

ALABAMA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 105 ([source](#): CODE OF ALA. § 29-1-1.2)

Senate: 35 ([source](#): CODE OF ALA. § 29-1-2.3)

- Constitution sets the maximum number of members of the house at 105 ([source](#): ALA. CONST. art. IV, § 50; [source](#): ALA. CONST. art. IX, § 198)
- Constitution sets the maximum number of senators at 35 ([source](#): ALA. CONST. art. IV, § 50.)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): ALA. CONST. art. IX, §§ 198-200)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State legislature draws the lines for the house (source: ALA. CONST. art. IX, §§ 198, 199) and the senate (source: ALA. CONST. art. IX, § 200)• Governor can veto the plan (source: ALA. CONST. art. V, § 125)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contiguity for senate districts (source: ALA. CONST. art. IX, § 200)• For senate follow county boundaries when practicable (source: <i>Id.</i>)• No multimember senate districts (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Population for senate districts to be as nearly equal as possible (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completed during the first legislative session after the decennial census (source: ALA. CONST. art. IX, § 199)• Legislative districts not to be changed until next decennial apportionment session (source: ALA. CONST. art. IX, §§ 198, 200)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 7 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 6

Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : ALA CONST. art. IV, § 63; art. V, § 125)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline

ALASKA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 40 ([source](#): ALASKA CONST. art. II, § 1)
Senate: 20 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

- Political appointee commission (Redistricting Board) ([source](#): ALASKA CONST. art. VI, §§ 3, 4)
- 5 members: house and senate majority leaders each select 1; governor selects 2; chief justice selects 1 ([source](#): ALASKA CONST. art. VI, § 8)
 - At least 1 commissioner must be from each of the 4 judicial districts ([source](#): *Id.*)
 - Commissioners cannot be public employees or officials ([source](#): *Id.*)
 - Party affiliation cannot be considered ([source](#): *Id.*)
 - Must have lived in Alaska for at least a year ([source](#): *Id.*)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political appointee commission draws the lines (source: ALASKA CONST. art. VI, §§ 3, 4)• 3 affirmative votes are required to approve a final map (source: ALASKA CONST. art. VI, § 10(b))• State superior court will review the plan if a qualified voter petitions (source: ALASKA CONST. art. VI, § 11)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compactness (source: ALASKA CONST. art. VI, § 6)• Contiguity (source: <i>Id.</i>)• Preserve communities of interest, as defined by the constitution (source: <i>Id.</i>)• Nest house districts in senate districts (source: <i>Id.</i>)• Follow geographic boundaries (source: <i>Id.</i>)• Single member districts (source: ALASKA CONST. art. VI, § 4)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Required, but details not specified (source: ALASKA CONST. art. VI, § 10(a))
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Draft plans must be adopted 30 days after the official reporting of census data or 30 days after the commission is appointed, whichever is later (source: ALASKA CONST. art. VI, § 10(a))• A final plan must be adopted 90 days after the commission has been appointed and after official reporting of census data (source: <i>Id.</i>)• Districts are effective until after reporting of next decennial census (source: ALASKA CONST. art. VI, § 10(a))

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Alaska has only 1 congressional district (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

ARIZONA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 60 ([source](#): ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(1))
 Senate: 30 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

Independent commission ([source](#): ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(3))

- 5 members: commission on appellate court appointments nominates 25 people (10 from each major party, 5 from neither major party); ([source](#): ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(5)); house and senate majority and minority leaders each select 1 commissioner; ([source](#): ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(6)); those 4 commissioners select 1 tiebreaker not registered with the party of any of the 4 commissioners, or if they fail to do so, the commission on appellate court appointments appoints the 5th member ([source](#): ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(8))
- No more than 2 commissioners may be from the same party ([source](#): ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(3))
- No more than 2 of the first 4 commissioners may reside in the same county ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Commissioners cannot have held or been candidates for public office (except school board) within 3 years prior to appointment ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Commissioners cannot have served as officers of a political party, as a paid registered lobbyist, or as an officer of a candidate's campaign committee within 3 years prior to appointment ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Commissioners must be registered Arizona voters who have been continuously registered with the same political party or registered as unaffiliated with a political party for 3 or more years immediately preceding appointment ([source](#): *Id.*)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent commission draws the lines (source: ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(14)) • Draft maps are open to the public for a comment period of at least 30 days (source: ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(16)) • 3 affirmative votes are required to approve a final map (source: ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(12))
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nest house districts in senate districts (source: ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(1)) • Compactness (source: ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(14)(C)) • Contiguity (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Preserve communities of interest (source: ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(14)(D)) • Follow geographic, municipal, county, and census tract boundaries (source: ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(14)(E)) • Favor competitive districts, except when doing so would create significant detriment to the other criteria (source: ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(14)(F)) • Party registration and voting history data excluded from initial mapping phase, but may be used to test compliance with criteria (source: ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(15)) • Cannot consider residences of incumbents or candidates (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No redistricting specific provisions, but there is a 30-day public comment period (source: ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(16)) • All meetings at which business is conducted must be open to the public, with at least 48 hours' notice (source: ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(12))
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No deadline

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 9 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 10

Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : ARIZ. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1(14))
State-Level Criteria	Same as for state legislative districts (source : <i>Id.</i>)
Timing	No deadline

ARKANSAS

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 100 ([source](#): ARK. CONST. art. VIII, § 2)
Senate: 35 ([source](#): ARK. CONST. art. VIII, § 3)

Who draws the districts?

