year Estimates, 13.1% of all Montana residents had incomes below the federal poverty level (in the 2012 ACS Five Year Estimates, the poverty income for a household of two with the head of the household under 65 years of age was \$15,450. For a family of four with two children under 18 years of age, the level was \$23,283. See American Community Survey 2012, 27). Rates of poverty dramatically differed between Native American populations and white populations. For whites in Montana, 11.6% of the population was below the poverty level. For Native Americans, this ballooned to 32.2% of the population. This is almost three times that of whites (see Table 2). At the county level, higher rates followed larger Native American populations. Those counties with the largest total Native American populations (Blaine, Roosevelt, Cascade, Rosebud, Glacier, Lake, and Big Horn) all had over 29% of their population below the poverty level. The county with the largest total population, Glacier (13,395 below the poverty level), saw 36.6% of their population below the poverty level. For comparison purposes, Glacier also had the largest percentage of its white population below the poverty level.

Table 2: Selected Statewide Economic Statistic by Race

	Poverty Rate	Percent Household Units Without Vehicle Access, 2006-2010
Whites	11.60%	4.07%
Native Americans	32.2%	12.33%
State	13.1%	5.4%

Source: American Community Survey Five Year Estimates 2006-2010, Tables B25044 (A and C) and 2019 ACS Five Year Estimates, Table S1701.

29. The American Community Survey collects data on household access to motor vehicles at the state level. This variable pertains to an occupied housing unit access to cars, vans, pickup trucks, or panel trucks of one-ton or less “kept at the home and available for the use of household members” (ACS 2012, 41). The most recent data on this was collected between 2006 and 2010. 5.4% of all Montana households did not have access to a motor vehicle. Between Native Americans and whites, there was a much larger distribution. 4% of whites had no access to a vehicle, while 12.33% of Native Americans had no access to a vehicle. Specific county level data could not be obtained for all Montana counties.

HB 176 and HB 530

30. HB 176 eliminates voter registration on Election Day¹. HB 530 states no one may “provide or offer to provide” nor accept, “a pecuniary benefit in exchange for distributing, ordering, requesting, collecting, or delivery ballots.” Any violation will be fined \$100 per ballot unlawfully distributed, ordered, requested, collected, or delivered.²

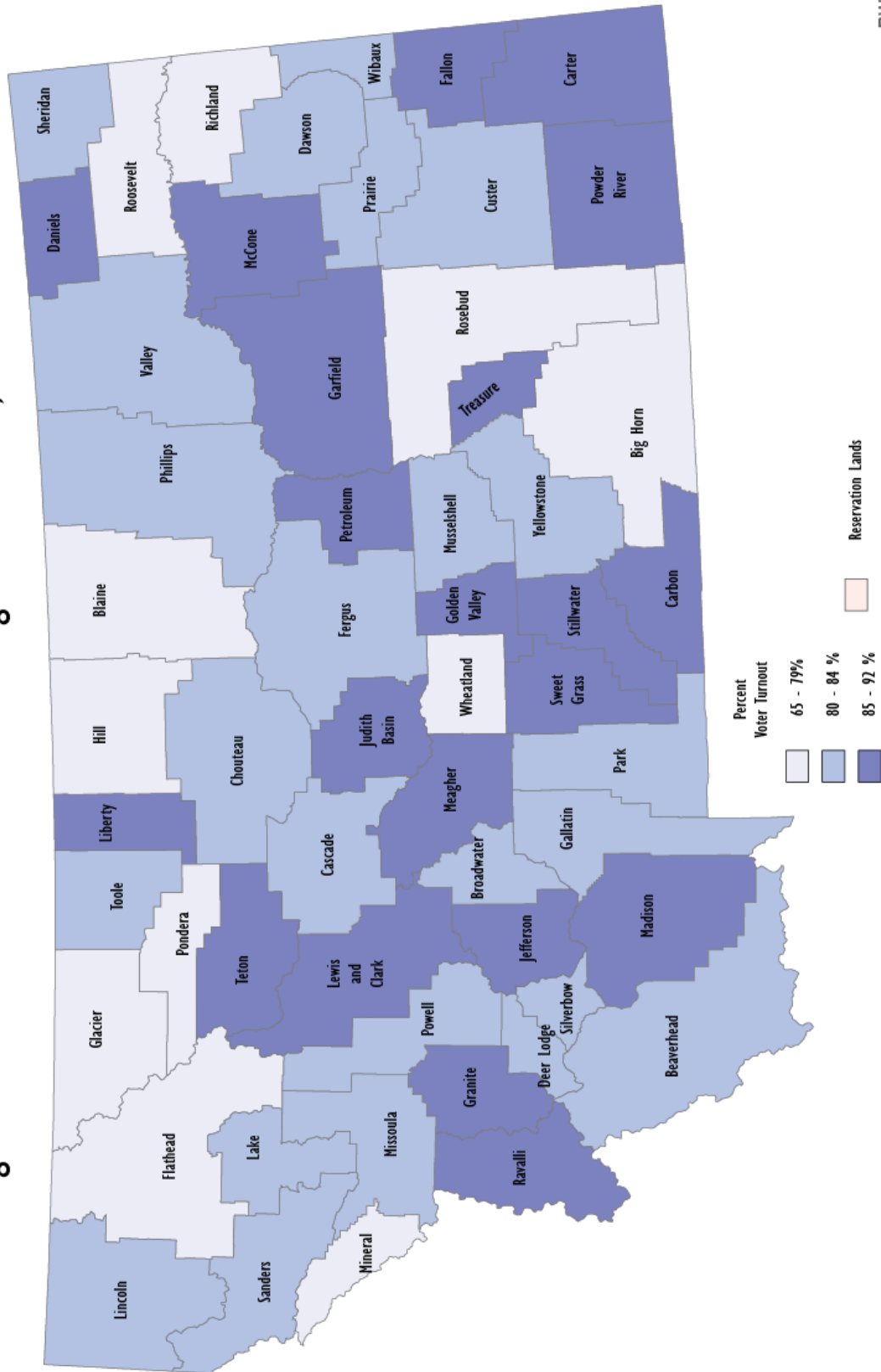
¹ <https://leg.mt.gov/bills/2021/billpdf/HB0176.pdf>

² <https://leg.mt.gov/bills/2021/billpdf/HB0530.pdf>

Obstacles to Participation in Elections

31. Anthony Downs (1957), in his classic book, *An Economic Theory of Democracy*, states, “time is the principal cost of voting: to register, to discover what parties are running, to deliberate, to go to the polls, and to mark the ballot. Since time is a scarce resource, voting is inherently costly” (265). Blais (2004) expands through his discussion on rational choice theory and voting, that a voter must first estimate the expected benefits of voting. If these expectations have been tarnished from past experiences the cost of time to vote may outweigh the benefits of voting (2).
32. For minorities in the United States, and especially Native Americans, decades of abuse to curtail voting rights has a profound effect on voter turnout. Wolfey (2015) writes that in many parts of the United States, especially in Indian Country, basic access to the ballot box remains a formidable challenge. Many states, counties, and locales with large Native American populations, continue to manipulate election rules lowering voter turnout and diluting the vote of Native Americans (278).
33. For Native Americans in Montana, difficulties are also present. Moana Vercoe (2016) cited a reference from Stephanie Woodward, a reporter for *Indian Country Today*, who wrote: “The present practices –including extreme distances to the current voting offices, cultural communication barriers, demands for forms of street addresses that don’t exist on the reservation when we try to register and law enforcement racial profiling when we go to the county seat to vote –deny access to Native voters” (2012 b). Vercoe (2016) argues that misinformation about Native American voting habits dramatically influences voter turnout. She further argues the use of vote by mail is generally not seen as a viable option for many Native Americans in Montana because many receive their mail through P.O. boxes and must travel to collect their mail. Furthermore, she states postal service on reservations in Montana varies greatly, sometimes post offices within a single county operate under different administrative rules. This means equal access to the mail cannot be assumed for all Montana voters (4-5).
34. Vercoe’s work (2016) also measured absentee voting as a percentage of registered voters for the four counties with the largest Native American populations and found they were far below the state for all general elections from 2000 to 2010. These trends are also true to voters that vote at the polls. Numerous studies have found that Native Americans across the United States vote at rates that are typically lower than that of the overall population (Chaudhuri 1986; Peterson 1997; Rooij and Green 2017). Figure 3 provides the voter turnout for all Montana counties for the 2020 general elections based on data from Montana’s Secretary of State’s website (<https://sosmt.gov/elections/results/>) . The lowest voter turnout was Big Horn County at 65%, followed by Roosevelt (68%), Glacier (69%), Rosebud (75%), Blaine (76%), Richland (76%), Mineral (77%), Pondera (79%), Hill (79%), and Flathead (79%). The state average of Montana counties was 83%. These trends were also present for the 2018, 2016, 2014, 2012, and 2010 elections.

Figure 3: Percent Voter Turnout of Registered Voters, 2020 Election



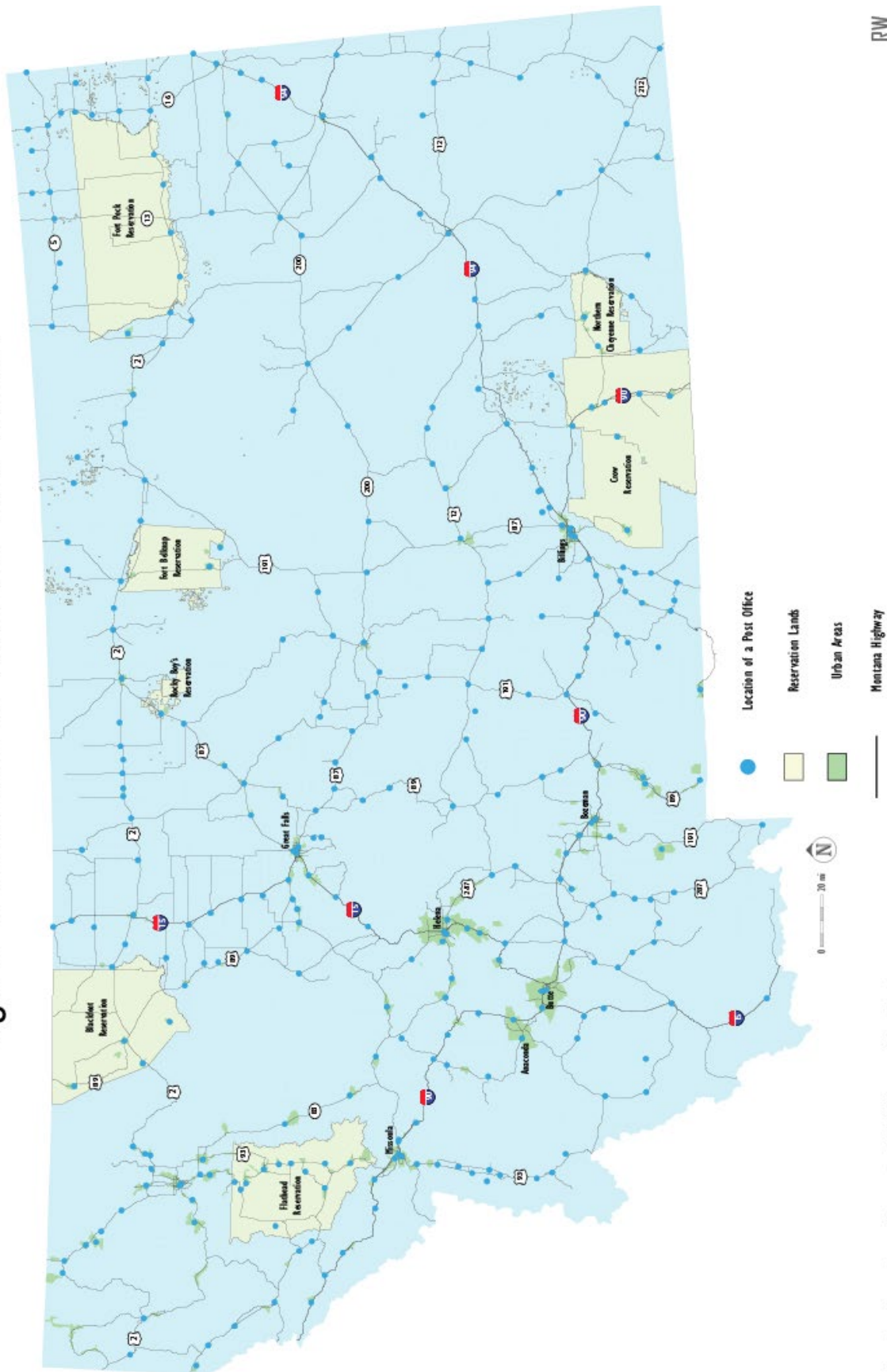
Source Data: U.S. Census and Montana Secretary of State

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Montana Post Offices, DMVs, and County Seat Locations

35. HBs 176 and 530 provide an additional obstacle to voters that do not have direct access to the post office. This analysis focuses on the distance to travel to the nearest post office as well as the time the post office is open for normal operations. The addresses of all official post offices (as identified by the USPS) and official retail offices providing similar services in areas with no other post offices were geocoded using a Geographic Information System and the associated address coder via ESRI's Business Analyst extension. There was a 99% success rate and one address that needed to be moved slightly to the correct location (the Otter Post Office). Figure 4 shows the location of the 328 identified post offices throughout Montana. Along with addresses, the time the post office was open Monday through Friday and Saturday was calculated for all post offices.

Figure 4: Locations of Montana Post Offices



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36. For any city, town, or Census Designated Place without a post office, the road distance of a given area's centroid to the nearest post office was calculated via Google Maps. Centroid calculations are commonly used to examine geographic accessibility to public facilities or response times for emergency vehicles (i.e. Talen and Anselin 1998). Additional unincorporated areas across the entire state of Montana were assessed via Google Maps as having a "sizeable" settlement pattern and cross referenced by state and county websites to gauge their function. If selected, a similar approach was used to measure the road distance to the nearest post office. I did not take into consideration seasonal patterns for roads that may be closed due to winter conditions.
37. Place locations were then identified as either on-reservation or off-reservation for comparison purposes. A place was defined as on a reservation if the sending place originated within a reservation boundary. Seventy-one places were identified as either a Census Designated Area or a significant settlement area off reservations (without a post office) and their road distance was calculated to the nearest post office. Thirty-six places were identified as on-reservation and the road distance to the nearest post office was calculated. In some instances, the closest post office for reservation inhabitants was a post office off the reservation. For example, the Fort Belknap Agency was located closer to Harlem.
38. Because of the difficulties of assessing road conditions and the winding nature of mountain roads, sixteen small locations in remote areas through Mountain passes in Western Montana were excluded from the analysis (Happys Inn, Essex, Yaak, Sapphire Village, Pinnacle, Greenrough, Clarkston, Sylvanite, Checkerboard, Portage, Miner, Beehive, Springdale, Landusky, Canyon Ferry, Maiden, and Grayling). The total populations of these places is approximately 652 persons. The largest in total population was Yaak (a mountain resort community) with 248 persons whose closest post office is in Moyie Springs, Idaho. The smallest was 19 people in Springdale. Some places have unknown populations. While the precise distance of these places are unknown, given the winding roads, these small populated places are generally farther from post offices. Including these low populated places into the analysis (with approximate distances) skews the average distance for off-reservation places to the post office is 9.37 miles. Removal of these places results in an average of 7.49 miles as identified in Table 3 below. However, under both analyses, on-reservation distance remains farther at 12.02 miles.
39. Due to a variety of historical and current land holdings, the Flathead Reservation was removed from the analysis. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation are a federally recognized tribe with 8,020 enrolled members with approximately 5,500 members living on the Flathead Reservation. Because the Flathead Reservation was opened to homesteading, CSKT members are the minority population on the Reservation and make up approximately 1/5 of the population. There are also numerous Native Americans that are members of other tribes living on the Reservation, with 65 different tribes represented within the Reservation boundary. The total Native American population comprises approximately 1/4 of the Reservation population. The Reservation is in western Montana and spans 1.25 million acres. The Reservation is intersected by Lake, Sanders, and Missoula counties.

40. Table 3 identifies the average time for off-reservation locations and reservation locations. Distances for off-reservation ranged from the longest, 15.3 miles (Springdale to Big Timber), to the shortest, 1 mile (Sand Coulee to Number Seven). The general spatial uniformity of Montana's communities is reflected by short average distances to places as well as the small standard deviation. Regarding hours open, off-reservation post offices were open on average 6 hours Monday through Friday and a bit over 1 and ½ hours on Saturdays. Urban post offices tended to have the longest hours open both Monday through Friday and Saturdays. Post Offices located in more isolated areas tended not be open as long and often not on Saturdays.
41. For locations on-reservation results were mixed. As Table 3 identifies, when compared to off-reservation locations, on-reservation distances to post offices on average were longer. The longest distance was between Lustre to Wolf Point on the Fort Peck Reservation at 34 miles (see Table 4). The shortest was Fort Belknap Agency to Harlem on the Fort Belknap Reservation at 4.1 miles. Related to time open, on-reservation post offices were open less than off-reservation both Monday through Friday and Saturdays. The higher average and larger standard deviation for On-Reservation places is solidified by the fact that almost half (48.14%) of On-Reservation were 10 miles or farther away from the nearest post office (26/54). In comparison to Off-Reservation places, only 35% of places were 10 miles or farther from the nearest post office (33/92).

Table 3: Average Distance of Places on and off reservation

	Average Distance to Post Office	Standard Deviation in Miles
Off-Reservation	7.49	3.78
On-Reservation	12.02	6.56

Sources: Google Maps, Postlocations.com, and the USPS.

42. Table 4 shows results for specific reservations. The results vary. As can be seen, the Fort Peck Reservation (also the largest in total area) has an average distance traveled of 16.43 miles with a standard deviation of 8.7 miles. The shortest is on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation at 8.25 miles with a standard deviation of 1.99 miles. For hours open, the shortest hours open are on the Crow Reservation with an average of just over 5 hours Monday through Friday, and 1 ½ hours on Saturday. Fort Belknap locations are open the longest Monday through Friday, but all are closed on Saturdays.

Table 4: Average Distance of Places for Specific Reservations and Hours Post Offices are Open M-F and Saturdays

Reservation	Average Distance in Miles to Post Office	Standard Deviation in Miles	Longest Distance to PO in Miles	Average Hours Open M-F	Average Hours Open Sat.
Fort Peck	16.43	8.75	34	5.45	1.36
Northern Cheyenne	6.33	1.99	9.1	6.5	0
Crow	8.68	6.11	19.2	5.14	1.34
Fort Belknap	8.25	4.15	12.4	7	0
Rocky Boys	12.22	2.34	16.5	5	1
Blackfeet	10.87	2.85	15.7	7	1

Sources: Google Maps, Postlocations.com, and the USPS.