Politician commission (Board of Apportionment)

- 3 members: governor, secretary of state, attorney general ([source](#): ARK. CONST. art. VIII, § 1)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Politician commission draws the lines (source: ARK. CONST. art. VIII, §§ 1, 3)• Governor cannot veto the plan (<i>see</i> source: ARK. CONST. art. VIII, § 1, 3, 4)• State supreme court will review or revise the plan if a citizen petitions (source: ARK. CONST. art. VIII, §§ 4-5)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contiguity for senate (source: ARK. CONST. art. VIII, § 3)• Follow county boundaries when practicable for senate (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Ranked: No	
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No redistricting specific requirements
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By February 1 following each census (source: ARK. CONST. art. VIII, § 4)• Districts become effective 30 days from the filing date, unless proceedings for revision are initiated in the supreme court (source: <i>Id.</i>)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 4 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): ARK. CODE ANN. § 7-2 et seq.)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State legislature draws the lines (source: ARK. CODE ANN. § 7-2 et seq.)• Governor can veto the plan (source: ARK. CONST. art. VI, § 15)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	None

CALIFORNIA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

Assembly: 80 ([source](#): CAL. CONST. art. IV, § 2(a)(2))
 Senate: 40 ([source](#): CAL. CONST. art. IV, § 2(a)(1))

Who draws the districts?

Independent commission ([source](#): CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 1)

- 14 members: 5 registered with each 2 major parties and 4 registered with neither major party ([source](#): CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(c)(2). 8 chosen by state auditor panel with input from legislative majority and minority leaders; remaining 6 chosen by those initial 8 ([source](#): CAL. GOV. CODE § 8252)
- Commission should be “independent from legislative influence and reasonably representative of [the] State’s diversity” ([source](#): CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(c)(1))
- Commissioners must have been registered to vote in California with the same political party (or unaffiliated) for 5 years prior to appointment ([source](#): CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(c)(3)). Commissioners must have voted in 2 of the last 3 statewide general elections prior to appointment ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Commissioners may not be appointed as officials or candidates of a political party, employees or consultants of a political campaign for 10 years from appointment ([source](#): CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(c)(6))
- Commissioners must not have served or been a candidate for federal or state office; worked for a political party or campaign committee; been a registered lobbyist; been paid congressional, legislative, or board of equalization staff; or contributed a large amount of money to a political campaign ([source](#): CAL. GOV. CODE § 8252)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent commission draws the lines (source: CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 1) • 9 affirmative votes are required to approve a final map (3 from each of the 2 major political parties and 3 unaffiliated members) (source: CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(c)(5)) • Final maps may be subject to referendum pursuant to CAL. CONST. art. II, § 9 (source: CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(i)) • State supreme court will review the plan if a registered voter petitions (source: CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 3(b)(2)) or will draw its own map if the commission fails to approve one (source: CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(j))
State-Level Criteria Ranked: Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contiguity (source: CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(d)(3)) • Follow political boundaries and preserve communities of interest to the extent possible (source: CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(d)(4)) • Compactness to the extent practicable (source: CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(d)(5)) • Nest two house districts within each senate district to the extent practicable (source: CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(d)(6)) • Cannot consider incumbent or candidate residences (source: CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(e)) • Cannot draw districts with the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a candidate, incumbent, or party (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commission shall comply with open meetings laws and must provide 14 days' public notice for hearings (source: CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(b); source: CAL. GOV. CODE § 8253(a)(1))
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final maps approved by August 15 of the year ending in one (source: CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(g))

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 53 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 53 or 54

Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : CAL. CONST. art. XXI)
Criteria	Same as for state legislative districts (source : CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(d)-(e))
Timing	Same as for state legislative districts (source : CAL. CONST. art. XXI, § 2(g))

COLORADO

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 65 ([source](#): COLO. REV. STAT. § 2-2-501)
Senate: 35 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

Independent commission ([source](#): COLO. CONST. art V, § 46(2))

- 12 members: 4 registered with each of the 2 major parties and 4 registered with neither major party; 6 commissioners randomly chosen by judicial panel; 4 commissioners chosen from a pool created by each majority and minority legislative leader; 2 more unaffiliated commissioners randomly chosen by judicial panel ([source](#): COLO. CONST. art V, § 47(2); [source](#): COLO. CONST. art V, § 47(8)(b); [source](#): COLO. CONST. art V, § 47(9); [source](#): COLO. CONST. art V, § 46(10))
- Of the first 6 randomly-selected commissioners, two must be affiliated with the majority political party, 2 with the minority party, and 2 unaffiliated with any political party ([source](#): COLO. CONST. art V, § 47(8)(b))
- Commissioners must be registered voters who voted in the previous two general elections ([source](#): COLO. CONST. art V, § 47(2)(a))
- Commissioners must have been affiliated with the same political party or unaffiliated with any political party for a minimum of five consecutive years prior to their appointment ([source](#): COLO. CONST. art V, § 47(2)(b))
- Commissioners may not have been candidates for federal elective office within the last five years and may not serve on Colorado's congressional redistricting commission ([source](#): COLO. CONST. art V, § 47(2)(c))
- Commissioners may not have been compensated by elected officials or campaign committees for offices above the precinct level, or been professional lobbyists for three years prior to their appointment ([source](#): COLO. CONST. art V, § 47(2)(c))

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commission's non-partisan staff draws the lines (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48.2(1))• Eight affirmative votes are required to approve a final map (at least one must be unaffiliated with the two major parties) (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48(2))• State Supreme Court automatically reviews the plan (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48.3)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Population deviation of less than 5% (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48.1(1)(a))• Contiguity (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48.1(1)(a))• Preserve communities of interest and political subdivisions (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48.1(2)(a))• Compactness (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48.1(2)(b))• Maximize number of competitive districts after adhering to other criteria (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48.1(3)(a))• Cannot draw districts to protect incumbent members, candidates, or any political party (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48.1(4)(a))• Cannot draw districts to harm the right of any citizen to vote or ability of a racial or language minority group's electoral influence (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48.1(4)(b))
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At least three public hearings in each congressional district, including at least one west of the continental divide, one east of the continental divide, and one south of El Paso County or east of Arapahoe County (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48(3)(b))
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Final plan must be adopted by September 15 in years ending in 1 (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48.2(5)(b))• State Supreme Court must approve the plan by November 15, or approve a revised plan by December 29 (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48.3(4)(a); source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 48.3(5))