43. Nearly all of Montana's cities and towns provide citizens short access (nearly 2 miles or less) to post offices. Montana's largest areas are also mainly white. Montana's three largest cities Billings, Missoula, and Great Falls are 90.01%, 91.5%, and 88%, white. Figures 5 – 7 show the locations of all official United States Post Offices and affiliated National Retailers with P.O. Box access. These figures also highlight a 1-mile buffer (radius) calculated from the location of the Post Office. In all instances, persons living or working in these cities all are within at least a 2-mile radius from any given post office. Furthermore, citizens have access to the Post Office for at least 8 hours Monday through Friday and options for Saturdays, as well as Sunday options in Billings at two retailer locations (Bil Kings Ace Hardware and Lockwood Ace Hardware). These realities provide these voters greater options at less cost compared to not only Native Americans living on Reservations, but also rural voters across the state.

Figure 5 : Billings, Montana Post Offices
with 1 Mile Buffers

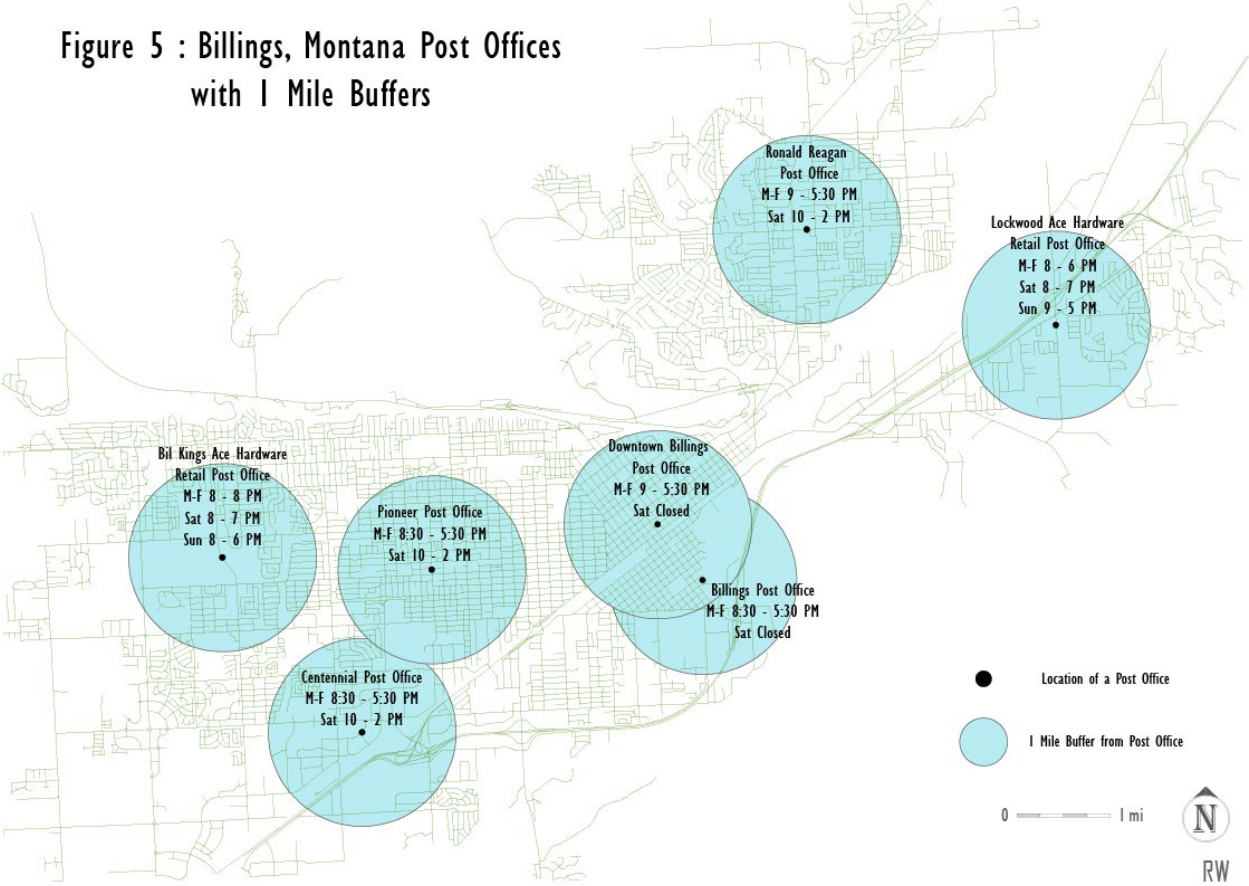


Figure 6: Missoula, Montana Post Offices
with 1 Mile Buffers

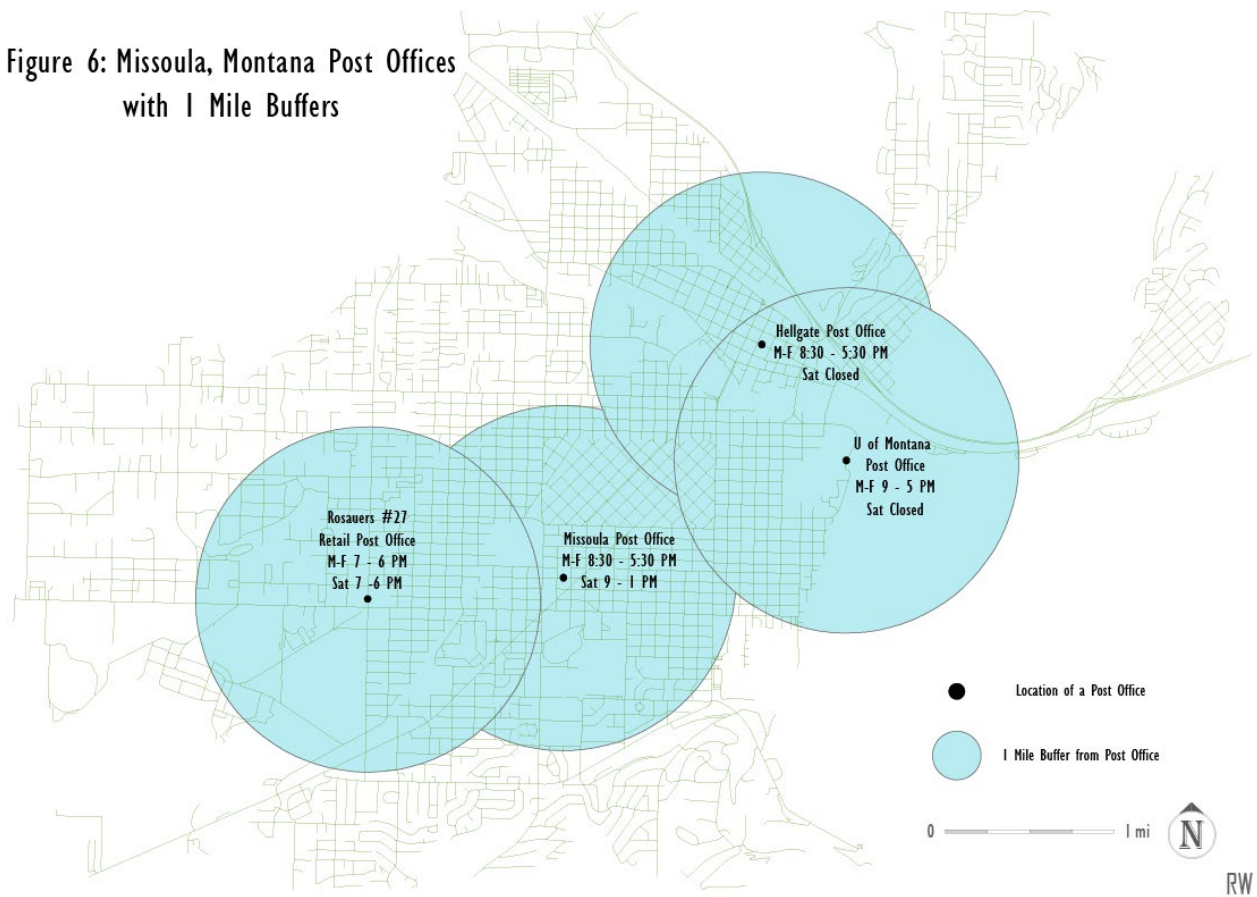
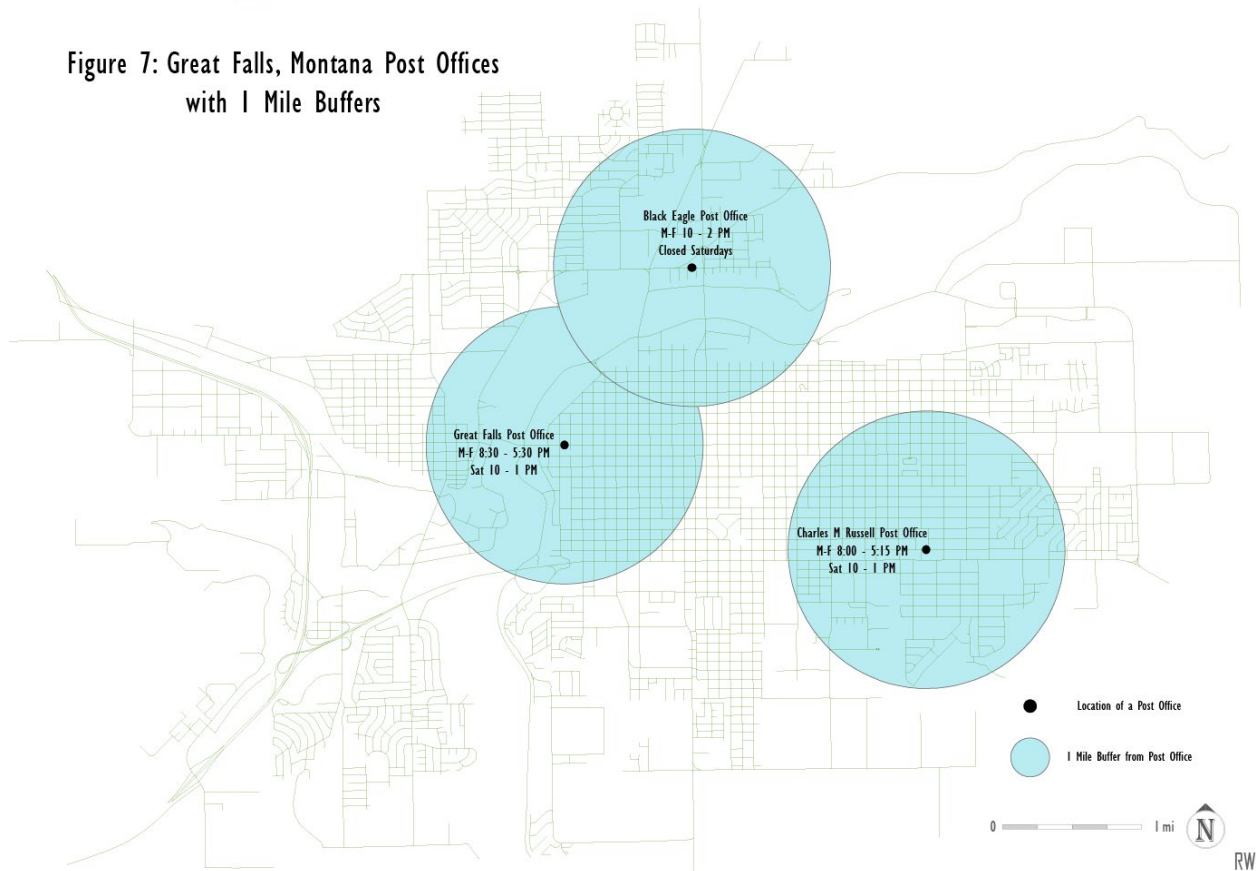


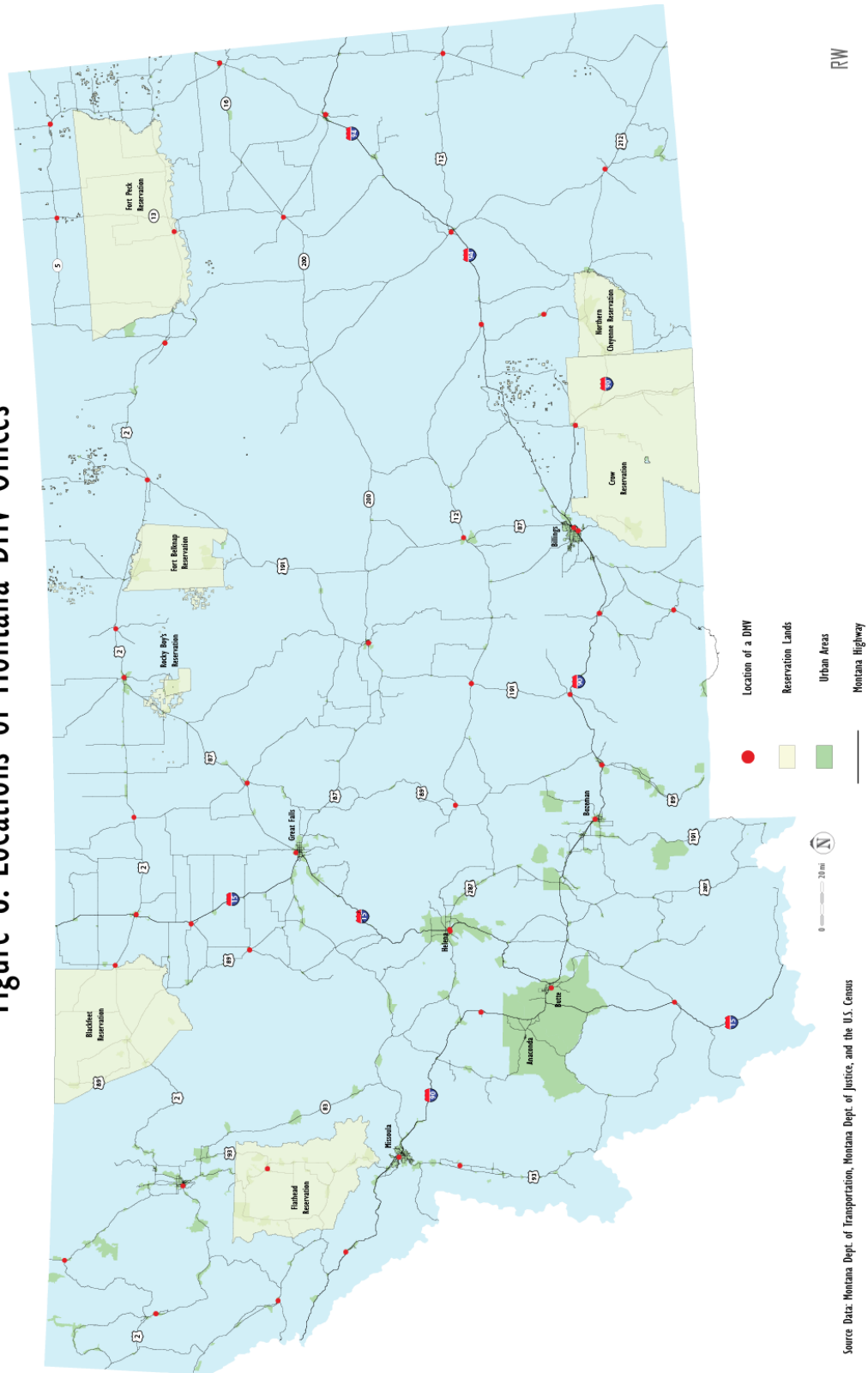
Figure 7: Great Falls, Montana Post Offices
with 1 Mile Buffers



44. As already established, the total number of post offices on-reservations is far lower than off-reservation, though post offices on-reservations serve far more people per square mile than rural post offices serve off-reservation. Of the 150 post offices located off-reservations that serve primarily rural areas, the average population served is 554 people in a 5-mile radius. This equates to an average population density with a 5-mile radius of 7.06 people per square mile. The smallest of this group of rural post offices is the Sand Springs Post Office which only serves approximately 8 people in a 5-mile radius. Post offices on reservations are far fewer, 18, but have a larger average population of 1,682 persons in a 5-mile radius. This equates to a population density of 20.73 people per square mile. It is clear post offices in rural white areas serve far less people than reservation post offices, are far more plentiful, and residents travel much shorter distances to local post offices than Native American populations. For example, citizens of the small town of Flaxville (population 69) all live with 0.22 miles from the post office. While many citizens in the town of Hardin, on the Crow Reservation (population 3,808), live between 0.5 and 2 miles away from the post office. These disparities are common in comparing rural communities to reservation communities with post offices.
45. The State of Montana has forty-seven Department of Motor Vehicle offices spread across the state. Though specific services vary between locations (i.e. obtaining Real ID), they all provide Montana residents the ability to obtain or renew driver license or state IDs and also register to vote. Figure 8 identifies the location of Montana DMVs across the state. As can be seen, most DMVs are located in the largest cities and/or county seats of some counties. Both Helena and Billings offer more than one location to obtain or renew a driver's license or

state issued ID. Furthermore, Figure 8 identifies only two DMV locations on reservations. These include locations on Wolf Point on the Fort Peck Reservation and Polson on the Flathead Reservation. Both these reservations happen to the have the largest white populations of all Montana's reservations.

Figure 8: Locations of Montana DMV Offices



RW

46. Using a similar analysis used for measuring distances to post offices, places on and off-reservation were identified and driving distances and driving time in minutes, to the nearest DMV office was calculated using Google Maps. Table 5 provide the results for off-reservation places and on reservation places. As can be seen, the average distance and time to nearest DMV was higher for residents living on-reservation compared to those that live off-reservation. The longest distance for all locations was 69.6 miles from the town of Babb on the Blackfeet Reservation to Cut Bank. The longest distance off-reservation was from Landusky to Malta at 62.6 miles. The shortest on-reservation distance was 8 miles from Macon to Wolf Point on the Fort Peck Reservation, while the shortest distance off-reservation was 0.6 miles from Pioneer Junction to White Haven.