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 7 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 8	
Who draws the districts?	
Independent commission (source : <i>see</i> COLO. CONST. art. V, §44 (2)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same commissioner selection process as for state legislative district commission 	
How are districts drawn?	
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as for state legislative districts
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as for state legislative districts
Ranked: No	
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as for state legislative districts
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final plan must be adopted by September 1 in years ending in 1 (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 44.4(5)(b)) • State Supreme Court must approve the plan by November 1 or approve a revised plan by December 15 (source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 44.5(4)(a); source: COLO. CONST. art V, § 44.5(5))

CONNECTICUT

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 151 ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 4) Senate: 36 ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 3)

Who draws the districts?

Advisory commission (Reapportionment Committee) ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(a), *amended by* CONN. CONST. amend. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX) or backup commission ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(b)-(c), *amended by* CONN. CONST. amend. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX) or state supreme court ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(c)-(d), *amended by* CONN. CONST. amend. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX)

- Advisory commission: 8 legislator-members with house and senate majority and minority leaders each selecting 2 ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(a), *amended by* CONN. CONST. amend. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX)
- Backup commission: 9 members, with house and senate majority and minority leaders each selecting 2 (not necessarily legislators) who, within 30 days, select an elector of Connecticut as a ninth member ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(b), *amended by* CONN. CONST. amend. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX)

How are districts drawn?

Process

- Legislature must adopt the advisory commission's recommendation by 2/3 vote of each house, not subject to veto by governor ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(a), *amended by* CONN. CONST. amend. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX)
- If legislature fails to adopt plan by the deadline, the backup commission is convened and must adopt plan with the approval of 5 members by November 30 ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(c), *amended by* CONN. CONST. amend. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX)
- If backup commission fails to adopt plan by the deadline, the state supreme court can compel the backup commission to adopt a plan or adopt its own plan ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(d), *amended by* CONN. CONST. amend. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX)
- State supreme court may also review any plan upon petition of any registered voter. ([source](#): *Id.*)

State-Level Criteria

- Contiguity for senate ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 3) and house ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 4)
- For house follow town boundaries when practicable ([source](#): *Id.*)

Ranked: No

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- Legislature must adopt a plan by September 15 in the year following the census ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(b), *amended by* CONN. CONST. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX)
- Backup commission must adopt a plan by November 30 in the year following the census ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(c), *amended by* CONN. CONST. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX)
- State supreme court must adopt a plan by February 15. The court must make a decision in response to any voter's petition 45 days after the petition is filed ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(d), *amended by* CONN. CONST. amend. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 5 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

Same as for state legislative districts ([source](#): CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(a), *amended by* CONN. CONST. amend. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX)

How are districts drawn?

Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : CONN. CONST. art. III, §§ 6(a)-(c), <i>amended by</i> CONN. CONST. amend. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	Same as for state legislative districts (source : CONN. CONST. art. III, § 6(b)-(d), <i>amended by</i> CONN. CONST. amend. art. XVI; XXVI; XXX)

DELAWARE

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 41 ([source](#): DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 29, § 801)
Senate: 21 ([source](#): DEL. CONST. art. II, § 2)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 29, § 804)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State legislature draws the lines (source: DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 29, § 804)• Governor can veto the plan (source: DEL. CONST. art III, § 18)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contiguity (source: DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 29, § 804(1))• Follow major roads, streams, and other natural boundaries (source: <i>Id.</i> at (3))• No undue favoritism towards any person or party (source: <i>Id.</i> at (4))
Ranked: No	
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Final plans must be adopted by June 30, 2021 and every ten years thereafter (source: DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 29, § 805)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Delaware has only 1 congressional district (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

FLORIDA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 120 ([source](#): FLA. STAT. § 10.12)

Senate: 40 ([source](#): FLA. STAT. § 10.13)

- Constitution sets minimum number of house members at 80 and the maximum at 120 ([source](#): FLA. CONST. art. III, § 16(a))
- Constitution sets minimum number of senators at 30 and the maximum at 40 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): FLA. CONST. art. III, § 16(a)) or state supreme court ([source](#): FLA. CONST. art. III, § 16(b), (f))

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature draws the lines (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 16(a)) • If the legislature fails to pass a plan in its regular session in the second year following the census, or a special session after that, the state supreme court adopts a plan (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 16(b)) • Governor cannot veto the plan (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 16(a)-(b)) • State supreme court reviews plans passed by the legislature (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 16(c)) • If the supreme court invalidates the legislature's plan, the legislature passes a revised plan in an extraordinary session (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 16(d)) • If the legislature fails to pass a revised plan or the supreme court rejects it, the supreme court adopts a plan (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 16(e)-(f))
State-Level Criteria Ranked: Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contiguity (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 16(a); FLA. CONST. art. III, § 21(a)) • No favoritism towards incumbent or party (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 21(a)) • Districts cannot be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of choice (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 21(a)) • Compactness (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 21(b)) • Follow political and geographic boundaries when feasible (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final plan must be adopted during the second year following the census (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 16(a))

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 27 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 29

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): FLA. CONST. art. III, § 1)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature draws the lines (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 1) • Governor can veto the plan (source: FLA. CONST. art. III, § 8)
State-Level Criteria	Same as for state legislative districts (source : FLA. CONST. art. III, § 20)
Timing	No deadline

GEORGIA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 180 ([source](#): GA. CODE ANN. § 28-1-1(a))