Table 5: Average Distance and Driving Time of Places on and off reservation

	Average Distance to DMV (miles)	Driving Time (in Mins.)
Off-Reservation	19.85	23.52
On-Reservation	32.32	34.39

Sources: Google Maps, Montana Department of Justice, United States Census Bureau

47. Table 6 shows results for specific reservations. The results vary. As can be seen, the Fort Belknap Reservation has the longest average distance traveled to the nearest DMV of 45.4 miles. The shortest was on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation at 27.28 miles. In no instances were any reservation's average distance less than the average of the communities found off-reservation.

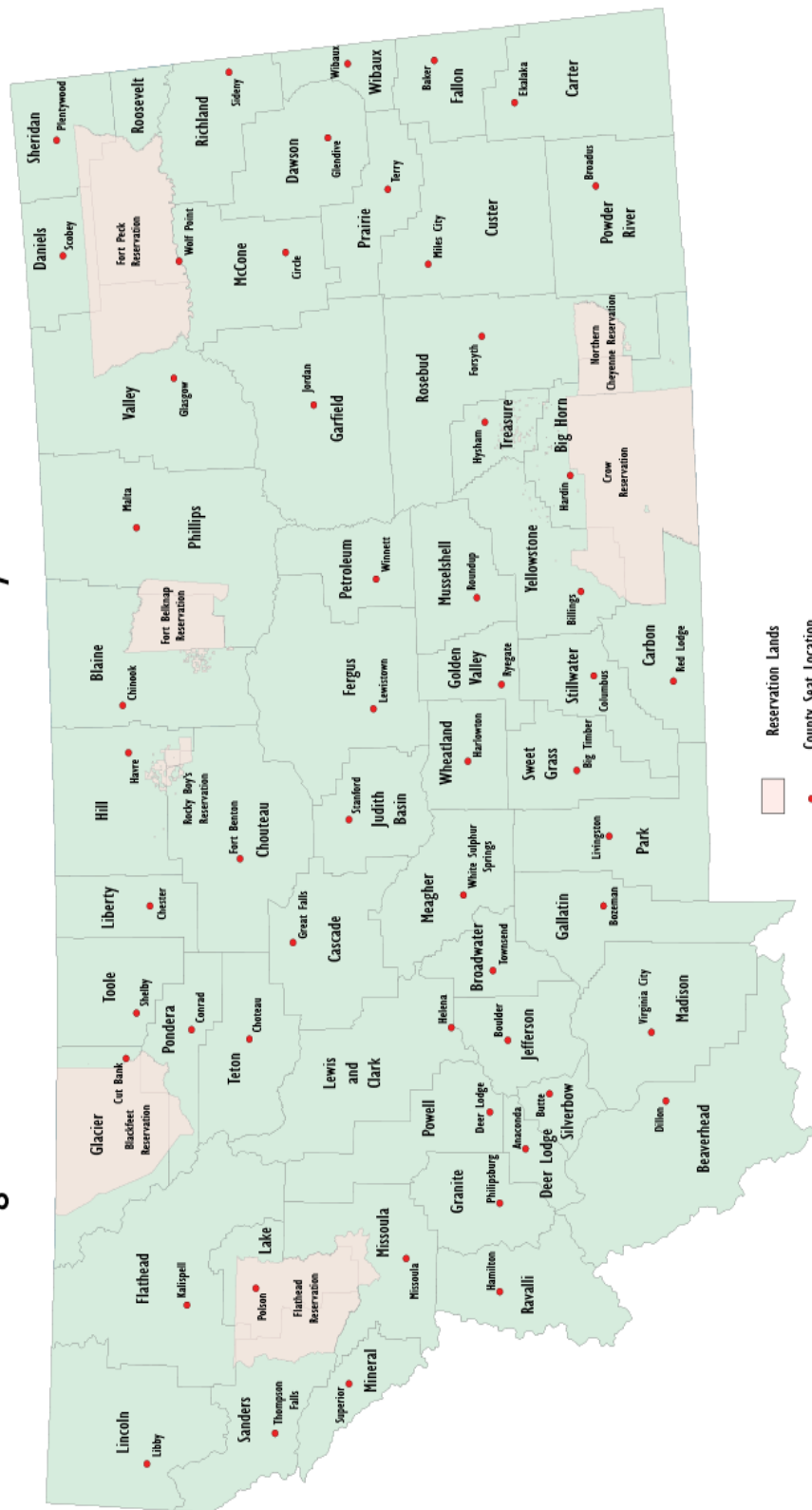
Table 6: Average Distance of Places and Time to Nearest DMV for Specific Reservations

Reservation	Average Distance in Miles to DMV	Average Drive time to DMV	Longest Distance to DMV in Miles
Fort Peck	28.03	31	50.1
Northern Cheyenne	27.28	28.25	39.4
Crow	30.72	32.11	55.3
Fort Belknap	45.4	45	60.1
Rocky Boys	25.93	31.5	28.5
Blackfeet	38.27	39.5	69.6

Sources: Google Maps, Montana Department of Justice, United States Census Bureau

48. The state of Montana has 56 counties and 56 county seats. Generally county seats can be defined as administrative centers and/or the seat of government for a county. In Montana this includes the county clerk and recorder as well as the clerk of the district court. County seat offices are places where Montana residents can register to vote, drop off voter registration forms, and is the only place where late registration can occur up to noon the day before an election. Late registration must be done in person. According to the Montana Secretary of State's website, county seat offices are open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Figure 9 shows the location of county seats throughout Montana. As can be seen, only two county seats are located on reservations: Wolf Point on the Fort Peck Reservation and Polson on the Flathead Reservation. Both these reservations happen to be the have the largest white populations of all Montana's reservations.

Figure 9: Montana Counties and County Seat Locations



Source Data: U.S. Census

RW

49. Using a similar analysis used for measuring distances to post offices, all places on and off-reservation were identified and driving distance in miles, to the nearest county seat was calculated using Google Maps. These include Census Designated Places (CDP), towns, and cities for a list of 356 places both on and off-reservations. Table 7 provides the average distance to county seats for all places in each of the 56 counties. Six counties only had on identified place, that happened to be the county seat (i.e. Jordan in Garfield County). An additional nine counties only had the county seat location and an additional town or census designated place. The county with the largest average distance with more than two places identified was Rosebud County at 51.26 miles. The shortest was Daniels County at 11.5 miles. For the entire state of Montana, the average distance from all places to the nearest county seat was 29.52 miles (this calculation does not include counties with only the county seat).

Table 7: Average Distance of Places to County Seat for Montana Counties

<u>County</u>	<u>Avg. (in Miles)</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Avg. (in Miles)</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Beaverhead	57.15		McCone	0	**
Big Horn	39.87		Meagher	36.1	
Blaine	44.52		Mineral	20.07	
Broadwater	14.2		Missoula	20.31	**
Carbon	24.85		Musselshell	16.05	
Carter	71.5	*	Park	39.18	
Cascade	19		Petroleum	0	*
Chouteau	33.6		Phillips	31.57	
Custer	60.1	*	Pondera	31.42	*
Daniels	11.5		Power River	25.6	
Dawson	48.2		Powell	33.95	*
Deer Lodge	0	**	Prairie	10.1	
Fallon	125	*	Ravalli	17.78	
Fergus	41.05		Richland	16.85	
Flathead	17.85		Roosevelt	49.42	
Gallatin	30.52		Rosebud	51.26	
Garfield	0	**	Sanders	37.75	*
Golden Valley	17.2	*	Sheridan	18	
Granite	19.2		Stillwater	16.66	
Hill	22.33		Sweet Grass	10.3	**
Jefferson	25.53		Teton	21.22	
Judith Basin	19.55		Toole	27.9	
Lake	19.25		Treasure	0	**

Lewis and Clark	26.34		Valley	27.2	
Liberty	10.5	*	Wheatland	17.65	
Lincoln	51.11		Wibaux	0	
Madison	26.41		Yellowstone	23.21	

***County Seat and One Place**

****Only the County Seat**

Average Distance for all Places to the County Seat 29.52 Miles

Source: Google Maps, U.S. Census Bureau³, and the State of Montana⁴

50. For reservations results differed. Table 8 provides the average distances to the nearest county seat for the locations of sixty-four CDPs, towns, and cities on all of Montana's reservations. The largest average distance was found on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation at 53.53. The shortest was 20.86 on the Flathead Reservation. For the reasons mentioned earlier, the Flathead Reservation was excluded from the analysis. As a result, Table 8 showed reservation communities had an average distance to the post office of 36.8 miles. The longest distance was 69.6 miles for Babb to Cut Bank on the Blackfeet Reservation. For non-reservations places across Montana, this number decreased to an average distance of 27.31 miles. Though twelve places across Montana were farther than 69 miles with the longest distance being 125 miles from the town of Plevna to Baker in Fallon County. One additional place was also over hundred miles, Cooke to Livingston in Park County. Yet, fifty-three places were located less than 11 miles to their county seat, with the shortest distance of North Havre, located 1.4 miles from Havre. These large differences between short and far distances equated to a standard deviation of 20.79 miles for off-reservation places to county seats, while reservation distances to county seats were consistently farther as demonstrated by the lower standard deviation of 17.09 miles.

Table 8: Average Distances to County Seats for Places on Montana's Reservations

Reservation	Average Distance in Miles to County Seat	Standard Deviation in Miles	Longest Distance to County Seat in Miles
Fort Peck	30.08	16.91	45
Northern Cheyenne	53.33	8.32	9.1
Crow	36.7	17.01	60.4
Fort Belknap	42.68	19.52	64.1
Rocky Boys	26.77	1.8	29.8
Blackfeet	44.48	13.37	69.6
Flathead	20.86	16.65	51.5

³ <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/cph-2-28.pdf>

⁴ https://geoinfo.msl.mt.gov/home/msdi/administrative_boundaries

All Reservation Places*	36.8	17.09	69.6
All Non-Reservation Places	27.31	20.79	125

*Flathead Locations Not Included

Sources: Google Maps, U.S. Census Bureau, and the State of Montana

Conclusions

51. Voting has costs and with additional laws such as HB 530 and HB 176, extra burdens can be placed on voters who rely on the post office, DMVs, and county election offices. The obstacles getting to the post office are exacerbated for voters that lacked access to motor vehicles for travel and live with incomes below the poverty level. This is also true for other avenues of voter registration through DMV offices and county seat election offices. As a result, potential Native American voters living on-reservation face more obstacles to register to vote and cast ballots than white voters living off-reservation due to their higher rates of poverty and more limited household access to motor vehicles. HB 176 and HB 530 may not only add costs, but also potential anxiety over the process.
52. Statewide communities off-reservation have a shorter average travel distance to the post office as well as slightly longer hours open compared to Native Americans communities on-reservation. This is especially true in the largest cities where citizens have a variety of very close post offices with services offered for longer hours Monday through Saturday. Within reservations the results are also varied, but in general, potential voters on-reservation face greater distance and time obstacles than the broader Montana population.
53. Statewide communities off-reservation have a shorter average travel distance to the DMV compared to Native Americans communities on-reservation. Within reservations the results are also varied, but in general, potential voters on-reservation face greater distance and time obstacles than the broader Montana population in obtaining a driver's license or state issued ID.
54. Statewide communities off-reservation have a shorter average travel distance to county seats compared to Native communities on-reservation. Due to the fact county seat election offices are the only places that late voter registration can occur, Native American populations on a whole must travel farther distances to meet the noon deadline compared to off-reservations communities.
55. Obstacles to voting have impacts on participation in elections. Across the United States minority populations have lower turnout rates than whites, with Native American populations typically having the lowest turnout of all groups. With additional obstacles such as traveling to post offices to mail ballots, travel to DMVs and county seat election offices to obtain ids and register to vote, additional costs to participation are increased and the effects of these costs on potential voters fall greatest on those with low incomes.
56. Even before HB 176 and HB 530 were enacted Native American populations on reservations across Montana faced greater obstacles to participate in elections. The high levels of poverty on reservations and decreased access to vehicles already disadvantage Native American

voters from voting. When these realities are compounded by decreased access to the post office via longer distances and lack of postal services, voters are left with limited options. Though DMVs and county seat election offices provide additional opportunities to register to vote, distance once again adds increased burdens to Native American populations compared to white populations throughout Montana. The results of HB 176 and HB 530 add further impediments for Native Americans on reservations in Montana to participate in the electoral process.

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Appendix I – Post Office Distance, DMV Distance and Addresses, and County Seat Distance Data

Appendix II – Hours of Operation Data

Appendix III –Voter Turnout Data per County

Appendix IV– Curriculum Vita

APPENDIX I

On Reservation Distances

Post Office	Place Without PO	Distance (Miles) to Post Office	Reservation
Richland	Larslan	22.9	Fort Peck
Medicine Lake	Rock Crossing	9.9	Fort Peck
Flaxville	Pleasant Prairie	18.6	Fort Peck
Scobey	Bredette	26	Fort Peck
Medicine Lake	Biem	23.7	Fort Peck
Wolf Point	Lustre	34	Fort Peck
Frazer	Oswego	8	Fort Peck
Wolf Point	Macon	6.5	Fort Peck
Poplar	Chelsea	7.5	Fort Peck
Brockton	Fort Kipp	9.8	Fort Peck
Brockton	Blair	13.9	Fort Peck
Ashland	Willow Crossing	9.1	Northern Cheyenne
Lame Deer	Jimtown	4.5	Northern Cheyenne
Lame Deer	Muddy	5.4	Northern Cheyenne
Wyola	Aberdeen	5.8	Crow
Lodge Grass	Forty Mile Colony	4.1	Crow
Crow Agency	Dunmore	5.6	Crow
St. Xavier	Ft. Smith	19.2	Crow
Harlem	Fort Belknap Agency	4.1	Fort Belknap
Hays	Lodge Pole	12.4	Fort Belknap
Box Elder	Boneau	8.7	Rocky Boys
Box Elder	Sangrey	11.2	Rocky Boys
Box Elder	Azure	11.5	Rocky Boys
Box Elder	Agency	13.1	Rocky Boys
Box Elder	Parker School	16.5	Rocky Boys
Box Elder	St. Pierre	12.3	Rocky Boys

Hot Springs	Lonepine	8.9	Flathead
Elmo	Niarada	13.6	Flathead
Hot Springs	Camas Prairie	12.6	Flathead
Paradise	Perma	12.9	Flathead
Dixon	Old Agency	2.3	Flathead
St. Ignatius	Ravalli	6.4	Flathead
St. Ignatius	Post Creek	5.6	Flathead
Charlo	Allentown	5.3	Flathead
Charlo	Kicking Horse	5.7	Flathead
Ronan	Round Butte	7.6	Flathead
Polson	Turtle Lake	6.1	Flathead
Polson	Ker	2.3	Flathead
Polson	Finely Point	10	Flathead
Polson	Jette	2.4	Flathead
Polson	Rocky Point	4	Flathead
Polson	Kings Point	6	Flathead
Polson	Lindisfarne	3.5	Flathead
Arlee	Evaro	10.9	Flathead
Babb	St. Mary	8.8	Blackfeet
Babb	Rising Sun	15.1	Blackfeet
Browning	Kiowa	12.7	Blackfeet
Browning	Star	9.5	Blackfeet
Browning	Starr School	7.1	Blackfeet
Browning	Blackfoot	8.9	Blackfeet
Heart Butte	Pegan	12.5	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Ft. Piegan	15.7	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Sundance	10.7	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Gunsight	7.7	Blackfeet

**Off Reservation
Distances**

Post Office	Place Without PO	Distance (miles) to Post Office
Marion	Happys Inn	29.4

West Glacier	Essex	27
Moyie Springs, ID	Yaak	26.9
Hobson	Sapphire Village	21.1
West Glacier	Pinnacle	20.9
Ovando	Greenrough	20.4
Three Forks	Clarkston	19
Bonner	Potomac	17.8
Fishtail	Nye	17
Moyie Springs, ID	Sylvanite	16.6
Martinsdale	Checkerboard	15.6
Great Falls	Portage	15.5
Emigrant	Miner	15.4
Absarokee	Beehive	15.3
Big Timber	Springdale	15.3
Broadview	Acton	15.1
Hays	Landusky	13.8
East Helena	Canyon Ferry	13.4
Hilger	Maiden	13.2
West Yellowstone	Grayling	13
Townsend	Winston	13
Outlook	Redstone	11.9
Saco	Sleeping Buffalo	11.5
Froid	McCabe	11.4
Hobson	Utica	11.4
Phillipsburg	Maxville	11.4
Pray	Pine Creek	11
Melrose	Glen	11
Arlee	Evaro	10.9
Big Fork	Creston	10.9
Helena	Helena Valley NE	10.8
Helena	Helena Valley NW	10.2
Toston	Radersburg	9.7

Glendive	Stipek	9.5
Livingston	Grannis	9.4
Lima	Dell	9.4
Hamilton	Charlos Heights	9.4
Canyon Creek	Marysville	8.9
Scobey	Four Buttes	8.8
Broadview	Comanche	8.8
De Borgia	Saltese	8.6
Edgar	Rockvale	8.4
Gold Creek	Garrison	8.3
Medicine Lake	Homestead	8.1
Helena	Birdseye	8.1

Opheim	Glentana	7.8
Craig	Wolf Creek	7.7
Gardiner	Corwin Springs	7.5
Dayton	Sipes	7.5
Edgar	Silesia	7.4
Missoula	Wye	7.4
Geraldine	Square Butte	7.3
Silver Star	Waterloo	7.3
Warm Springs	Racetrack	7.3
Stanford	Windham	7.1
Whitehall	Pipestone	7
Frenchtown	Nagos	6.9
Thompson Falls	Belknap	6.8
Belgrade	Wisner Crossing	6.7
Jefferson City	Clancy	6.7
Sidney	Ridgelawn	6.6
Red Lodge	Fox	6.5
Dayton	Rollins	6.5
Havre	Herron	6.3

Gallatin Gateway	Four Corners	6.2
Billings	Hesper	6.1
Kevin	Oilmont	5.9
Vaughn	Sun Prairie	5.8
Helena	Helena Valley W	5.8
Havre	Beaver Creek	5.7
Billings	Lockwood	5.5
Big Fork	Woods Bay	5.5
Manhattan	Logan	5.4
Frenchtown	Huson	5.1
Bozeman	Springhill Park	4.9
East Helena	Montana City	4.8
Libby	Pioneer Junction	4.3
Roundup	Klein	4.2
Joliet	Montaqua	3.9
Libby	White Haven	3.7
Harve	Saddle Butte	3.5
Great Falls	Emerson Junction	3.5
Great Falls	Gibson Flats	3.1
Belt	Armington	2.2
Alder	Laurin	2.1
Sand Coulee	Centerville	2
Butte	Walkerville	1.7
Roundup	Camp Three	1.5
Sand Coulee	Tracy	1.4
Missoula	Orchard Homes	1.4
Sand Coulee	Number Seven	1

On Reservation Distances to DMV

DMV	Place Without DMV	Distance to DMV	Mins. to DMV	Reservation
Glasgow	Larslan	50.1	48	Ft. Peck
Plentywood	Medicine Lake	22.9	25	Ft. Peck
Plentywood	Rock Crossing	28.8	34	Ft. Peck
Scobey	Pleasant Prairie	29.9	29	Ft. Peck
Scobey	Bredette	26	31	Ft. Peck

Plentywood	Biem	36.7	56	Ft. Peck
Wolf Point	Luestre	34	36	Ft. Peck
Wolf Point	Oswego	12.3	15	Ft. Peck
Wolf Point	Macon	6.5	8	Ft. Peck
Wolf Point	Chelsea	14.9	16	Ft. Peck
Wolf Point	Ft. Kipp	45	47	Ft. Peck
Wolf Point	Blair	50.1	51	Ft. Peck
Wolf Point	Frazer	19.1	20	Ft. Peck
Wolf Point	Poplar	21.4	22	Ft. Peck
Wolf Point	Brockton	35.5	37	Ft. Peck
Plentywood	Reserve	15.2	18	Ft. Peck
Colstrip	Jimtown	18.5	19	Northern Cheyenne
Colstrip	Muddy	28.2	30	Northern Cheyenne
Colstrip	Busby	39.4	40	Northern Cheyenne
Colstrip	Lame Deer	23	24	Northern Cheyenne
Hardin	Aberdeen	55.3	51	Crow
Hardin	Dunmore	7.4	10	Crow
Hardin	Ft. Smith	42.6	50	Crow
Hardin	Wyola	47.6	44	Crow
Hardin	Lodge Grass	34.6	33	Crow
Hardin	Garryowen	19.2	19	Crow
Hardin	Crow Agency	13	16	Crow
Hardin	St. Xavier	23.4	29	Crow
Billings	Pryor	33.4	37	Crow
Chinook	Fort Belknap Agency	25.1	26	Ft. Belknap
Malta	Lodge Pole	51	50	Ft. Belknap
Chinook	Hays	60.1	59	Ft. Belknap
Havre	Boneau	26.2	32	Rocky Boys
Havre	Sangrey	24.6	29	Rocky Boys
Havre	Azure	24.8	30	Rocky Boys
Havre	Agency	26.5	33	Rocky Boys
Havre	Parker School	25	31	Rocky Boys
Havre	St. Pierre	28.5	34	Rocky Boys

Cut Bank	St. Mary	62.9	67	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Kiowa	47.3	47	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Star	44.1	43	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Starr School	41.8	43	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Blackfoot	26.5	27	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Piegian	45.7	45	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Ft. Piegian	15.8	18	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Sundance	10.7	13	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Gunsight	7.7	11	Blackfeet
Conrad	Heart Butte	57.7	62	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Browning	34.7	35	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	East Glacier	48.1	50	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Babb	69.6	68	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Durham	40.9	44	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	Meriwether	20.5	20	Blackfeet
Polson	Lonepine	38.3	37	Flathead
Polson	Niarada	30	30	Flathead
Superior	Camas Prairie	53.4	55	Flathead
Polson	Perma	45.2	45	Flathead
Polson	Old Agency	35	42	Flathead
Polson	Ravalii	34.1	39	Flathead
Polson	Post Creek	22.8	27	Flathead
Polson	Allentown	20	25	Flathead
Polson	Kicking Horse	19.9	29	Flathead
Polson	Round Butte	15.4	19	Flathead
Polson	Turtle Lake	6.2	11	Flathead
Polson	Ker	2.3	6	Flathead
Polson	Finely Point	10	16	Flathead
Polson	Jette	2.4	5	Flathead
Polson	Rocky Point	4	8	Flathead
Polson	Kings Point	6.6	11	Flathead
Polson	Lindisfarne	10.6	13	Flathead
Polson	Evaro	16.5	18	Flathead
Missoula	Arlee	26.6	26	Flathead
Missoula	St. Ignatius	44	42	Flathead
Polson	Dixon	37	43	Flathead
Polson	Charlo	23.4	28	Flathead

Polson	Ronan	14	19	Flathead
Polson	Pablo	8.8	14	Flathead
Polson	Hot Springs	46.3	46	Flathead
Polson	Big Arm	12.3	14	Flathead
Polson	Elmo	16.3	18	Flathead
Polson	Dayton	22.2	24	Flathead

Off Reservation Distances to DMV

DMV	Place Without DMV	Distance to DMV	Mins.
Scobey	Glentana	39.4	36
Scobey	Opheim	46.4	43
Helena	Wolf Creek	43.7	45
Livingston	Corwin Springs	46.8	49
Polson	Sipes	29.1	32
Billings	Silesia	27	29
Missoula	Wye	10.2	12
Ft. Benton	Square Butte	35.2	37
Butte	Waterloo	37.6	46
Deer Lodge	Racetrack	8.5	10
Lewiston	Windham	38.8	38
Butte	Pipestone	19.7	23
Missoula	Nagos	12.8	16
Thompson Falls	Belknap	6.8	9
Bozeman	Wisner Crossing	7.9	13
Helena	Clancy	12.5	16
Sidney	Ridgelawn	6.6	9
Red Lodge	Fox	6.5	9
Kalispell	Rollins	23.6	28
Harve	Herron	6.3	14
Bozeman	Four Corners	7.3	13
Billings	Hesper	14.1	20
Shelby	Oilmont	17.1	19
Great Falls	Sun Prairie	10.2	16
Helena	Helena Valley W	5.6	12
Harve	Beaver Creek	5.7	10
Billings	Lockwood	5.2	9
Kalispell	Woods Bay	22.4	28
Bozeman	Logan	25.9	27
Missoula	Huson	20.9	20

Bozeman	Springhill Park	4.9	10
East Helena	Montana City	7.3	12
White Haven	Pioneer Junction	0.6	1
Roundup	Klein	4.2	6
Columbus	Montaqua	23.8	27
Harve	Saddle Butte	3.6	9
Great Falls	Emerson Junction	3.8	8
Great Falls	Gibson Flats	5	10
Great Falls	Armington	23.2	28
Dillon	Laurin	45.7	47
Great Falls	Centerville	14.5	21
Butte	Walkerville	2.2	6
Roundup	Camp Three	1.5	4
Great Falls	Tracy	12.58	20
Missoula	Orchard Homes	3.1	8
Great Falls	Number Seven	13.5	23
Big Timber	Springdale	15.2	17
Billings	Acton	16.2	20
Malta	Landusky	62.6	62
Helena	Canyon Ferry	19	29
Lewistown	Maiden	19.3	27
Bozeman	Grayling	85	95
Helena	Winston	21.5	27
Plentywood	Redstone	19.7	20
Chinook	Hogeland	17.7	52
Malta	Sleeping Buffalo	19.4	20
Plentywood	Mccabe	45.7	45
Lewistown	Utica	34.8	37
Phillipsburg	Maxville	11.4	13
Livingston	Pine Creek	11.8	18
Dillon	Glen	19.5	21
Livingston	Pray	21.4	26
Missoula	Evaro	15.9	16
Kalispell	Creston	10.5	18
Helena	Helena Valley NE	12.5	17
Helena	Helena Valley NW	9.7	16
Townsend	Radersburg	20.4	21
Glendive	Stipek	9.5	11
Livingston	Grannis	10.2	13

Dillon	Dell	40.6	39
Stevensville	Charlos Heights	30.2	34
Helena	Marysville	21.7	30
Scobey	Four Buttes	8.8	9
Billings	Comanche	22.6	26
Superior	Saltese	36.4	35
Columbus	Rockvale	28.5	32
Deer Lodge	Garrison	19.9	22
Plentywood	Homestead	30.2	31
Helena	Birdseye	8.1	14
Broadus	Willow Crossing	43.5	41

DMV Locations from

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?hl=en&mid=1coryAUUAwXZYcTwWLRMDAYl4KDo&z=10&ll=46.32500806797515%2C-112.7487411263294>

Address	City	State	Zip
213 Main St	Scobey	MT	59263
100 W Laurel Ave	Plentywood	MT	59254
400 2nd Ave S	Wolf Point	MT	59201
201 W Main St	Sidney	MT	59270
839 1st Ave S	Glasgow	MT	59230
314 S 2nd Ave W	Malta	MT	59538
1004 C Ave	Circle	MT	59215
301 N Kendrick Ave	Glendive	MT	59330
10 W Fallon Ave	Baker	MT	59313
101 S Lincoln Ave	Broadus	MT	59317
1000 Main St	Miles City	MT	59301
417 Willow Ave	Colstrip	MT	59323
1200 Main St	Forsyth	MT	59327
121 3rd St W	Hardin	MT	59034
4432 S Frontage Rd	Billings	MT	59101
615 S 27th St	Billings	MT	59101
704 1st St E	Roundup	MT	59072
50 Airport Rd	Lewistown	MT	59457
13 Central Ave S	Harlowton	MT	59036
1313 W Park St #8	Livingston	MT	59047
115 W 5th Ave	Big Timber	MT	59011
400 E 3rd Ave N	Columbus	MT	59019
17 11th St W	Red Lodge	MT	59068

400 Ohio St N	Chinook	MT	59523
220 3rd Ave #209	Havre	MT	59501
1308 Franklin St	Fort Benton	MT	59442
2005 Gilkerson Dr	Bozeman	MT	59715
105 W Hampton St	White Sulphur Springs	MT	59645
111 1st St E	Chester	MT	59522
207 Smelter Ave NE #3	Great Falls	MT	59404
226 1st St S	Shelby	MT	59474
522 E Main St	Cut Bank	MT	59427
20 4th Ave SW	Conrad	MT	59425
101 Main Ave N	Choteau	MT	59422
102 N Washington St	Dillon	MT	59725
3611 Wynne Ave	Butte	MT	59701
2100 11th Ave	Helena	MT	59601
302 N Roberts St	Helena	MT	59601
409 Missouri Ave #112	Deer Lodge	MT	59722
102 Main St	Stevensville	MT	59870
2681 Palmer St #1707	Missoula	MT	59808
300 River St	Superior	MT	59872
3 9th Ave W	Polson	MT	59860
1325 U.S. Hwy 2 W	Kalispell	MT	59901
1111 W Main St	Thompson Falls	MT	59873
933 Farm to Market Rd	Libby	MT	59923
66121 MT-37	Eureka	MT	59917

County Seat Distances

<u>Place</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Distance (in miles)</u>	<u>Couty Seat</u>
Lima town	Beaverhead County	49.1	Dillon
Dillon city	Beaverhead County	0	
Wisdom CDP	Beaverhead County	65.2	
Crow Agency CDP	Big Horn County	13.7	Hardin
Lodge Grass town	Big Horn County	35.9	
St . Xavier CDP	Big Horn County	23.4	
Fort Smith CDP	Big Horn County	42.6	
Hardin city	Big Horn County	0	
Muddy CDP	Big Horn County	52	
Pryor CDP	Big Horn County	60.4	
Busby CDP	Big Horn County	40.9	

Wyola CDP	Big Horn County	50.1	
Chinook city	Blaine County	0	Chinook
Fort Belknap Agency CDP	Blaine County	25.1	
Turner CDP	Blaine County	51.9	
Harlem city	Blaine County	21.4	
Hays CDP	Blaine County	60.1	
Lodge Pole CDP	Blaine County	64.1	
The Silos CDP	Broadwater County	8.4	Townsend
Winston CDP	Broadwater County	13	
Radersburg CDP	Broadwater County	20.3	
Spokane Creek CDP	Broadwater County	18.3	
Toston CDP	Broadwater County	11	
Townsend city	Broadwater County	0	
Edgar CDP	Carbon County	36.7	Red Lodge
Red Lodge city	Carbon County	0	
Bearcreek town	Carbon County	7.5	
Belfry CDP	Carbon County	15.6	
Joliet town	Carbon County	26.4	
Roberts CDP	Carbon County	12.8	
Silesia CDP	Carbon County	46.6	
Boyd CDP	Carbon County	21.3	
Bridger town	Carbon County	27.2	
Fromberg town	Carbon County	34.1	
Roscoe CDP	Carbon County	20.3	
Ekalaka town	Carter County	0	Ekalaka
Alzada CDP	Carter County	71.5	
Great Falls city	Cascade County	0	Great Falls
Belt town	Cascade County	21.7	
Black Eagle CDP	Cascade County	2.3	
Cascade town	Cascade County	26.1	
Fort Shaw CDP	Cascade County	25.9	
Gibson Flats CDP	Cascade County	4.9	
Neihart town	Cascade County	58.3	
Sand Coulee CDP	Cascade County	13.7	
Simms CDP	Cascade County	31.8	
Stockett CDP	Cascade County	17.1	
Ulm CDP	Cascade County	11.7	
Vaughn CDP	Cascade County	13.1	
Malmstrom AFB CDP	Cascade County	8.3	
Sun Prairie CDP	Cascade County	10	
Sun River CDP	Cascade County	21.1	

Highwood CDP	Chouteau County	21.5	Fort Benton
Big Sandy town	Chouteau County	37.6	
Fort Benton city	Chouteau County	0	
Loma CDP	Chouteau County	10.7	
Boneau CDP	Chouteau County	56.8	
Carter CDP	Chouteau County	15.9	
Geraldine town	Chouteau County	28.1	
Parker School CDP	Hill County	25	
Ismay town	Custer County	60.1	Miles City
Miles City city	Custer County	0	
Flaxville town	Daniels County	11.5	Scobey
Scobey city	Daniels County	0	
Glendive city	Dawson County	0	Glendive
Richey town	Dawson County	48.8	
West Glendive CDP	Dawson County	47.6	
Anaconda	Deer Lodge County	0	Anaconda
Baker city	Fallon County	0	Baker
Plevna town	Fallon County	125	
Denton town	Fergus County	38.9	Lewistown
Roy CDP	Fergus County	35.7	
Grass Range town	Fergus County	31.7	
Lewistown Heights CDP	Fergus County	1.7	
Winifred town	Fergus County	38.8	
Lewistown city	Fergus County	0	
Moore town	Fergus County	15.6	
Columbia Falls city	Flathead County	17.5	Kalispell
Forest Hill Village CDP	Flathead County	10.8	
Kalispell city	Flathead County	0	
Martin City CDP	Flathead County	24.5	
Olney CDP	Flathead County	32.6	
Bigfork CDP	Flathead County	19	
Coram CDP	Flathead County	26.4	
Evergreen CDP	Flathead County	3.9	
Helena Flats CDP	Flathead County	6.5	
Hungry Horse CDP	Flathead County	23.3	
Lakeside CDP	Flathead County	15.4	
Marion CDP	Flathead County	21.6	
Somers CDP	Flathead County	10.4	
West Glacier CDP	Flathead County	35.2	
Whitefish city	Flathead County	17.1	
Batavia CDP	Flathead County	5.4	

Kila CDP	Flathead County	10.5	
Little Bitterroot Lake CDP	Flathead County	23.5	
Big Sky CDP	Gallatin County	44.1	Bozeman
Bozeman city	Gallatin County	0	
Four Corners CDP	Gallatin County	7.3	
Gallatin Gateway CDP	Gallatin County	12.9	
Ponderosa Pines CDP	Gallatin County	40.6	
Three Forks city	Gallatin County	31.3	
Amsterdam CDP	Gallatin County	17.9	
Belgrade city	Gallatin County	10.7	
Churchill CDP	Gallatin County	18.1	
Gallatin River Ranch CDP	Gallatin County	25	
Hebgen Lake Estates CDP	Gallatin County	91.6	
King Arthur Park CDP	Gallatin County	4.7	
Logan CDP	Gallatin County	25.7	
Sedan CDP	Gallatin County	27.1	
Springhill CDP	Gallatin County	14.3	
West Yellowstone town	Gallatin County	89.2	
Willow Creek CDP	Gallatin County	37.9	
Manhattan town	Gallatin County	20.6	
Jordan town	Garfield County	0	Jordan
East Glacier Park Village CDP	Glacier County	47.7	Cut Bank
Browning town	Glacier County	34.7	
Cut Bank city	Glacier County	0	
Little Browning CDP	Glacier County	31	
North Browning CDP	Glacier County	35.5	
Santa Rita CDP	Glacier County	5	
South Browning CDP	Glacier County	34.3	
Starr School CDP	Glacier County	41.8	
Babb CDP	Glacier County	69.6	
Lavina town	Golden Valley County	17.2	Ryegate
Ryegate town	Golden Valley County	0	
Drummond town	Granite County	27	Philipsburg
Maxville CDP	Granite County	11.4	
Philipsburg town	Granite County	0	
Gildford CDP	Hill County	29	Havre
Rocky Boy's Agency CDP	Hill County	28.2	
Rocky Boy West CDP	Hill County	28	
Saddle Butte CDP	Hill County	3	
West Havre CDP	Hill County	3.6	
Azure CDP	Hill County	26.1	

Beaver Creek CDP	Hill County	5.5	
Box Elder CDP	Hill County	24.4	
Havre city	Hill County	0	
Havre North CDP	Hill County	1.4	
Inverness CDP	Hill County	47.1	
Kremlin CDP	Hill County	19.3	
Rudyard CDP	Hill County	41.1	
Sangrey CDP	Hill County	25.9	
Herron CDP	Hill County	7.6	
Hingham town	Hill County	34.7	
St . Pierre CDP	Hill County	29.8	
Basin CDP	Jefferson County	9.7	Boulder
Clancy CDP	Jefferson County	18.5	
Boulder city	Jefferson County	0	
Cardwell CDP	Jefferson County	33.5	
Elkhorn CDP	Jefferson County	18.1	
Jefferson City CDP	Jefferson County	12.2	
Rader Creek CDP	Jefferson County	50.4	
Montana City CDP	Jefferson County	24.4	
Whitehall town	Jefferson County	37.5	
Stanford town	Judith Basin County	0	Stanford
Geyser CDP	Judith Basin County	16.3	
Hobson city	Judith Basin County	22.8	
Jette CDP	Lake County	2.4	Polson
Lindisfarne CDP	Lake County	10.6	
Swan Lake CDP	Lake County	48.8	
Turtle Lake CDP	Lake County	6.1	
Arlee CDP	Lake County	46.5	
Bear Dance CDP	Lake County	22.2	
Big Arm CDP	Lake County	12.3	
Charlo CDP	Lake County	23.4	
Dayton CDP	Lake County	22.2	
Finley Point CDP	Lake County	8	
Kerr CDP	Lake County	2.3	
Pablo CDP	Lake County	8.8	
Polson city	Lake County	0	
Ravalli CDP	Lake County	34.1	
Rocky Point CDP	Lake County	4	
Rollins CDP	Lake County	28.4	
Ronan city	Lake County	14	
Elmo CDP	Lake County	16.3	