Senate: 56 ([source](#): GA. CODE ANN. § 28-1-1(b))

- Constitution sets minimum number of house members at 180 ([source](#): GA. CONST. art. III, § 2, ¶ I(b))
- Constitution sets maximum number of senators at 56 ([source](#): GA. CONST. art. III, § 2, ¶ I(a))

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): GA. CONST. art. III, § 2, ¶ II)

How are districts drawn?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines ([source](#): GA. CONST. art. III, § 2, ¶ II)
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): GA. CONST. art. V, § 2, ¶ IV)

State-Level Criteria

- Contiguity ([source](#): GA. CONST. art. III, § 2, ¶ II)

Ranked: No

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- No deadline but districts to be changed “as necessary” after each decennial census ([source](#): GA. CONST. art. III, § 2, ¶ II)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 14 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draw the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): GA. CODE ANN. § 21-1-2)

How are the districts drawn?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines ([source](#): GA. CODE ANN. § 21-1-2)
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): GA. CONST. art. V, § 2, ¶ IV)

State-Level Criteria

None

Timing

No deadline

HAWAII

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 51 ([source](#): HAW. CONST. art. III, § 3)
 Senate: 25 ([source](#): HAW. CONST. art. III, § 2)

Who draws the districts?

Political appointee commission ([source](#): HAW. CONST. art. IV, § 2)
 • 9 members: house and senate majority and minority leaders each select 2. Those initial 8 select the ninth member by a 6/8 vote. ([source](#): *Id.*)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political appointee commission draws the lines (source: HAW. CONST. art. IV, § 2) Simple majority required to pass a plan (source: <i>Id.</i>) State supreme court will review the plan if a registered voter petitions (source: HAW. CONST. art. IV, § 10)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow boundaries of basic island units (source: <i>Id.</i>) No undue favoritism towards a person or political faction (source: HAW. CONST. art. IV, § 6) Contiguity except when districts include more than 1 island (source: <i>Id.</i>) Compactness (source: <i>Id.</i>) Follow census tract and geographic boundaries where possible (source: <i>Id.</i>) Nest house districts in senate districts where practicable (source: <i>Id.</i>) No more than 4 members per district (source: <i>Id.</i>) Preserve communities of socio-economic interest where practicable (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 hearing in each basic island unit after initial maps are proposed (source: HAW. REV. STAT. § 25-2(a))
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission must file its plans within 150 days after commission members are selected (which must happen by May 1 in years ending in 1) (source: HAW. CONST. art. IV, § 2)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 2 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : HAW. CONST. art. IV, § 9)
State-Level Criteria	Same as for state legislative districts (source : HAW. REV. STAT. § 25-2(b))
Timing	Same as for state legislative districts (source : <i>Id.</i>)

IDAHO

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 70 ([source](#): Idaho Commission for Reapportionment)

Senate: 35 ([source](#): *Id.*)

- Constitution sets maximum number of house members at twice the number of senators ([source](#): IDAHO CONST. art. III, § 2(2))
- Constitution sets minimum numbers of senators at 30 and the maximum at 35 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

Political appointee commission ([source](#): IDAHO CONST. art. III, § 2(2))

- 6 members: house and senate majority and minority leaders each select 1; state chairs of 2 major parties each select 1 ([source](#): *Id.*). Appointing authorities should consider geographic representation ([source](#): IDAHO CODE § 72-1502).
- Commissioners must be registered Idaho voters ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Commissioners cannot have been lobbyists within 1 year prior to appointment ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Commissioners cannot have been elected officials or political party officers within 2 years prior to appointment ([source](#): *Id.*)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political appointee commission draws the lines • Maps must be approved by 2/3 of the commission (source: IDAHO CONST. art. III, § 2(4)) • State supreme court will review the plan if any city, county, or registered voter petitions (source: IDAHO CODE § 72-1509; IDAHO CONST. art. III, § 2(5))
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contiguity (source: IDAHO CONST. art. III, § 5) • Follow county and precinct boundaries when practicable (source: <i>Id.</i>; IDAHO CODE § 72-1506) • Preserve neighborhoods and communities of interest when possible (source: IDAHO CODE § 72-1506) • Avoid oddly shaped districts when possible (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Counties cannot be divided to protect an incumbent or party (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Counties or portions of counties that make up a district must be connected by state or federal highways (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission meetings are open to the public and must be held in different areas of the state (source: IDAHO CODE § 72-1505; IDAHO CONST. art. III, § 2(4))
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft plan must be filed within 90 days after the commission is appointed, or when the census data is available, whichever is later (source: IDAHO CONST. art. III, § 2(4)) • Districts are effective until a new plan is filed following the next federal census or a court order (source: IDAHO CONST. art. III, §§ 2(2), 2(5))

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 2 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Process Same as for state legislative districts ([source](#): IDAHO CONST. art. III, § 2(2))

State-Level Criteria Same as for state legislative districts ([source](#): IDAHO CODE § 72-1506)

Timing Same as for state legislative districts ([source](#): IDAHO CONST. art. III, § 2(4))

ILLINOIS

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 118 ([source](#): ILL. CONST. art. IV, § 1)
Senate: 59 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature *or* backup commission ([source](#): ILL. CONST. art. IV, § 3(b))

- Backup commission: 8 members (9 in case of tie); house and senate majority and minority leaders each select 1 legislator and 1 non-legislator; tiebreaker chosen if necessary by randomly drawing 1 of 2 people (not of the same party) submitted by state supreme court; no more than 4 commissioners (5 in case of tie) may be from the same party ([source](#): *Id.*)

How are districts drawn?