Kicking Horse CDP	Lake County	19.9	
Kings Point CDP	Lake County	6.6	
Lake Mary Ronan CDP	Lake County	30.1	
St . Ignatius town	Lake County	28.4	
Woods Bay CDP	Lake County	28.3	
East Helena city	Lewis and Clark County	6.5	Helena
Marysville CDP	Lewis and Clark County	21.7	
Augusta CDP	Lewis and Clark County	75.9	
Helena city	Lewis and Clark County	0	
Helena Valley Northwest CDP	Lewis and Clark County	9.7	
Helena Valley Southeast CDP	Lewis and Clark County	8	
Lincoln CDP	Lewis and Clark County	56.2	
Craig CDP	Lewis and Clark County	43.2	
Helena Valley Northeast CDP	Lewis and Clark County	12.1	
Helena West Side CDP	Lewis and Clark County	3.8	
Joplin CDP	Liberty County	10.5	Chester
Chester town	Liberty County	0	
Eureka town	Lincoln County	68.7	Libby
Happys Inn CDP	Lincoln County	40.3	
Fortine CDP	Lincoln County	80.4	
Indian Springs CDP	Lincoln County	70.9	
Rexford town	Lincoln County	62	
Stryker CDP	Lincoln County	89.2	
Trego CDP	Lincoln County	85.3	
West Kootenai CDP	Lincoln County	64	
Yaak CDP	Lincoln County	37.1	
Libby city	Lincoln County	0	
Pioneer Junction CDP	Lincoln County	4.3	
Sylvanite CDP	Lincoln County	40.3	
Troy city	Lincoln County	18.3	
White Haven CDP	Lincoln County	3.7	
Harrison CDP	Madison County	40.8	Virginia City
Pony CDP	Madison County	46.7	
Virginia City town	Madison County	0	
Ennis town	Madison County	14.2	
Sheridan town	Madison County	19.2	
Twin Bridges town	Madison County	28.6	
Alder CDP	Madison County	9	
Circle town	McCone County	0	Circle
Martinsdale CDP	Meagher County	36.1	White Sulphur Springs
White Sulphur Springs city	Meagher County	0	

Alberton town	Mineral County	30.9	Superior
De Borgia CDP	Mineral County	28.3	
Riverbend CDP	Mineral County	7.1	
St . Regis CDP	Mineral County	14	
Superior town	Mineral County	0	
Clinton CDP	Missoula County	17.4	Missoula
Evaro CDP	Missoula County	16.5	
Orchard Homes CDP	Missoula County	3.3	
Wye CDP	Missoula County	10.7	
Bonner-West Riverside CDP	Missoula County	6	
Condon CDP	Missoula County	80	
East Missoula CDP	Missoula County	2.8	
Frenchtown CDP	Missoula County	15.9	
Huson CDP	Missoula County	20.7	
Lolo CDP	Missoula County	10.8	
Missoula city	Missoula County	0	
Piltzville CDP	Missoula County	7.2	
Turah CDP	Missoula County	23.4	
Carlton CDP	Missoula County	17.1	
Seeley Lake CDP	Missoula County	52.6	
Musselshell CDP	Musselshell County	23.5	Roundup
Roundup city	Musselshell County	0	
Camp Three CDP	Musselshell County	1.5	
Klein CDP	Musselshell County	4.2	
Melstone town	Musselshell County	35	
Clyde Park town	Park County	20.8	Livingston
Emigrant CDP	Park County	23.6	
Gardiner CDP	Park County	54.3	
Livingston city	Park County	0	
Wilsall CDP	Park County	28.8	
Cooke City CDP	Park County	111	
Jardine CDP	Park County	59.6	
Pray CDP	Park County	21.4	
Springdale CDP	Park County	20.7	
Corwin Springs CDP	Park County	46.8	
Wineglass CDP	Park County	4.8	
Winnett town	Petroleum County	0	Winnett
Whitewater CDP	Phillips County	33.1	Malta
Dodson town	Phillips County	17.6	
Malta city	Phillips County	0	
Saco town	Phillips County	27.8	

Zortman CDP	Phillips County	47.8	
Conrad city	Pondera County	0	Conrad
Brady CDP	Pondera County	11.2	
Dupuyer CDP	Pondera County	33.1	
Valier town	Pondera County	23.7	
Heart Butte CDP	Pondera County	57.7	
Biddle CDP	Powder River County	25.6	Broadus
Broadus town	Powder River County	0	
Avon CDP	Powell County	24.1	Deer Lodge
Deer Lodge city	Powell County	0	
Garrison CDP	Powell County	11.6	
Ovando CDP	Powell County	67.6	
Elliston CDP	Powell County	32.5	
Terry town	Prairie County	0	Terry
Fallon CDP	Prairie County	10.1	
Charlos Heights CDP	Ravalli County	9.4	Hamilton
Conner CDP	Ravalli County	24.3	
Corvallis CDP	Ravalli County	5.8	
Darby town	Ravalli County	16.9	
Florence CDP	Ravalli County	27.4	
Hamilton city	Ravalli County	0	
Pinesdale town	Ravalli County	8.8	
Stevensville town	Ravalli County	20.9	
Sula CDP	Ravalli County	34.5	
Victor CDP	Ravalli County	12.1	
Knife River CDP	Richland County	20.7	Sidney
Fox Lake CDP	Richland County	24.4	
Sidney city	Richland County	0	
Crane CDP	Richland County	11	
Fairview town	Richland County	11.3	
Brockton town	Roosevelt County	35.5	Wolf Point
Froid town	Roosevelt County	67.3	
Bainville town	Roosevelt County	68.6	
Culbertson town	Roosevelt County	54.3	
Poplar city	Roosevelt County	21.4	
Wolf Point city	Roosevelt County	0	
Ashland CDP	Rosebud County	63.4	Forsyth
Birney CDP	Rosebud County	86.7	
Colstrip city	Rosebud County	35.3	
Forsyth city	Rosebud County	0	
Rosebud CDP	Rosebud County	13.1	

Lame Deer CDP	Rosebud County	57.8	
Noxon CDP	Sanders County	36.8	Thompson Falls
Paradise CDP	Sanders County	31.2	
Belknap CDP	Sanders County	6.8	
Camas CDP	Sanders County	46.7	
Dixon CDP	Sanders County	57.7	
Heron CDP	Sanders County	51	
Hot Springs town	Sanders County	46.5	
Lonepine CDP	Sanders County	51.5	
Thompson Falls city	Sanders County	0	
Weeksville CDP	Sanders County	17.7	
Old Agency CDP	Sanders County	60	
Plains town	Sanders County	24.8	
Trout Creek CDP	Sanders County	22.3	
Outlook town	Sheridan County	18	Plentywood
Antelope CDP	Sheridan County	8.3	
Medicine Lake town	Sheridan County	22.9	
Plentywood city	Sheridan County	0	
Westby town	Sheridan County	25.6	
Reserve CDP	Sheridan County	15.2	
Butte-Silver Bow	Silver Bow County	0	Butte
Walkerville	Silver Bow County	2.2	
Absarokee CDP	Stillwater County	14	Columbus
Columbus town	Stillwater County	0	
Park City CDP	Stillwater County	18.1	
Reed Point CDP	Stillwater County	17.9	
Greycliff CDP	Sweet Grass County	10.3	Big Timber
Big Timber city	Sweet Grass County	0	
Choteau city	Teton County	0	Choteau
Power CDP	Teton County	29.6	
Bynum CDP	Teton County	13.8	
Dutton town	Teton County	23.9	
Fairfield town	Teton County	17.6	
Shelby city	Toole County	0	Shelby
Sunburst town	Toole County	27.2	
Sweet Grass CDP	Toole County	35.3	
Kevin town	Toole County	21.2	
Hysham town	Treasure County	0	Hysham
Frazer CDP	Valley County	30.2	Glasgow
Glasgow city	Valley County	0	
Hinsdale CDP	Valley County	28.9	

St . Marie CDP	Valley County	19.4	
Fort Peck town	Valley County	18.8	
Nashua town	Valley County	14.6	
Opheim town	Valley County	51.3	
Harlowton city	Wheatland County	0	Harlowton
Judith Gap city	Wheatland County	18.8	
Shawmut CDP	Wheatland County	16.5	
Wibaux town	Wibaux County	0	Wibaux
Ballantine CDP	Yellowstone County	23.2	Billings
Custer CDP	Yellowstone County	54.8	
Huntley CDP	Yellowstone County	15	
Laurel city	Yellowstone County	16.3	
Lockwood CDP	Yellowstone County	6.9	
Worden CDP	Yellowstone County	23	
Billings city	Yellowstone County	0	
Broadview town	Yellowstone County	31	
Shepherd CDP	Yellowstone County	15.5	

APPENDIX II

Post Office Location	Hours Open M-F	Saturday Hours	Reservation
Hot Springs	8-1, 1:30-4	Closed	Flathead
Elmo	9-11:00	8-9:45	Flathead
Arlee	8:45-12:30, 1:30-5	Closed	Flathead
Saint Ignatius	9-11:30, 12:30-5	Closed	Flathead
Dixon	9-1:00	Closed	Flathead
Charlo	8-12:00	9-9:45	Flathead
Pablo	8-12:30, 2-5	Closed	Flathead
Polson	9-4:45	10:30-12:30	Flathead
Ronan	8:15-5:15	9-12:00	Flathead
Big Arm	9-1:00	9-11:00	Flathead
Dayton	8-12:00	8-9:45	Flathead
Babb	8-11, 12:30-4:15	11-12:00	Blackfeet
East Glacier	8:30-11:30, 12-3	Closed	Blackfeet
Heart Butte	8:15-11:30, 12-2:45	Closed	Blackfeet
Browning	8:30-5	10-1:00	Blackfeet
Cut Bank	8:30-4:15	9:30-11:30	Blackfeet
Hays	8:15-11:30, 12-4:15	Closed	Fort Belknap
Harlem*	9-12:30, 1:30-4:30	Closed	Fort Belknap

Frazer	10-2:00	8-9:45	Fort Peck
Wolf Point	8-5:00	9-12:00	Fort Peck
Poplar	9-1, 2-4:45	Closed	Fort Peck
Brockton	8-12:00	Closed	Fort Peck
Reserve	8-12:00	Closed	Fort Peck
Richland *	9-12:00, 12:30-3:30	9-12:15	Fort Peck
St. Marie*	8 -12 PM	8-11 AM	Fort Peck
Nashua*	8:30-12:30, 1:30-3:30	Closed	Fort Peck
Medicine Lake*	8-12, 12:30-2:30	Closed	Fort Peck
Dagmar*	9:15-1:15	9:15-1:15	Fort Peck
Scobey*	9:30-1:30, 2:30-4:45	Closed	Fort Peck
Ashland	8-1, 2-4	Closed	Northern Cheyenne
Lame Deer	8:30-11:30, 12:30-4	Closed	Northern Cheyenne
Busby	6:45 - 11, 11:30-1:15	Closed	Northern Cheyenne
Wyola	7-12, 12:30-1:30	6:45-8:30	Crow
Lodge Grass	8-12, 12:30-2:30	8:30-9:30	Crow
Garryowen	8-10AM	7:30-12:45	Crow
Crow Agency	8:30 - 1, 2-5	10-11:45	Crow
Saint Xavier	10-12PM	9-11AM	Crow
Pryor	8-12PM	Closed	Crow
Hardin*	8:30-5	9-12PM	Crow
Box Elder	9-11:30, 12:30-3	9-10AM	Rocky Boys

*Designates Location not on Reservation but is nearest post office to a Reservation location

Post Office Location	Hours Open M-F	Saturday Hours
Willard	8-10AM	8-10AM
St. Marie	8 -12 PM	8-11 AM
Boyd	8:30-12:30	8:30-10:30
Big Sky	10-5 PM	10-1PM
Polaris	9:30-11:30	Closed
Silver Star	8-12, 1-3:30	9-1PM

Gold Creek	12-2 PM	12-2PM
Pinesdale	10-12 PM	10-12 PM
De Borgia	9-12 PM	9-12 PM
Hungry Horse	9:30-12:30, 1:30-5	9-11 Am
Coram	9-12, 1-4	9:30-10:30
Canyon Creek	9-4PM	9--4 PM
Dillon	8:30 - 5 PM	10 - 12PM
Jackson	9-11:30, 12 - 3:30	8:30 - 2:15
Lima	8-12, 12:30 - 2:30	9:30-10:45
Wisdom	8:30 -12:30, 1 - 3	10:30 - 12:15
Wise River	8 - 12 PM	9 - 11 AM
Decker	8-12, 12:30-2:30	9:30-11:30
Chinook	9-1,2-4:30	Closed
Hogeland	9-11AM	9-11AM
Turner	8-12:30, 1:30-3	9:30-11:15
Zurich	8-10AM	8-10AM
Toston	9-1PM	9-10:45
Townsend	8:30-1, 1:30-4:30	Closed
Bearcreek	8-10AM	8-9:15
Belfry	7:30-11:30	Closed
Bridger	8-12:30, 1:30-4:30	Closed
Edgar	8-12PM	8:15-11:15
Fromberg	8-12, 1-3	Closed
Joliet	7:30-12, 1-4:30	Closed
Red Lodge	8-12:30, 1:30-4:30	10-1PM
Roberts	8-12, 12:30 - 2:30	Closed
Roscoe	9-1PM	10-12:45
Alzada	8-1, 1:30 - 2:30	11-1 PM
Boyes	8-12, 12:30 - 2:30	9-12, 12:30-1:30
Ekalaka	8-12:30, 1-3:45	Closed
Hammond	8-12, 12:30-2:30	9-1 PM
Belt	9-12, 1-4:30	9:30-11
Black Eagle	10-2 PM	Closed
Cascade	8:30-12:30, 1:30 - 4:30	Closed
Fort Shaw	7:30-11:30	8:15-9:45
Charles M Russell	8:30-5:15	10-1 PM
Great Falls	8:30-5:30	10-1 PM
Monarch	7-12, 12:30-1:30	10:30-11:45

Neihart	7-10:30, 11-1:30	7:30-1:15
Sand Coulee	8-12, 1-3:45	9-10AM
Simms	1-5 PM	8-9:45
Stockett	7-11, 11:30 - 1:30	8-9:45
Sun River	8-12 PM	7:30-9:15
Ulm	8:15-11:30, 12-2:45	8:30 - 9:30
Vaughn	8:30-11:30, 12-3	8-10 AM
Big Sandy	9-11:30, 12:30-5	9-10:30
Carter	8-12 PM	8-9:45
Fort Benton	9-11:30, 12:30-4:30	Closed
Geraldine	8:30-12:30, 1-3	Closed
Highwood	9:30-1:30	9-10:45
Loma	8-12:00	8-9:45
Ismay	8:30-12:30, 1-3	8:30-10:15
Kinsey	9-11:00	9-11:00
Miles City	8-5:30	9-12:00
Volborg	7-12, 12:30-1:30	7-8:45
Flaxville	8-12:00	9-10:45
Peerless	9-1:00	9:30-11:30
Scobey	9:30-1:30, 2:30-4:45	Closed
Whitetail	12:30 - 4:30	11:30-1:30
Bloomfield	9:30-11:30	9:30-11:30
Glendive	8-5:00	9-12:00
Lindsay	8-12:000	7-10:45
Richey	9-12, 12:30-3:30	Closed
Anaconda	8:30-5	9-1:00
Warm Springs	10-2:00	7:30-9:15
Baker	8:30-12:30, 1:30-4:30	Closed
Plevna	7:30-11:30, 12:30-2:30	8-9:30
Buffalo	2-4:00	11-1:00
Coffee Creek	8-12:30, 1-2:30	8-12:00
Denton	7:30-12, 12:30 -2	Closed
Grass Range	8:30-12, 1-3:30	Closed
Hilger	7:30-11:30	7:45-9:30
Lewiston	8:15-5	10:30-1:30
Moore	8:30-12:30	9-10:00
Roy	8-12:30, 1-2:30	8-9:30
Winifred	8-12:30, 1-2:30	9-10:45
Bigfork	8:30-5	10-2:00

Columbia Falls	8:30-5	11-2:00
Flathead	9-4:00	Closed
Kalispell	8:30-5:30	10-1:00
Kila	8:45-12, 12:30-4	Closed
Lakeside	8-1, 2-4:30	Closed
Marion	7:30-11:30, 12-2	10-11:45
Olney	8-12:00	Closed
Somers	7:30-11, 12-4	Closed
West Glacier	8:30-12:30, 1:30-4:15	Closed
Whitefish	8:30-5	11-2:30
Gildford	7:30-12, 12:30-2	7:30-9:15
Havre	8:30-5	9-12:00
Hingham	7:30-12, 12:30-2	7:30-9:15
Inverness	8:00-12:00	8-9:30
Kremlin	7:30-11:30	7:30-9:15
Rudyard	8-12:00	Closed
Basin	8-12:00	Closed
Boulder	9-1, 2-4:30	Closed
Cardwell	7:45-11:45	Closed
Clancy	9-12, 1-5	Closed
Jefferson City	2-6:00	Closed
Whitehall	8:30-4	Closed
Geyser	8-11:30, 12:30 - 3	8-9:15
Hobson	8:30-1, 2-4:30	Closed
Moccasin	2-4:00	8-9:45
Raynesford	7:30-11:30, 12-2	8-1:15
Stanford	9-11:30, 12:30-4:30	8:30-9:30
East Helena	9-5:00	Closed
Fort Harrison	8-1, 1:30-4	Closed
Helena	8-6:00	9-12:00
Last Chance	9-5:00	Closed
Lincoln	9-12, 1-4:30	Closed
Wolf Creek	8-12, 1-3	Closed
Chester	9-12:30, 1:30-4:15	Closed
Joplin	8-12:00	7:30-9:15
Whitlash	8:30-12:30, 1-3	Closed
Eureka	8:30-5	11:30-1:30
Fortine	12:15-4:15	Closed
Libby	9:30-5:30	10:30-12:30

Rexford	10:30-2:30	Closed
Stryker	7:30-9:30	7:30-9
Trego	7:30-11:30	Closed
Troy	8:30-5	Closed
Alder	8-12:00	Closed
Cameron	12-4:00	10-12:00
Ennis	9:15-4:15	Closed
Harrison	10-2:00	9-10:45
McAllister	9-12, 1-4	8-10:00
Norris	9:30-1:30	9:30-11:30
Pony	12:30-4:30	9-10:45
Sheridan	9-12:45, 1:45-4:30	Closed
Twin Bridges	9-12:30, 1:30-4:30	Closed
Virginia City	8:30-12:30	8-10:00
Brockway	12:30-4:30	12-3:00
Circle Post	9-1, 2-4:45	Closed
Vida	8-12:00	8-10:00
Martinsdale	8-10, 2-4	9-10:00
Ringling	9:45-11:45	8-11:45
White Sulphur Springs	8-12:30, 1:30-4:30	Closed
Alberton	7:30-11, 12-2:30	Closed
Saint Regis	8:30-1, 2-5	Closed
Superior	8:30-5	Closed
Bonner	7:30-11, 12-2:30	Closed
Clinton	7:30-1, 2-4	Closed
Condon	8:30-12:30, 1:30-3:30	10-12:00
Frenchtown	9-12, 1-5	8-11:00
Lolo	8:30-5	8:30-11
Milltown	8-11:30, 12:30-4:30	Closed
Hellgate	8:30-5:30	Closed
Missoula	8:30-5:30	9-1:00
Mullan	9-5:30	Closed
Seeley	9-4:00	11-12:00
Melstone	8-12, 1-3	7:30-9:15
Musselshell	8-12:00	8:15-11:15
Roundup	9-5:00	9-12:00
Clyde Park	8-12, 12:30-4:15	Closed
Cooke City	8:30-1, 1:30-3	Closed
Emigrant	8-12:30, 1-4	8-9:45

Gardiner	7:30-1:15, 2:30-4	Closed
Livingston	8:30-5	10:30-12:30
Pray	8-12:00	7:30-9
Wilsall	8:00-12, 12:30-2:30	Closed
Winnett	8-12, 1:15-4:15	Closed
Dodson	8-12, 12:30-2:30	8-9:45
Loring	8-12, 12:30-2:30	Closed
Malta	9-4:30	9-12:00
Saco	8:30-12, 12:30-3	Closed
Whitewater	7:30-11, 11:30-2	Closed
Zortman	8-12:30, 1-2:30	9:30-12:15
Brady	7:30-11:30	7:30-9:15
Conrad	8:30-1, 2-5	Closed
Dupuyer	8-12, 12:30-2:30	9-11:00
Valier	9-12:30, 1:30-4:15	Closed
Biddle	10:30-2:30	10:30-12:30
Broadus	8:30-12:30, 1:30-4:30	Closed
Otter	8-12, 12:30-2:30	9-12:45
Avon	8-12:00	Closed
Deer Lodge	8:30-5	9-1:00
Elliston	8-12:00	9:30-11:15
Helmville	9-12, 12:30-3:30	9-10:45
Ovando	10-2:00	10:30-12
Fallon	7-11:00	Closed
Terry	8-12:15, 1:30-4	8-10:00
Conner	10-2:00	Closed
Corvallis	9-4:45	8:30-10
Darby	8:30-11, 11:30-4	11:30-12:30
Florence	8-11, 12-5	9:30-11:30
Hamilton	8:30-5:30	10-12:00
Stevensville	9-5:00	9-11:00
Sula	12-4:00	11-12:45
Victor	8:30-5	9:30-11:30
Crane	9-11:00	9-11:00
Fairview	8:30-12:30, 1:30-4:45	Closed
Lambert	8-12, 12:30-2:30	9:30-11:15
Savage	8-12, 1-3	Closed
Sidney	9-4:45	9-11:00
Bainville	8:30-12:30, 1:30-3:30	Closed

Culbertson	9-1:30, 2:30-4:45	Closed
Froid	7:45-11:30, 12:30-4:30	Closed
Angela	8-12, 12:30-2:30	8-12:00
Birney	8-12:30, 1-2:30	9-1:00
Colstrip	9-5:00	9:30-11:30
Forsyth	8:15-12:30, 1:30-4:45	9:30-11:30
Ingomar	8-12, 12:30-2:30	8-9:30
Rosebud	9-11, 2-4	Closed
Sumatra	8-12, 12:30-2:30	7:30-9
Heron	8:30-1, 1:30-3	11:15-12
Noxon	8-12:30, 1-3	Closed
Paradise	9-1:00	Closed
Plains	9-1, 2-4:30	9-11:30
Thompson Falls	8:30-4:30	10-12:00
Trout Creek	8-1, 1:30-3:45	Closed
Antelope	10-12:00	10-12:00
Dagmar	9:15-1:15	9:15-1:15
Medicine Lake	8-12, 12:30-2:30	Closed
Outlook	11-3:00	10-12:00
Plentywood	8-4:15	10-12:00
Raymond	11-3:00	10-11:45
Westby	9-1:00	9-11:00
Butte	8:30-5:30	9-1:00
Copper Hill	9:30-1, 2-4:30	Closed
Divide	8-12:00	Closed
Melrose	9-1:00	Closed
Ramsay	12-4:00	8-9:45
Absarokee	8:45-4	11:30-1:30
Columbus	8:15-4:15	9:30-12
Fishtail	8-12:00	8:30-11:15
Molt	7:30-11:30, 12-2	8:30-10:30
Park City	8:15-12:30, 2-4:45	Closed
Rapelje	8:30-12, 1-3:30	9:30-11
Reed Point	8-11:30, 12-2:30	Closed
Big Timber	9:30-4:45	10-12:00
Greycliff	8-10:00	8-11:45
McLeod	8:30-12:30, 1-3	9:30-12:15
Melville	11-3:00	11-1:00
Bynum	8:30-10:30	7:30-1:15

Choteau	8:30-4:30	9:30-11:30
Dutton	7-1:00	Closed
Fairfield	7:30-12:30, 1:30-4:30	9-11:00
Pendroy	8:30-10:30	8:30-10:15
Power Post	7-11:00	Closed
Ethridge	8-10:00	8-11:45
Galata	10:30-12:30	10:30-12:15
Kevin	8-12:00	8-9:45
Shelby	8:30-5	9-11:00
Sunburst	8-12:30, 1-2:30	8:30-10:15
Sweet Grass	8:30-12, 12:30-4:45	9-11:00
Big horn	7:30-11:30, 12-2	7:30-1:15
Hysham	8-12, 1-4	Closed
Fort Peck	8:30-12, 12:30-3	Closed
Glasgow	8-5:00	10-12:00
Hindsale	8:30-12:30, 1-3	Closed
Nashua	8:30-12:30, 1:30-3:30	Closed
Opheim	10-1, 1:30-4:30	Closed
Richland	9-12:00, 12:30-3:30	9-12:15
Harlowton	9-12:30, 1:30-4:30	Closed
Judith Gap	8:30-12:30	Closed
Shawmut	7-11:00	7-8:00
Two Dot	8-12:00	8:30-10
Wibaux	9-12:30, 1-4	Closed
Ballantine	7:30-11:30, 12-2	7:30-9:30
Billings	8:30-5:30	Closed
Centennial	8:30-5:30	Closed
Downtown Billings	8-5:30	Closed
Pioneer, Billings	8:30-5:30	10-2:00
Ronald Reagan, Billings	9-5:30	10:30-2
Broadview	7-12, 1-2	7-8:45
Custer	7:30-12, 1-2:30	7:30-9:15
Huntley	7-12, 2-4:30	Closed
Laurel	8-5:00	9-12:00
Pompeys Pillar	7-11:00	7-8:45
Shepherd	8-12, 1-4:45	8-10:30
Worden	7:30-1, 2-4	Closed
Belgrade	8:30-5	9-12:00
Babcock	9-5:00	Closed

Bozeman	8:30-5	9-1:00
Gallatin Gateway	8-1, 1:45-4:30	Closed
Manhattan	7:45-11, 12-3:45	Closed
Three Forks	9-1, 2-5	10-11:00
West Yellowstone	8:30-5	Closed
Willow Creek	8-12:00	8:45-10:30
Brusett	9-2:30	Closed
Cohagen	8-12, 12:30-2:30	7:30-11:15
Jordan	8-12, 1-4:30	Closed
Sand Springs	8:15-1, 1:30-2:45	8:45-12:15
Lavina	8-12, 12:30-2:30	Closed
Ryegate	8-11:30, 12-2:30	Closed
Drummond	8:30-11:30, 12-3	Closed
Hall Post	9-1:00	8-9:45
Philipsburg	8-1, 2-5	Closed

APPENDIX III

Official Voter Turnout for the 2020 General Election, Montana Secretary of State

County	Registered Voters*	Votes Cast	Percent Turnout**	Precincts Fully Reporting
Beaverhead	7,116	5,740	81	16/16
Big Horn	7,498	4,860	65	19/19
Blaine	4,173	3,171	76	8/8
Broadwater	5,017	4,136	82	5/5
Carbon	8,285	7,184	87	13/13
Carter	967	870	90	4/4
Cascade	50,461	40,633	81	23/23
Chouteau	3,713	3,022	81	9/9
Custer	7,222	5,943	82	14/14
Daniels	1,201	1,029	86	4/4
Dawson	5,890	4,890	83	7/7
Deer Lodge	5,882	4,968	84	14/14
Fallon	1,859	1,597	86	1/1
Fergus	7,840	6,576	84	16/16
Flathead	76,282	60,642	79	42/42
Gallatin	88,553	71,963	81	32/32
Garfield	930	822	88	4/4
Glacier	8,353	5,788	69	16/16
Golden Valley	582	507	87	2/2
Granite	2,453	2,128	87	4/4
Hill	9,235	7,302	79	17/17
Jefferson	9,466	8,247	87	10/10
Judith Basin	1,507	1,359	90	4/4
Lake	20,781	16,810	81	22/22
Lewis & Clark	50,631	42,862	85	33/33
Liberty	1,226	1,100	90	4/4
Lincoln	14,463	11,866	82	14/14
Madison	7,111	6,165	87	8/8
McCone	1,241	1,136	92	3/3
Meagher	1,320	1,127	85	1/1
Mineral	3,382	2,602	77	6/6
Missoula	91,095	72,491	80	52/52
Musselshell	3,590	2,901	81	6/6
Park	13,920	11,711	84	11/11
Petroleum	391	351	90	1/1
Phillips	2,867	2,412	84	2/2
Pondera	3,842	3,028	79	8/8
Powder River	1,337	1,148	86	7/7
Powell	3,885	3,229	83	13/13
Prairie	880	742	84	4/4
Ravalli	33,739	28,846	85	24/24
Richland	7,706	5,864	76	13/13
Roosevelt	6,046	4,084	68	12/12
Rosebud	5,049	3,803	75	12/12
Sanders	9,199	7,705	84	9/9
Sheridan	2,516	2,073	82	6/6
Silver Bow	23,410	19,041	81	31/31
Stillwater	6,818	5,792	85	8/8
Sweet Grass	2,833	2,475	87	5/5
Teton	4,205	3,736	89	5/5
Toole	2,610	2,145	82	5/5
Treasure	551	469	85	1/1
Valley	5,136	4,327	84	3/3
Wheatland	1,261	1,080	86	5/5
Wibaux	738	608	82	1/1
Yellowstone	104,274	84,969	81	44/44
TOTALS	752,538	612,075	81	

APPENDIX IV

CURRICULUM VITAE

Ryan Douglas Weichert
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Department of Geography and Anthropology
258 Phillips Hall
Office Phone: (715) 836 – 4426
Personal Phone: (715) 972 - 0896
Email: weicherd@uwec.edu or weicherd@gmail.com

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., University of Nebraska-Lincoln, August 2008.
Dissertation Title: Scale Factors in Hispanic Voting Behavior
Dissertation Advisor: Dr. J. Clark Archer

Master of Applied Geography, Texas State University–San Marcos December 2002.
Thesis Title: Defining a Political Place: The Voting Culture of South Texas Hispanics. Thesis Advisor: Dr. Fred Shelley.

Bachelor of Science, Magna Cum Laude, University of Wisconsin–Eau Claire May 2000: Major: Geography Minor: Political Science

ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE:

Professor of Geography, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, 2021 - Present
Associate Professor of Geography, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, 2016 – 2021
*Sabbatical 2020 - 2021
Assistant Professor of Geography, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, 2009 - 2015
-Human Geography (Geog 111)
-Human Geography Online (Geog 111)
-Economic Geography (Geog 155)
-Conservation of the Environment (Geog 178)
-First Year Experience (IDIS 187)
-Business Geographics (Geog 352)
-Geography of Migration (Geog 367)
-Geography of the Appalachia (Geog 368)
-Geography of New York City (Geog 368)
-Geography of the Texas Hill Country (368)
-Quantitative Methods (Geog 328/370)
-Capstone Seminar in Geography (Geog 401)
-Political Geography (Geog 446)
-Urban Geography (Geog 470)

Visiting Instructor, University of Central Oklahoma, 2008 – 2009

- World Regional Geography (Geog 2303)
- Conservation of Natural Resources (Geog 3703)
- Geography of Europe (Geog 3123)
- Political Geography (Geog 3503)
- Urban Geography (Geog 4603)

Visiting Instructor, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Fall 2007

- Physical Geography (Geog 51)

Instructor and Graduate Teaching Assistant, University of Nebraska, 2004 – 2008

- Quality of the Environment (Geog 181)
- Elements of Physical Geography (Geog 155)

Instructor, Dana College, Spring 2006

- Introduction to Geography (Geog 202)

Lecturer, Texas State University, Spring 2003

- Introduction to Criminal Justice (CJ 1310)

Teaching Assistant, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

- Human Geography (Geog 111)
- Conservation of the Environment (Geog 178)
- Introduction to World Politics (Pols 122)
- Model United Nations (Pols 201)

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE

Director of First Year Experiences for the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, July 2019 to August 2020

Interim Director of First Year Experiences for the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, May 2017 to June 2019

Geospatial Board Chairman, Geography and Anthropology Department, August 2016 to the August 2020

Faculty Senate Executive Committee, University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire, September 2019 – to Present

Faculty Representative, University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire, Faculty Senate, September 2015 to the present

2nd Vice President, Gamma Theta Upsilon, January 2021 to the present.

West Lakes Regional Councilor for Gamma Theta Upsilon, January 2017 to the 2020.

Search Committee Chair for Tenure Track Faculty, Geography and Anthropology Department,
August 2017 – December 2017

PUBLICATIONS:

2023 - Weichelt, Ryan. *Redistricting, Gerrymandering, and Geography*. Rowan and Littlefield: Lanham, MD. *Under Contract*.

2022 - Weichelt, Ryan, J. Clark Archer, Robert Shepard, Robert Watrel, and Jill Archer. "The Intertwined Geographies of the Pandemic and the U.S. Presidential Election of 2020: COVID-19 Prevalence and Donald Trump." Ed. Stanley Brunn. *The Geographies of COVID-19*. Springer Nature: Switzerland. *Anticipated 2022*.

2022 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Trump, Biden, and Wisconsin." Eds. Barney Warf and John Heppen. *Geographies of the 2020 Election*. Routledge: Abingdon, United Kingdom. *Anticipated 2022*.

2022 - French, Kenneth and Ryan Weichelt. "Political Ramifications of the Jacob Blake Shooting in Kenosha, Wisconsin on the 2020 Presidential Election." Eds. Barney Warf and John Heppen. *Geographies of the 2020 Election*. Routledge: Abingdon, United Kingdom. *Anticipated 2022*.

2021 - Watrel, Robert, Ryan Weichelt, Erin Fouberg, John Heppen, Fiona Davidson, Clark Archer, Fred Shelley, Ken Martis. Editors of the *Atlas of the 2020 Elections*. Rowman and Littlefield: Lanham, MD. *Anticipated March 2022*.

2021 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Latinos and 2020 Election." Eds. Robert Watrel, Ryan Weichelt, et. al. *Atlas of the 2020 Elections*. Rowman and Littlefield: Lanham, MD. *Anticipated March 2022*.

2021 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Overview of the 2020 Senate Elections." Eds. Robert Watrel, Ryan Weichelt, et. al. *Atlas of the 2020 Elections*. Rowman and Littlefield: Lanham, MD. *Anticipated March 2022*.

2021 - Weichelt, Ryan. "A "Blue Wave," the 2018 Congressional Elections." Eds. Robert Watrel, Ryan Weichelt, et. al. *Atlas of the 2020 Elections*. Rowman and Littlefield: Lanham, MD. *Anticipated March 2022*.

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2021 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Misinformation and the Geography of Voting Machines in Wisconsin." *Journal of Political Geography*.

2021 - Weichelt, Ryan and Ezra Zeitler. "Second Home Ownership and Public-School Funding in Wisconsin's Northwoods." *Geographical Review*. 1-26.

2020 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Trump's Populist Rhetoric and Wisconsin." Ed. Barney Warf. *Political Landscapes of Donald Trump*. Routledge: Abingdon, United Kingdom.