Process

- The state legislature draws the lines ([source](#): ILL. CONST. art. IV, § 3(b))
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): ILL. CONST. art. IV, § 9(b))
- If no plan is adopted by June 30, 8-member backup commission adopts a plan, not subject to governor's veto ([source](#): ILL. CONST. art. IV, § 3(b))
- If 8-member commission fails to adopt plan, tiebreaking commissioner is selected and 9-member commission attempts to adopt a plan, not subject to governor's veto ([source](#): *Id.*)
- State supreme court hears redistricting lawsuits, which are filed by the state attorney general ([source](#): *Id.*)

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness ([source](#): ILL. CONST. art. IV, § 3(a))
- Contiguity ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Nest house districts in senate districts ([source](#): ILL. CONST. art. IV, § 2(b))
- Create crossover, coalition, or influence districts to allow racial or language minority communities to elect or influence the election of candidates of their choice ([source](#): 10 ILL. COMP. STAT. 120/5-5)

Public Hearings

- At least 1 hearing in each of the 4 geographic regions of the state before the legislature adopts a plan ([source](#): 10 ILL. COMP. STAT. 125/10-5)

Timing

- Each year following a federal decennial census ([source](#): ILL. CONST. art. IV, § 3(b))
- Legislature's plan must be effective by June 30 ([source](#): *Id.*)
- 8-member backup commission's plan must be adopted by August 10 ([source](#): *Id.*)
- 9-member backup commission's plan must be adopted by October 5 ([source](#): *Id.*)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 18 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 17

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): 10 ILL. COMP. STAT. 77/10)

How are districts drawn?

State legislature

How are districts drawn?	
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature draws the lines (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Governor can veto the plan (source: ILL. CONST. art. IV, § 9(b))
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contiguity (source: 10 ILL. COMP. STAT. 77/20(d)) • Compactness (source: 10 ILL. COMP. STAT. 77/20(e))
Timing	No deadline

INDIANA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 100 ([source](#): IND. CODE § 2-1-9-8)

Senate: 50 ([source](#): IND. CODE § 2-1-9-9)

- Constitution sets maximum number of house members at 100 ([source](#): IND. CONST. art. IV, § 2)
- Constitution sets maximum number of senate members at 50 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): IND. CONST. art. IV, § 5)

How are districts drawn?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): IND. CONST. art. V, § 14)

State-Level Criteria

- Contiguity ([source](#): IND. CONST. art. IV, § 5)

Ranked: No

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- Legislatures elected during the year a federal decennial census is taken must redistrict ([source](#): IND. CONST. art. IV, § 5)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 9 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): IND. CODE § 3-3-2-1)

or backup commission ([source](#): IND. CODE § 3-3-2-2)

- Backup commission: 5 members; speaker of the house, president pro tem of the senate, chairs of the house and senate legislative redistricting committees, and a state legislator appointed by governor ([source](#): IND. CODE § 3-3-2-2(a))

How are districts drawn?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines ([source](#): IND. CODE § 3-3-2-1)
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): IND. CONST. art. V, § 14)
- If legislature fails to adopt plan in its legislative session, the backup commission draws the lines, not subject to veto by governor ([source](#): Ind. Code § 3-3-2-2)
- Plan is effective until changed by statute ([source](#): IND. CODE § 3-3-2-2(c))

State-Level Criteria

None

Timing

- Legislature must adopt plan during its first session after the decennial census ([source](#): IND. CODE § 3-3-2-1)
- If the backup commission is established, it must adopt a plan within 30 days after the legislature's session ([source](#): IND. CODE § 3-3-2-2(b))

IOWA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 100 ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 41.1)

Senate: 50 ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 41.2)

- Constitution sets maximum number of house members at 100 ([source](#): IOWA CONST. art. III, § 34)
- Constitution sets maximum number of senate members at 50 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

Nonpartisan legislative services agency *and* advisory commission

- Advisory commission: 5 members; senate and house majority and minority leaders each select 1, ([source](#): IOWA CODE §§ 42.1(4) and 42.5(1)(a)), those 4 select the fifth member ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.5(1)(b))
 - Commissioners must be eligible Iowa voters ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.5(2)(a))
 - Commissioners cannot hold partisan public office or political party office ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.5(2)(b))
 - Commissioners cannot be relatives or employees of members of the legislature or congress ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.5(2)(c))

How are districts drawn?

Process

- Legislative Services Agency draws the lines and consults advisory commission when decisions must be made for which there are no applicable guidelines ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.3(1)(a); [source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.6(1))
- State legislature approves the plan ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): IOWA CONST. art. III, § 16)
- State supreme court reviews the plan if a qualified voter petitions ([source](#): IOWA CONST. art. III, § 36)
- If the legislature fails to adopt a plan by September 15, the state supreme court draws the lines ([source](#): IOWA CONST. art. III, § 35)

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness, as defined by statute ([source](#): IOWA CONST. art. III, § 34; [source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.4(4))
- Contiguity ([source](#): IOWA CONST. art. III, § 34; [source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.4(3))
- Follow political boundaries ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.4(2))
- No favoritism towards person, party, or group ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.4(5))
- No augmenting or diluting minority group voting strength ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Nest house districts in senate districts ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.4(6))

Public Hearings

- Advisory commission must hold 3 public hearings in different regions ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.6(3)(a))

Timing

- Legislative Services Agency submits final plans to the legislature by April 1 in years ending in 1 ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.3(1)(a))
- Advisory commission submits a report summarizing findings from the public hearings to the legislature no more than fourteen days after the legislative services agency submits the plans ([source](#): IOWA CODE § 42.6(3)(b))
- Legislature votes on plans expeditiously and must adopt a plan by September 1 ([source](#): *Id.*; [source](#): IOWA CONST. art. III, § 35)
- If the legislature fails to adopt a plan by September 15, the state supreme court adopts a plan by December 31 ([source](#): *Id.*)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of Seats: 4 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws districts?

Advisory commission (non-partisan Legislative Service Bureau)	
How are districts drawn?	
Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : IOWA CODE § 42.3)
Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow political boundaries (source: IOWA CONST. art. III, § 37; source: IOWA CODE § 42.4(2)) • Contiguity (source: IOWA CONST. art. III, § 37; source: IOWA CODE § 42.4(3)) • Compactness, as defined by statute (source: IOWA CODE § 42.4(4)) • No favoritism towards person, party, or group (source: IOWA CODE § 42.4(5)) • No augmenting or diluting minority group voting strength (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Timing	Same as for state legislative districts (source : IOWA CODE § 42.3)

KANSAS

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 125 ([source](#): KAN. STAT. ANN. § 4-101)

Senate: 40 ([source](#): *Id.*)

- Constitution sets maximum number of house member at 125 ([source](#): KAN. CONST. art. II, § 2)
- Constitution sets maximum number of senate members at 40 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): KAN. CONST. art. X, § 1(a))

How are districts drawn?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines ([source](#): KAN. CONST. art. X, § 1(a))
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): KAN. CONST. art. II, § 14(a))
- State supreme court automatically reviews the plan ([source](#): KAN. CONST. art. X, § 1(b))

State-Level Criteria

- Exclude nonresident military personnel and nonresident college students from the population base ([source](#): KAN. CONST. art. X, § 1(a))

Ranked: No

- Single-member districts ([source](#): KAN. CONST. art. II, § 2)

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- Legislature's plan must be adopted during its regular session in years ending in 2 ([source](#): KAN. CONST. art. X, § 1(a))

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 4 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): KAN. STAT. ANN. § 4-143)

How are districts drawn?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines ([source](#): KAN. STAT. ANN. § 4-143)
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): KAN. CONST. art. II, § 14(a))

Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

KENTUCKY

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 100 ([source](#): KY. CONST. § 35)
Senate: 38 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): KY. CONST. § 33)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State legislature draws the lines (source: KY. CONST. § 33)• Governor can veto the plan (source: KY. CONST. § 88)• Court challenges to legislative redistricting must be brought in Franklin Circuit Court (source: KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 5.005(1))
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow county boundaries (source: KY. CONST. § 33)• Contiguity (source: <i>Id.</i>)• No more than 2 counties to form a house district (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Ranked: No	
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No deadline but must be done every 10 years (source: KY. CONST. § 33)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 6 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 118B.100-160)

How are districts drawn?

Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 118B.100)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline

LOUISIANA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 105 ([source](#): LA. STAT. ANN. § 24:35.2)

Senate: 39 ([source](#): LA. STAT. ANN. § 24:35)

- Constitution sets maximum number of house member at 105 ([source](#): LA. CONST. art. III, § 3)
- Constitution sets maximum number of senate members at 39 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): LA. CONST. art. III, § 6(A))

or state supreme court ([source](#): LA. CONST. art. III, § 6(B))

How are districts drawn?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines ([source](#): LA. CONST. art. III, § 6(A))
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): LA. CONST. art. III, § 18(A))
- If the legislature fails to pass a plan, the supreme court draws its own plan ([source](#): LA. CONST. art. III, § 6(B))

State-Level Criteria

- Single-member districts ([source](#): LA. CONST. art. III, § 1)

Ranked: No

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- Final plans must be adopted by the end of the year after the year in which the U.S. Census Bureau reports the state's population ([source](#): LA. CONST. art. III, § 6(A))

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 6 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Process

- State legislature draws the lines ([source](#): LA. STAT. ANN. § 18:1276.1)
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): LA. CONST. art. III, § 18(A))

State-Level Criteria

None

Timing

No deadline

MAINE

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 151 ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 1, § 2)

Senate: 35 ([source](#): ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 21-A, § 1203-B)

- Constitution sets minimum number of senators at 31 and the maximum at 35; number must be odd ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 1)

Who draws the districts?

Advisory commission

- Senate majority and minority leaders each select 2; house majority and minority leaders each select 3; state chairs of the 2 major parties each select 1; the 2 groups of 6 commissioners from each party each select 1 member of the public to be a commissioner; those 2 “public commissioners” select 1 tiebreaker ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 3, § 1-A)
- To be established within 3 days after the legislature convenes in years ending in 1 ([source](#): *Id.*) or state legislature or state supreme court ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 1, § 3)

How are districts drawn?

Process

- Advisory commission draws the lines ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 3, § 1-A)
- State legislature approves the commission’s plan, or its own plan, by a 2/3 vote of each house ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 1, § 3)
- Governor can veto the plan but a subsequent vote of 2/3 of the house and senate, state legislature can enact the plan with the force of law ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 3, § 2)
- State supreme court will review the plan if a citizen petitions, and makes its own reapportionment if the challenge succeeds ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 1, § 3)
- If the legislature fails to pass a plan the state supreme court will make the apportionment ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 1, § 3)
-

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness for house ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 1, § 2) and senate ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 2)
- Contiguity for house ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 1, § 2) and senate ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 2)
- Follow political boundaries for house ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 1, § 2) and senate ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 2)
- Give weight to communities of interest ([source](#): ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 21-A, §1206-A)
- Population base: citizen population for house ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 1, § 2) and senate ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 2)
- Single-member districts for house ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 2) and senate ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2, § 2)

Public Hearings

- Required prior to submitting a plan to the legislature ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 3, § 1-A)