- 2020 – Weichelt, Ryan. “In Memoriam of Ron Johnston.” *Geopolítica(s)*: Vol. 11 (1): 21-23.
- 2019 - Weichelt, Ryan and Gerald Webster. 2019. “The Language of Reorganizing Electoral Space.” Eds. Stanley Brunn and Roland Kehrein. *Handbook of the Changing World Language Map*: 1 - 27. Springer Nature: Switzerland.
- 2018 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Un impulso para la Geografía Electoral: el uso de tecnologías geoespaciales para el análisis del voto de las comunidades hispanas en Estados Unidos.” *Geopolítica(s)*: Vol. 9 (1): 11-34.
- 2018 - Watrel, Robert, Ryan Weichelt, Erin Fouberg, John Heppen, Fiona Davidson, Clark Archer, Fred Shelley, Ken Martis. 2018. Editors of the *Atlas of the 2016 Elections*. Rowman and Littlefield: Lanham, MD.
- 2018 - Weichelt, Ryan. 2018. “Latinos and 2016 Election.” Eds. Robert Watrel, Ryan Weichelt, et. al. *Atlas of the 2016 Elections: 166 - 170*. Rowman and Littlefield: Lanham, MD.
- 2018 - Weichelt, Ryan. 2018. “Comparison of Wisconsin Voting Districts: 2016 to 2012.” Eds. Robert Watrel, Ryan Weichelt, et. al. *Atlas of the 2016 Elections: 247 - 248*. Rowman and Littlefield: Lanham, MD.
- 2018 - Weichelt, Ryan. 2018. “The U.S. Senate after the 2016 Election.” Eds. Robert Watrel, Ryan Weichelt, et. al. *Atlas of the 2016 Elections: 210 - 213*. Rowman and Littlefield: Lanham, MD.
- 2018 - Weichelt, Ryan. 2018. “Obamacare and the 2016 Election.” Eds. Robert Watrel, Ryan Weichelt, et. al. *Atlas of the 2016 Elections: 224 - 225*. Rowman and Littlefield: Lanham, MD.
- 2016 - Hupy, Christina, Ryan Weichelt, Cyril Wilson, and Joseph Hupy. *STEM and GIS in Higher Education*. 2016. “Extending Into STEM: The Geospatial Education Initiative”: 95 – 106. ESRI Press.
- 2014 - Weichelt, Ryan. 2014. “Latinos and the 2012 Election.” Eds. Fred Shelley, J. Clark Archer, et. al. *Atlas of the 2012 Presidential Election: 192 – 194*. Roman and Littlefield: Lanham, MD.
- 2014 - Weichelt, Ryan. 2014. “The 2012 Wisconsin Gubernatorial Recall Election.” Eds. Fred Shelley, J. Clark Archer, et. al. *Atlas of the 2012 Presidential Election: 261 – 265*. Roman and Littlefield: Lanham, MD.
- 2014 - Melsness, David and Ryan Weichelt. 2014. “Spatial Crime Displacement in Chicago’s South Side.” *Geographic Bulletin*: Vol 55: 63 – 80.
- 2014 - Middlesworth, Laura and Ryan Weichelt. 2014. “A Spatial Analysis of Foreclosures in Dane County, Wisconsin.” *Geography Online*: Vol. 13 (1).
- 2012 - Weichelt, Ryan & Ezra Zeitler. 2012. “Multi-scalar Cartographic Analysis of 2008 and 2010 Election Returns in Wisconsin, U.S.A.” *Journal of Maps*: Vol. 18 (3): 312 – 319.

2010 - Weichelt, Ryan. 2010. "Does a Hispanic Political Region of South Texas Exist? An Electoral Analysis of U.S. Presidential Elections, 1952 to 2008 in the State of Texas." *Southwestern Geographer*: Vol. 14: 88 - 121.

2006 - Weichelt, Ryan and Jonathan Herbert. 2006. "Sports and Climate: A Case Study of Lambeau Field and the Green Bay Packers." *The Geography-Sports Connection: Using Sports to Teach Geography*: 17 – 24.

2005 - Weichelt, Ryan and Chad Smith. 2005. *Physical Geography: 155 Laboratory Manual*. Department of Anthropology and Geography, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

GRANTS

2020 - Weichelt, Ryan and Cameron Wingren. "Creating an Online Election Atlas of Wisconsin Elections." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Summer Grant, UWEC July 2020 (\$4,600)

2019 - Weichelt, Ryan and Wyatt Pajdash. "Redistricting, Gerrymandering, and Geography." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Summer Grant, UWEC July 2019 (\$4,600).

2018 - Weichelt, Ryan and Michael Lewis. "Geographic Patterns of UWEC First Year Students." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Summer Grant, UWEC July 2018 (\$4,600).

2017 - Weichelt, Ryan and Andrew Moen. "Continuation of Who Owns the Northwoods?" Faculty Student Research Collaboration Summer Grant, UWEC July 2017 (\$4,600).

2016 - Weichelt, Ryan and Samuel Lofstgarden (student). "The Minnesota 2nd District 2016 Election." Faculty Student Research Collaboration, UWEC, September 2016 (\$1,500).

2016 – Weichelt, Ryan, Ezra Zeitler, Nicholas Berg (student), and Hannah Wirth. "Who owns the Northwoods?" Faculty Student Research Collaboration Summer Grant, UWEC, July 2016 (\$6,900).

2016 - Weichelt, Ryan and Payden Volbrecht (student). "UWEC Admissions Research." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Summer Grant, UWEC, July 2016 (\$4,600).

2015 - Weichelt, Ryan and Dakota Dorn (student). "UWEC Admissions Research." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Summer Grant, UWEC, July 2015 (\$4,600).

2014 - O'Halloran, Peggy, Ryan Weichelt, Nathan Schafer (student), and Jade Goetz (student). "Participatory Photo-mapping Alcohol Use in the Historic Randall Park Neighborhood: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly. Faculty Student Research Collaboration Grant, UWEC, September 2014 (\$2,220).

2014 - Weichelt, Ryan and Emily Christenson (student). "Creation of an Online Redistricting Application for the state of Wisconsin." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Grant and Summer Research Experience for Undergraduates, UWEC, June 2014 (\$4,600)

2014 - Hupy, Christina, Joseph Hupy, Ryan Weichelt, and Cyril Wilson. Wisconsin Growth Agenda Grant. Geospatial Education Initiative, July 2014 (\$418,869).

2013 - Weichelt, Ryan and Hannah Bristol (student). "Placement of a Methane Digester near Marshfield, WI." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Grant, UWEC, September 2013 (\$1,300).

2013 - Weichelt, Ryan and Joseph Quintana (student). "Climatic Effects on Minor League Baseball." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Grant and Summer Research Experience for Undergraduates, UWEC, June 2013 (\$4,600)

2012 - Weichelt, Ryan, Laura Middlesworth, Ben Possi (student), and Emily Anderson (student). "Collusion of Illusion: A Tri-State Analysis of Gas Prices." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Grant, UWEC, September 2012 (\$1,300).

2012 - Weichelt, Ryan and Meghan Kelly (student). "Divided Government: A Spatial Analysis of ACU and ADA Indexes for the US House of Representatives and Senate, 1981-2011." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Grant and Summer Research Experience for Undergraduates, UWEC, June 2012 (\$4,600).

2011 - Weichelt, Ryan and Benjamin Dunning (student). "Wisconsin Electoral History." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Grant and Summer Research Experience for Undergraduates, UWEC, June 2011 (\$4,600).

2010 - Weichelt, Ryan and David Melsness (student). "Geographic Crime Displacement in Chicago's Southside." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Grant and Summer Research Experience for Undergraduates, UWEC, June 2010 (\$4,600).

2010 - Weichelt, Ryan, Ezra Zeitler, and Alyson Diller (student). "Spatial Patterns of Lottery Outlets in the Milwaukee MSA." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Grant, UWEC, January 2010 (\$1,200).

2009 - Weichelt, Ryan, Ezra Zeitler, and Evan Byers (student). "Geography of Minnesota High School Hockey." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Grant, UWEC, September 2009 (\$800).

2009 - Zeitler, Ezra, Ryan Weichelt, and Darrin Mertig (student). "Geographic Bias in the National Football League Draft, 1970 – 2009." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Grant, UWEC, September 2009 (\$1,200).

2009 - Hupy, Christina, Ryan Weichelt, Rebekah Baum (student), and Matthew Sackman (student). "Alcohol Licenses in Eau Claire County, WI and the Relationship to Crime and Other Variables." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Grant, UWEC, September 2009 (\$2,640).

CONSULTING

Expert Witness, ACLU and Native American Rights Fund (NARF). *Western Native Voice vs. Stapleton*, Cause No. DV 20-0377.

Consultant, ACLU and Native American Rights Fund (NARF). *Western Native Voice vs. Stapleton* (injunction), Cause No. DV-2020-377.

ARTICLE/BOOK REVIEWS

Red Line 2014

Oxford Press, 2013, 2012, and 2011.

McGraw Hill, 2012.

Professional Geographer, 2011.

Political Geography, 2010 and 2009.

PAPER AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS:

2021 – Weichelt, Ryan. “Slaying the Gerrymander: How Geography Can Offer Both Solutions and Invited Interdisciplinary Collaborations to the Study of Redistricting.” Paper presented at the 26th International Political Science Association (IPSA) World Congress Conference, July 2021, Virtual Paper Presentation.

2021 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Geography of the 2020 Wisconsin Presidential Election.” Poster presented at the 2021 Association of American Geographers, April, Virtual Poster Presentation.

2021 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Wisconsin’s Decade in a Purple Haze: Using Geospatial Technologies to Analyze Wisconsin’s Recent Electoral Patterns.” Presentation at the 2021 Wisconsin Land Information Association Conference, February 18, Virtual Presentation.

2019 – Weichelt, Ryan. “The 2016 U.S. Presidential Election and Trump’s Political Rhetoric: Wisconsin’s Electoral Geography as a Case Study.” Paper presented at 2019 Regional AAG West Lakes Conference, October, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

2019 - Zeitler, Ezra and Ryan Weichelt. “Economic Sustainability in Wisconsin’s Pleasure Periphery: A Case Study of Second Home Ownership in Grantsburg and Hayward.” Paper presented at Annual Colloquium of the IGU-Commission on the Sustainability of Rural Systems, July, St. Paul, MN.

2019 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Current Practices, Social, and Political Implications of Redistricting.” Invited Panel Discussant at Harvard’s Center for Geographic Analysis Conference on the Geography of Redistricting, May, Cambridge, MA.

2019 - Weichelt, Ryan. “The 2018 Elections and Beyond.” Panel discussant to at the 2019 Association of American Geographers, April, Washington D.C.

2019 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Electoral Geography of the 2018 Midterm Elections in Wisconsin.” Poster presented at the 2019 Association of American Geographers, April, Washington D.C.

2018 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Understanding the Current State of Partisan Gerrymandering and the Need for Geographers.” 2018 Regional AAG West Lakes Conference, October 2018, La Crosse, WI.

2018 - Weichelt, Ryan. “The 2016 U.S. Presidential Election and Trump’s Populist Rhetoric:

Wisconsin's Electoral Geography as a Case Study.” Paper presented at the 25th International Political Science Association (IPSA) World Congress Conference, July 2018, Brisbane, Australia.

2018 - Weichelt, Ryan. “The Long Slow Bleed of Wisconsin Democrats: 2010 to the Present.” Paper presented at the 2018 Association of American Geographers, April, New Orleans, LA.

2018 - Weichelt, Ryan. “The Atlas of the 2016 Elections.” Panel discussant to at the 2018 Association of American Geographers, April, New Orleans, LA.

2018 – Weichelt, Ryan and Katie Weichelt. “Using Data and Geographic Analysis to Increase First Year Retention.” Poster Presented at the 2018 First Year Experiences Conference, February, San Antonio, TX.

2017 - Weichelt, Katie and Ryan Weichelt. “‘Make America Great Again’:” Trump’s Populist Rhetoric and Central Wisconsin.” Paper presented at the 2017 Regional AAG Great Plains Rocky Mountains Conference, October, Grand Forks, ND.

2017 - Weichelt, Ryan. “The Ambiguity of ‘Rural:’ An Electoral Regionalization of Wisconsin from the 2016 Presidential Election.” Paper presented at the 2017 NCGE Conference, July, Albuquerque, NM.

2017 - Weichelt, Ryan and Ezra Zeitler. “Who Owns the Northwoods?” Paper presented at the 2017 Geospatial Summit, April, Madison, WI.

2016 - Weichelt, Ryan and Ezra Zeitler. “Who Owns the Northwoods?” Poster presented at the 2016 Regional AAG West Lakes/East Lakes Joint Conference, October, Marquette, MI.

2016 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Towards a Stronger Electoral Geography.” Paper accepted and presented at the 24th International Political Science Association (IPSA) World Congress Conference, July 2016, Poznan, Poland.

2016 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Unlocking the Electoral Puzzle, Wisconsin Suburbs and Gerrymandering.” Paper presented at the 2016 The Shifting Politics of U.S. Suburbs: Parties, Participation, and Public Opinion in 2016 Conference, June, Arlington, VA.

2015 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Public Perceptions of Alcohol use in the Randall Park Neighborhood of Eau Claire, WI using Public Participatory Mapping and ESRI Story Maps. Paper presented at the 2015 Regional AAG West Lakes Conference, October 2015, Eau Claire, WI.

2015 - Weichelt, Ryan, Christina Hupy, Cyril Wilson, and Joseph Hupy. “Education the Next Geospatial Workforce: Geospatial Education Initiative.” Paper presented at the 2015 ESRI Education User Conference, July, San Diego, CA.

2015 - Weichelt, Ryan and Katie Weichelt. “Women Legislature Candidates and Electoral Safety. The Case of the Wisconsin State Legislature.” Paper presented at the 2015 Association of American Geographers, April, Chicago, IL.

2015 - Weichelt, Ryan. “The 2014 Elections and 2016 Elections in the United States.” Panel Discussant at the 2015 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, April, Chicago, IL.

2014 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Lessons from the 2012 Wisconsin Gubernatorial Recall Election and Beyond." Paper at the 2014 East Lakes/West Lakes Association of the American Geographers, October, Kalamazoo, MI.

2014 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Purple Haze: Connecting Culture to Legislation and Elections within the Context of the 2012 Wisconsin Gubernatorial Recall Election." Paper accepted and presented at the 23rd IPSA World Congress, July, Montreal, Canada.

2014 - Weichelt, Ryan & Katie Weichelt. "Mapping Changes in the Paper Industry along the Wisconsin River." Poster presented at the 2014 Association of American Geographers, April, Tampa, FL.

2013 - Weichelt, Ryan & Laura Middlesworth. "Collusion or Delusion: A Tri-State Analysis of Gas Prices." Paper presented at the 2013 West Lakes Association of American Geographers, October, Eau Claire, WI.

2013 - Weichelt, Ryan & Laura Middlesworth. "A Spatial Analysis of Foreclosures in Dane County." Poster presented at the 2013 Association of American Geographers, April, Los Angeles, CA.

2013 - Weichelt, Ryan. "The Political Geography of the 2012 U.S. Presidential Election." Panel Discussant at the 2013 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, April, Los Angeles, CA.

2013 - Weichelt, Ryan, Laura Middlesworth, and Louisa Rice. "Effectiveness of Bundles as Agents of Integration." Paper and Panel Discussant at the 2013 Office of Professional and Instructional Development, April, Madison, WI.

2013 - Weichelt, Ryan & Laura Middlesworth. "A Spatial Analysis of Foreclosures in Dane County." Paper presented at UWEC Faculty Forum, March 2013.

2012 - Middlesworth, Laura and Ryan Weichelt. "A Spatial Analysis of Foreclosures in Dane County." Paper presented at the 2012 Wisconsin Economic Association Annual Meeting, November 2012, Stevens Point, WI.

2012 - Weichelt, Ryan and Meghan Kelly. "A Divided House? A Spatial Analysis of ACU and ADA Indexes for the U.S. House of Representatives, 1981 – 2011." Poster presented at the 2012 Regional AAG East/West Lakes Joint Conference, October 2012, DeKalb, IL.

2012 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Using Geospatial Technology to Understand and Predict Wisconsin Elections." Paper presented at the 2012 Geospatial Summit, April 2012, Madison, WI.

2011 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Purple Haze: Current and Future Electoral Possibilities in Wisconsin." Paper presented at the 2011 Regional AAG West Lakes Conference, November 2011, Chicago, IL.

2011 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Political Upheaval: Changing Electoral Patterns in Wisconsin." Paper presented at the 2011 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, April, Seattle, WA.

2011 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Geography and the 2010 and 2012 U.S. Presidential Elections." Panel Discussant at the 2011 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, April, Seattle, WA.

2010 - Weichelt, Ryan. "A Spatial Identification of Hispanic Voting Patterns: An Analysis of

the 2008 Presidential Election.” Paper presented at the 2010 Race, Place, and Ethnicity Conference, October, Binghamton, NY.

2010 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Divided Government: Does a Geographic and Ideological Divide Exist Among Role Call Voting of U.S. Senators?” Paper presented at the 2010 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, April, Washington D.C.

2009 - Weichelt, Ryan & Katie Haselwood. “Tennis Anyone? The Spatial Segregation of Tennis Court Locations in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.” Paper presented at the 2009 Regional AAG West Lakes Conference October, St. Paul, MN.

2009 - Weichelt, Ryan. “The Disappearance of Rural Taverns: A Case Study of Rural Marshfield.” Paper presented at the 2009 Wisconsin Geographical Society Meeting, October, Stevens Point, WI.

2009 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Influence of Hispanic Voters on the 2008 Election.” Paper presented at the 2009 Preconference of the Political Geography Specialty Group, March Las Vegas, NV.

2009 - Weichelt, Ryan & Katie Haselwood. “Tennis Anyone? The Spatial Segregation of Tennis Court Locations in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.” Poster presented at the 2009 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, March, Las Vegas, NV.

2009 - Weichelt, Ryan. “A Geographic Recollection of the 2008 Elections.” Panel Discussant at the 2009 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, March, Las Vegas, NV.

2009 - Weichelt, Ryan. “2008 Presidential Election, Hispanic Voting Results.” Paper Presented at the 2009 Political Geography Preconference March, Las Vegas, NV.

2008 - Weichelt, Ryan. “A County Level Analysis of Hispanic Election Patterns in Texas: 1952–2006.” Paper Presented at the 2008 Regional AAG Great Plains/Rocky Mountains Conference September, Grand Forks, ND.

2008 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Geographic Perspectives on the 2008 Elections.” Panel Discussant at the 2008 Regional Great Plains/Rocky Mountains Conference September, Grand Forks, ND

2008 - Weichelt, Ryan. “U.S. Presidential Elections and Electoral Behavior of Hispanics at a National Scale: 1980 – 2004.” Paper Presented at the 2008 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, April, Boston, MA.

2008 - Weichelt, Ryan. “The 2008 Elections.” Panel Discussant at the 2008 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, April, Boston, MA.

2007 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Hispanic Influence on the Roll-Call Voting of U.S. House Members: 1993 – 2005.” Paper Presented at the 2007 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, April, San Francisco, CA.

2006 - Weichelt, Ryan. “Does Geography Matter? A Regional Analysis of Variance Using ADA and ACU Indexes for U.S. Senators, 1980 – 2004.” Paper Presented at the 2006 Regional AAG Great Plains/Rocky Mountains/West Lakes Conference, October 2006, Lincoln, NE.

2006 - Weichelt, Ryan. "The Decline of Rural Taverns in Central Wisconsin." Paper Presented at the 2006 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, March, Chicago, IL.

2005 - Weichelt, Ryan. "A Three State Election Analysis of Anti-Gay Marriage Amendments: Michigan, Georgia, and Ohio." Paper presented at the 2005 Nebraska Academy of Sciences, April 2005, Lincoln, NE.