Timing

- Advisory commission must submit its final plan by June 1 in years ending in 1 ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 1, § 3; [source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2 § 2)
- State legislature must approve a plan by June 11 ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 1, § 3; [source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2 § 2)
- State supreme court must adopt a plan within 60 days after the legislative deadline if the legislature fails to approve a map ([source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 1, § 3; [source](#): ME. CONST. art. IV, pt. 2 § 2)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 2 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?	
Advisory commission <i>or</i> state legislature <i>or</i> state supreme court (source : ME. CONST. art. IX, § 24)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as for state legislative districts 	
How are districts drawn?	
Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : ME. CONST. art. IX, § 24)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compactness (source: ME. CONST. art. IX, § 24) • Contiguity (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Follow political boundaries (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Timing	Same as for state legislative districts (source : ME. CONST. art. IX, § 24)

MARYLAND

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats:

House: 141 ([source](#): MD. CONST. art. III, § 2)
 Senate: 47 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

Governor *or* state legislature ([source](#): MD. CONST. art. III, § 5)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor presents a plan to the legislature (source: MD. CONST. art. III, § 5) • Legislature then adopt the governor’s plan or its own plan (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Governor cannot veto the plan (source: <i>Id.</i>) • If no plan is adopted by the 45th day of the regular session of the general assembly the governor’s plan becomes law (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Any registered voter may petition the state court of appeals to review the legislative districting of the state (source: <i>Id.</i>)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nest districts electing three house members within each senate district (source: MD. CONST. art. III, § 3) • Single-member districts for senate (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Compactness (source: MD. CONST. art. III, § 4) • Contiguity (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Give due regard to natural and political boundaries (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required before the governor prepares a plan (source: MD. CONST. art. III, § 5)
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor must present his plan to the legislature by the 1st day of the regular legislative session in the 2nd year following the decennial census (source: MD. CONST. art. III, § 5) • Legislature must adopt a plan by the 45th day of the legislative session. If no plan is adopted by that day, the governor’s plan becomes law (source: <i>Id.</i>)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 8 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature (*see* [source](#): MD. CODE ANN., ELEC. LAW § 8-701(b))

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature draws the lines (<i>see</i> source: MD. CODE ANN., ELEC. LAW § 8-701(b)) • Governor can veto the plan (source: MD. CONST. art. II, § 17(a))
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 160 ([source](#): MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI, § 1)
 Senate: 40 ([source](#): MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI, § 2)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI, §§ 1 and 2)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State legislature draws the lines for the house (source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI, § 1) and senate (source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI, § 2) State supreme court will review the plan if a registered voter petitions (source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI § 3; source: MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 56, § 59)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contiguity for house (source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI, § 1) and senate (source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI, § 2) Follow political boundaries for house (source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI, § 1) and senate (source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI, § 2) Single-member districts for senate (source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI, § 2)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan must be adopted during the 1st session after the federal census for the house (source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI, § 1; source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CXIX, § 1) and senate (source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CI, § 2; source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CXIX, § 2) Plan is effective for ten years (source: MASS. CONST. amend. art. CXIX)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 9 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 57, § 1)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State legislature draws the lines (source: MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 57, § 1) Governor can veto the plan (source: MASS. CONST. pt. 2, ch. 1, § 1, art. 2) State supreme court has jurisdiction to hear lawsuits concerning congressional districts (source: MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 56, § 59)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline

MICHIGAN

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 110 ([source](#): MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 3)
 Senate: 38 ([source](#): MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 2)

Who draws the districts?

Independent commission ([source](#): MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(1))

- 13 members: 4 affiliated with the Democratic Party, 4 affiliated with the Republican Party, and 5 unaffiliated or affiliated with a minor party ([source](#): MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(2)(f))
- Commissioners are chosen randomly from qualified applicant pools after legislative majority and minority leaders have each stricken up to 5 qualified applicants ([source](#): MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(2)(f))
- Qualified applicant pools are determined by partisan affiliation and at least half of each pool must consist of applicants who responded to mailings sent by the Secretary of State to random registered voters
- Commissioners must be registered voters ([source](#): MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(1)(a))
- Commissioners may not have been candidates, elected officials, employees, or consultants of a governing body at the national, state, or local level, registered lobbyists or employees of a registered lobbyist, or unclassified state employees for six years prior to their appointment ([source](#): MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(1)(b))
- Commissioners may not be parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, or spouses of any disqualified individuals ([source](#): MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(1)(c))
- Commissioners may not be individuals disqualified for appointed or elected office by the state constitution ([source](#): MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(1)(d))
- Commissioners are ineligible from holding partisan elective office at the state, county, city, village, or township level five years after serving on the commission ([source](#): MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(1)(e))

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent redistricting commission draws the lines (source: MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(1)) • 8 affirmative votes are required to approve a final map (at least two from each of the two major political parties and two unaffiliated members) (source: MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(14)(c)) • If no majority vote, commissioners will rank each proposed plan, and the commission will adopt the highest-ranked plan that is also ranked among the top half of plans by at least two commissioners not affiliated with the party of the commissioner submitting the plan If there is a tie, the Secretary of State will randomly select a proposed plan (source: MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(14)(c))
State-Level Criteria Ranked: Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contiguity (source: MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(13)(b)) • Reflect state's diversity and respect communities of interest (source: MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(13)(c)) • Cannot draw districts with a disproportionate advantage to any political party (using accepted measures of partisan fairness) (source: MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(13)(d)) • Cannot draw districts with the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a candidate or incumbent (source: MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(13)(e)) • Reflect county, city, and township boundaries (source: MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(13)(f)) • Compactness (source: MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(13)(g))
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 10 public hearings throughout the state before the drafting process begins (source: MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(8)) • At least 5 public hearings throughout the state for comment on proposed plans (source: MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(9))
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final plan must be adopted by November 1 (source: MICH. CONST. art. IV, § 6(7))

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 14 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 13

Who draws the districts?