2005 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Public Perceptions of the Austin, Texas Police Department." Paper presented at the 2005 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, April 2005, Denver, CO.

2004 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Defining a Political Place: An Analysis of Hispanic Voting Patterns of South Texas Counties." Paper presented at the 2004 AAG Regional Great Plains/Rocky Mountain Conference, October 2004, Sioux Falls, SD.

2003 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Political Participation of Major University Communities: An Analysis of Voter Turnout." Paper presented at the 2003 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, March 2003, New Orleans, LA.

2002 - Weichelt, Ryan. "A Survey of Texas Presidential Elections: 1992 – 2000." Paper presented at the 2002 Annual Association of American Geographers National Meeting, March 2002, Los Angeles, CA.

2002 - Shelley, Fred, Ryan Weichelt, and Tanya McKay, "Electoral Geography on the Border: The Texas Democratic Primary of 2002." Paper Presented at the 2002 Annual Association of American Geographers National Meeting, Los Angeles, CA.

2002 - Shelley, Fred & Ryan Weichelt, "Levels of Voter Turnout in Texas." Paper Presented at the 2002 Annual Association of American Geographers National Meeting, Los Angeles, CA.

2000 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Political Landscape of Eau Claire Neighborhoods." Poster presented at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Poster Day, April 2000, Eau Claire, WI.

1999 - Weichelt, Ryan. "Diffusion of Coral Reef Disease." Poster presented at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Poster Day, April 1999, Eau Claire, WI.

FACULTY/STUDENT RESEARCH COLLABORATIONS

2020 - Weichelt, Ryan and Cameron Wingren. "Creating an Online Election Atlas of Wisconsin Elections." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Summer Grant, UWEC July 2020.

2019 - Weichelt, Ryan and Wyatt Pajtas. "Redistricting, Gerrymandering, and Geography." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Summer Grant, UWEC July 2019. Poster presented at the 2019 West Lakes Regional Association of American Geographers National Meeting, Cedar Rapids, IA.

*Poster presented at UWEC's 2020 Celebration of Excellence in Research and Creative Activity.

2018 - Lewis, Michael. "Geographic Patterns of UWEC First Year Students." Faculty Student Research Collaboration Summer Grant, UWEC July 2018. Poster presented at the 2018 West Lakes Regional Association of American

Geographers National Meeting, La Crosse, WI.

*Poster presented at UWEC's 2019 Celebration of Excellence in Research and Creative Activity.

2018 – Fischer, Zachary and Andrew Moen. "Continuation of Who Owns the Northwoods?" Faculty Student Research Collaboration Summer Grant. Poster presented at the 2018 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, New Orleans, LA.

*Poster presented at UWEC's 2018 Celebration of Excellence in Research and Creative Activity.

2017 - Loftsgarden, Samuel. The Minnesota 2nd Congressional District 2016 Election. Research through OSRP Funding. *Poster presented at UWEC's 2017 Celebration of Excellence in Research and Creative Activity.

2017 - Berg, Nicholas and Hannah Wirth. Who Owns the Northwoods? Summer Research through OSRP funding. *Poster presented at UWEC's 2017 Celebration of Excellence in Research and Creative Activity.

2016 - Volbrecht, Payden. UWEC Admissions Research. Summer Research through OSRP funding.

2015 - Dorn, Dakota. UWEC Admissions Research. Summer Research through OSRP funding.

2015 - O'Halloran, Peggy, Ryan Weichelt, Nathan Schafer (student), and Jade Goetz (student). Participatory Photo-mapping Alcohol Use in the Historic Randall Park Neighborhood: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly. Faculty Student Research Collaboration. *Paper presented at UWEC's 2015 Celebration of Excellence in Research and Creative Activity.

2014 - Christenson, Emily. Creation of an Online Redistricting Application for the state of Wisconsin. Summer Research through OSRP funding.

2014 - Bristol, Hannah. "Placement of a Methane Digester near Marshfield, WI." Poster presented at the Regional AAG West Lakes Conference, Eau Claire, WI.

*Poster presented at UWEC's 2014 Student Research Day, Eau Claire, WI.

2014 - Quintana, Joseph. "Climatic Effects on Minor League Baseball." Paper presented at the 22nd Annual McNair Research Conference, November, Lake Geneva, WI. *Poster presented at UWEC's 2014 Student Research Day, Eau Claire, WI.

2013 - Russell, Miriam. "A Spatial Analysis of Musician Locations in Metropolitan United States." Poster presented at the 2013 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, Los Angeles, CA.

*Poster also presented at UWEC's 2013 Student Research Day, Eau Claire, WI.

2013 - Siegel, Shandi. "Exploring Wisconsin's Aging Counties." Poster presented at the 2013 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, Los Angeles, CA.

*Poster also presented at UWEC's 2013 Student Research Day, Eau Claire, WI.

2013 - Peterson, Andrew. "More Than Just Yard Decorations: Campaign Signs as a Predictor of Election Results and Voter Turnout for the 2012 Presidential Election in the City of Eau Claire." Poster presented at UWEC's 2013 Student Research Day, Eau Claire, WI.

2013 - Possi, Ben and Emily Anderson. 2013. "Collusion of Illusion: A Tri-State Analysis of Gas Prices." Poster presented at UWEC's 2013 Student Research Day, Eau Claire, WI.

2013 - Kelly, Meghan. "Divided Government: A Spatial Analysis of ACU and ADA Indexes for the US House of Representatives and Senate, 1981-2011." Poster presented at the 2013 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, Los Angeles, CA.

2013 - Kelly, Meghan. "Does Geography Matter? Divided Government: A Spatial Analysis of ACU and ADA Indexes for the House of Representatives, 1981 - 2009." Poster presented at the East/West Lakes Joint Regional AAG Conference (DeKalb, IL)

*Poster also presented at UWEC's 2013 Student Research Day, Eau Claire, WI.

2012 - Kelly, Meghan and Jon Bowen. "The Geography of Super Tuesday in Ohio through Twitter." Poster presented at UWEC's Student Research Day.

2012 - Dunning, Benjamin. "Wisconsin Electoral History." Poster presented at the 2012 UW-Eau Claire Student Research Day.

2011 - Diller, Alyson. "Spatial Analysis of Lottery Revenue across Neighborhoods of Contrasting Socioeconomic Make-up in Southeastern Wisconsin." Poster presented at the 2011 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, Seattle, WA.

*Poster also presented at UWEC's 2011 Student Research Day, Eau Claire, WI.

2011 - Melsness, David. "Spatial Crime Displacement in Chicago's South Side: From the Projects to the 'Hood'." Paper presented at UWEC's Provost's Honors Symposium for Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activity, Eau Claire, WI.

2011 - Melsness, David. "Displacement of Crime in Chicago." Poster presented at the 2011 Association of American Geographers National Meeting, Seattle, WA.

*Poster also presented at UWEC's 2011 Student Research Day, Eau Claire, WI.

2011 - Sackmann, Matthew. "Crime Analysis of Eau Claire County." Poster presented at UWEC's 2011 Student Research Day, Eau Claire, WI.

2010 - Melsness, David. "Geographic Crime Displacement in Chicago's Southside." Poster presented at the 2010 Race, Place, and Ethnicity Conference in Binghamton, NY. 2010 -

2010 - Mertig, Darin. "Geographic Bias in the National Football League Draft, 1970 - 2009." Poster presented at the 2010 Annual Association of American Geographers National Meeting, Washington D.C. *Poster also presented at UWEC's 2010 Student Research Day, Eau Claire, WI.

2010 - Baum, Rebekah. "Examining the Relationship between Alcohol Outlets and Crime through Regression Analysis in Eau Claire County, WI." Poster presented at the 2010 Annual Association of American Geographers National Meeting, Washington D.C. *Poster also presented at UWEC's 2010 Student Research Day, Eau Claire, WI.

2010 - Melsness, David. 2010 "A Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Displacement Theory and Crime in Englewood, Chicago." Poster presented at the 2010 UW-Eau Claire student research day.

2009 - Byers, Evan. 2009. "Geography of Minnesota High School Hockey." Poster Presented at the 2009 West Lakes Region of the Association of American Geographers, St. Paul, MN.

INVITED PUBLIC LECTURES/ARTICLES:

May 2021 - Invited Interview. "Most Desirable Places to Live Post-Pandemic." Conducted by *Central Time*, WPR. <https://www.wpr.org/most-desirable-places-live-post-pandemic>

March 2021 - Invited Interview. "COVID-19 Set America's Housing Market On Fire. That Could Alter U.S. Politics For A Generation." Conducted by Forbes. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/petertaylor/2021/03/11/covid-19-set-americas-housing-market-on-fire-that-could-alter-us-politics-for-a-generation/?sh=1a61b49139de>

November 2020 - Invited Lecture. "Using GIS to Study Elections." Purdue University GIS Day Keynote Speaker. *Canceled due to COVID-19.

November 2020 - Invited Interview. "Échos du Wisconsin rural, à quelques jours de la présidentielle." Conducted by *Radio-Canada*. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1746055/wisconsin-donald-trump-campagne-elections-president-etats-unis>

May 2020 - Invited Radio Interview. "Coronavirus and Summer Travel to Norther Wisconsin." Conducted by *Central Time*, WPR. <https://www.wpr.org/coronavirus-and-summer-travel-northern-wisconsin>

May 2020 - Invited Radio Interview. "Who Owns the Northwoods?" Conducted by *The Morning Show*, WPR. <https://www.wpr.org/who-owns-northwoods>

May 2020 - Invited Published Article. "The Hazard of COVID-19 Heading up North for Summer." Published by *WisContext*: <https://www.wiscontext.org/hazard-covid-19-heading-north-summer>

May 2020 - Invited Lecture. "Gerrymandering in Wisconsin." Chippewa Valley Learning in Retirement. *Cancelled due to COVID-19.

May 2020 - Invited Lecture. "Wisconsin Election Results, a Spatial Approach." University of Wisconsin-River Falls Geography Department Honors Banquet. *Cancelled due to COVID-19.

September 2019 - Invited Radio Interview. "Untangling How Minimum Markup Affects Gas Prices in Eau Claire." Conducted by *Central Time*, WPR: <https://www.wpr.org/untangling-how-minimum-markup-affects-gas-prices-eau-claire>

September 2019 - Invited Published Article. "The Stubborn Similarity of Gas Prices Across Eau Claire." Published by *WisContext*: <https://www.wiscontext.org/stubborn-similaritygas-prices-across-eau-claire>.

May 2019 - Invited Radio Interview. "Why are Wisconsin's Rural Taverns Disappearing?" Conducted by *Central Time*, WPR: <https://www.wpr.org/why-are-wisconsins-ruraltaverns-disappearing>

May 2019 - Invited Published Article. "The Bygone Era of Marshfield's Rural Taverns." Published by *WisContext*: <https://www.wiscontext.org/bygone-era-marshfields-ruraltaverns>

February 2019 - Invited Radio Interview. "Why Aren't More Women Serving in Wisconsin's Legislature?" Conducted by *Central Time*, WPR: <https://www.wpr.org/why-arentmore-women-serving-wisconsins-legislature>

February 2019 - Invited Published Article. "As Number of Wisconsin's Women Legislators Stalls, Partisan Mix Shifts." Published by *WisContext*: <https://www.wiscontext.org/number-wisconsins-women-legislators-stalls-partisanmix-shifts>

October 2018 - Invited Lecture. History of Wisconsin Election Patterns and the 2018 Mid-Term Elections. Chippewa Valley Learning in Retirement.

May 2018 - Interview. "Geographer Shares Expertise on Redistricting, Gerrymandering." Published by UWEC: <https://www.uwec.edu/news/news/geographer-shares-expertiseon-redistricting-gerrymandering-3039/>

April 2018 - Interview. "Field Study Helps Bugolds Understand Relationships Among History, Race, and Place." Published by UWEC: <https://www.uwec.edu/news/news/immersion-helps-bugolds-understandrelationships-among-history-race-and-place-2965/>

March 2013 – "Foreclosures in Dane County." Presented to CETL, Brownbag Series.

December 2012 – "Collusion or Illusion: A Tri-State Analysis of Gas Prices." Co-presenter (Laura Middlesworth, Ben Possi, and Emily Anderson), presented to the City of Eau Claire Fiscal Advisory Committee.

July 2012 - Gas Price Investigation. Invited speaker by the City of Eau Claire Fiscal Advisory Committee.

November 2010 - Navigating the 2010 United States Census. Speaker sponsored by the UWEC Geography and Anthropology Club.

October 2009 - Idea Lounge X: The Urban Battle. Panel discussant, sponsored by Downtown Eau Claire, Inc. (DECI).

October 2008 - "The Electoral Behavior of Hispanics at a National Scale: 1980-2004 and Beyond." A presentation to the American Democracy Project, Edmond, Oklahoma.

December 2007 - "The Physical Geography of Spain, Portugal, and Morocco." A presentation to the LEAD Program sponsored by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT:

2nd Vice President Gamma Theta Upsilon. January 2021 to the present.

Co-Chair Research Council 15, Cultural and Political Geography, for the International Political Science Association. July 2018 to the present.

University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire Director of First Year Experiences. Summer April 2019 to the August 2020.

University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire Interim Director of First Year Experiences. Summer 2017 to the April 2019.

University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire University Senate Executive Committee Member. Sept. 2019 to present.

UWEC Opening Day Committee. Summer 2018 to Present.

First Year Experiences Proposal Reviewer. Fall 2018 to Present

UWEC Living Learning Communities Committee, Co-Chair. Fall 2017 to the present.

Geography and Anthropology GIS Tenure Track Search Committee Chair. Fall 2017.

UWEC Provost Sponsored Committee “Transfer Students and A & S.” Fall 2017 – Spring 2018.

UWEC Provost Sponsored Committee “Women in STEM.” Fall 2017 – Spring 2018.

Gamma Theta Upsilon, West Lakes Regional Councilor. January 2017 to the December 2020.

Geographic Bulletin, Editorial Board. March 2017 to the present.

Eau Claire School District Demographics and Trends Committee Member. Fall 2016 to the present.

Department of Geography and Anthropology, Faculty Senator. Fall 2015 to present.

Geography and Anthropology Geospatial Board Chairman, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Fall 2015 to the present.

Geography and Anthropology Geospatial Board Member, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Fall 2012 to the present.

First Year Advisory Committee, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Fall 2013 to the present.

State of Wisconsin Geography Bee Judge. Spring 2010 to the present.

AP Human Geography Test Grader, June 2010 to the present.

Department of Geography, Department Personal Committee, Fall 2009 to the present.

Assistant Director of Advising for UWEC, Search Committee Member. Summer 2016.

OSRP Social Science Grant Review Committee. Summer 2014 to Fall 2017.

First Year Section Pilot, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Fall 2014.

Geospatial Education Initiative Growth Agenda Co-PI 2014 to 2016.

Geospatial Ethics Workshop Co-creator and Co-facilitator (Martin Goettl), University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Summer 2013 to 2015.

McNair Scholar Advisor to Joseph Quintana Summer and Fall 2013.

LE Core Pilot (Geography 111), University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Spring 2014.

Geography and Anthropology Simpson Fund Committee, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Spring 2013.

West Lakes Steering Committee, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Fall 2012 to Fall 2013 & Fall 2014.

Connected Advising Institute Participant, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. August 2012.

Geography and Anthropology Scheduling Committee, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Spring 2011 to the present.

Geography and Anthropology GeoSpatial Technology Search Committee, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Fall 2010 to Summer 2011.

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Pilot Bundle participant. Spring 2010 to Spring 2012.

Advisor University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Gamma Theta Upsilon. Fall 2011 to the present.

Co-advisor University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Geography and Anthropology Club. Fall 2010 to the present.

Geography and Anthropology Curriculum Committee, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Fall 2010 to Spring 2012.

Geography Advisory Board, Department of History and Geography, University of Central Oklahoma. Member. Fall 2008 to present.

Geography graduate student representative, Department of Anthropology and Geography. Fall 2006 to Spring of 2007.

CURRENT RESEARCH INTERESTS:

Topical Subjects: Political Geography, Urban Geography, Cultural Geography, Population Geography, Human Geography, Electoral Geography, applications of GIS in electoral geography and crime mapping, Crime and Geography, Economic and Business Geography, and Sports Geography

Regional Subjects: North America, Europe, and the Middle East.

ACADEMIC HONORS/AWARDS:

Graduate Teaching Assistantship, 2004 – 2008, Department of Anthropology and Geography, University of Nebraska – Lincoln

1st Place 2006, Regional AAG Great Plains/Rocky Mountains/West Lakes Conference. Ph.D. Paper Competition

Graduate Teaching Assistantship, Aug. 2001 – Dec. 2002, Department of Criminal Justice, Texas State University

Blanchard Scholarship in Geography, 2002. Texas State University Department of Geography

Outstanding Geography Senior, 2000. University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Department of Geography

Scholarship in Geography Education 1998. University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Department of Geography

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Dean's List: 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Academic Honors: 1996-2000

NON-ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE:

Faculty Advisor, Gamma Theta Upsilon. 2011 to the Present.

Co-Faculty Advisor, UWEC Geography and Anthropology Club. 2010 to Present

President, Vice-President, Member Geography Student Organization and Gamma Theta Upsilon (Geography Honor's Society), U. of Nebraska-Lincoln, 2004 – 2008.

Volunteer, Nebraska Library Commission, Producer, 2005.

Station Manager, TV10, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, 1998-2000.

President Gamma Theta Upsilon (Geography Honor's Society), University of Wisconsin- Eau Claire Chapter, 1996-2000.

President Geography Club, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, 1996-2000.

Vice President Model United Nations Club, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, 1999- 2000.

Intern for the City of Eau Claire's Assistant City Manager 1999.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- Association of American Geographers
- Political Geography Specialty Group
- Population Specialty Group
- Urban Geography Specialty Group
- Applied Geography Specialty Group

- Gamma Theta Upsilon (Geography Honor Society)
- Phi Kappa Phi (Senior Scholastic Honor Society)
- Phi Eta Sigma (Freshman Scholastic Honor Society)
- Phi Sigma Alpha (Political Science Honor Society)
- Mortar Board (Senior Leadership Honor Society)
- Kappa Delta Pi (Education Honor Society)

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing report is true and correct. Executed this 11th day of January 2022.

Ryan Weichelt
Ryan Weichelt, Ph.D.

STATE OF Wisconsin
COUNTY OF Fau Claire

Signed and sworn to before me on this 11 day of January, 2022.

Kyle C. Jaenke
Notary Public

My commission expires 10/12/2025