Same as for state legislative districts

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Same as for state legislative districts
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Same as for state legislative districts
Ranked: Yes	
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Same as for state legislative districts

MINNESOTA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 134 ([source](#): MINN. STAT. § 2.021)
Senate: 67 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): MINN. CONST. art. IV, § 3)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State legislature draws the lines (source: MINN. CONST. art. IV, § 3)• Governor can veto the plan (source: MINN. CONST. art. IV, § 23)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contiguity for Senate (source: MINN. CONST. art. IV, § 3)• Nest house districts in senate districts (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Ranked: No	
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Districts may be drawn in the 1st legislative session after the federal decennial census (source: MINN. CONST. art. IV, § 3)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 8 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 7

Who draws the districts

State legislature ([source](#): MINN. CONST. art. IV, § 3)

How are the districts drawn?

Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : MINN. CONST. art. IV, § 3)
State-Level Criteria	Same as for state legislative districts (source : MINN. STAT. § 2.91)
Timing	Same as for state legislative districts (source : MINN. CONST. art. IV, § 3)

MISSISSIPPI

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 122 ([source](#): MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-1-1)

Senate: 52 ([source](#): MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-1-3)

- Constitution sets maximum number of house members at 122 ([source](#): MISS. CONST. art. 13, § 254)
- Constitution sets maximum number of senate members at 52 ([source](#): MISS. CONST. art. 13, § 254)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): MISS. CONST. art. 13, § 254)

or backup commission

- 5 members: chief justice, attorney general, secretary of state, house and senate majority leaders ([source](#): *Id.*)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature convenes a joint committee composed of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chairman and vice chairman of the house apportionment and elections committee ○ Chairman and vice chairman of the senate elections committee ○ 10 members of the house of representatives, 2 from each congressional district, appointed by the speaker of the house ○ 10 members of the senate, 2 from each congressional district, appointed by the lieutenant governor (source: MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-3-91) • Committee draws a plan to apportion the state (source: MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-3-93) • Committee presents a plan to the state legislature, which can adopt its own plan (source: MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-3-103) • If no plan is adopted by the end of the state legislative session, or during a 30-day special apportionment session to be convened within 30 days following the end of the regular session, backup commission draws the lines, not subject to veto by the governor, (source: MISS. CONST. art. 13, § 254) • Permits mid-decade redistricting (source: MISS. CONST. art. 13, § 254)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compactness (source: MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-3-101(a)) • Contiguity (source: MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-3-101(a) and source: MISS. CONST. art. 13, § 254) • Follow political boundaries (source: MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-3-101)
Ranked: No	
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint legislative committee submits plan to the legislature no later than 15 days before the scheduled adjournment of the regular session of the legislature following delivery of the federal decennial census data (source: MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-3-93) • Legislative committee submits recommendations to the legislature no later than 45th day of the legislative session (source: MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-3-103) • Final plan adopted by the end of the regular session in years ending in 2 (source: MISS. CONST. art. 13, § 254)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 4 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): MISS. CODE ANN. § 23-15-1037)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as for state legislative lines (source: MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-3-121) • Committee presents plans to the state legislature, which can adopt its own plan (source: MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-3-129) • Governor can veto the plan (source: MISS. CONST. art. 4, § 72)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative committee submits recommendation to the legislature no later than 30 days before the next regular session of legislature after the results of the federal decennial census are published (source: MISS. CODE ANN. § 5-3-123)

MISSOURI

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 163 ([source](#): MO. CONST. art. III, § 2)
 Senate: 34 ([source](#): MO. CONST. art. III, § 5)

Who draws the districts?

- For house districts: political appointee commission ([source](#): MO. CONST. art. III, § 3)
- 16 members: each major party nominates 2 members per congressional district; governor chooses 1 of the nominees per party per congressional district
 - No more than 1 commissioner from each state legislative district may be nominated by each party
 - If the parties fail to nominate members, the governor selects members from the party from the unrepresented district
- For senate districts: political appointee commission ([source](#): MO. CONST. art. III, § 7)
- 10 members: each major party nominates 10 members; governor chooses 5 of the nominees from each party
 - If the parties fail to nominate members, the governor selects members from the party

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-partisan state demographer draws the lines (source: MO. CONST. art. III § 3(a); source: MO. CONST. art. III § 7(1)) • Commission may only make changes to the plan with 70 percent approval, otherwise plan becomes final (source: MO. CONST. art. III § 3(c)(3); source: MO. CONST. art. III § 7(3)) • Governor cannot veto the plan (source: MO. CONST. art. III § 3(c)(3); source: MO. CONST. art. III § 7(3))
State-Level Criteria Ranked: Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can't draw districts with the intent or effect of harming the ability of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or electing representatives of choice (source: MO. CONST. art. III § 3(c)(1)(b)) • Partisan fairness (source: MO. CONST. art. III § 3(c)(1)(b)) • Competitiveness (source: MO. CONST. art. III § 3(c)(1)(b)) • Minimize the difference between the two majority parties' total wasted votes as much as possible (source: MO. CONST. art. III § 3(c)(1)(b)) • Contiguity (source: MO. CONST. art. III § 3(c)(1)(c)) • Follow political boundaries (source: MO. CONST. art. III § 3(c)(1)(d)) • Compactness (source: MO. CONST. art. III § 3(c)(1)(e))
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 public hearings (source: MO. CONST. art. III, § 3(c)(3); source: MO. CONST. art. III, § 7(3))
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-partisan state demographer must file a tentative plan with secretary of state and political appointee commissions no later than 6 months after the decennial census is reported (source: MO. CONST. art. III, § 3(c)(3); source: MO. CONST. art. III, § 7(3)) • Political appointee commissions must adopt a plan no later than two months after receiving the tentative plan (source: MO. CONST. art. III, § 3(c)(3); source: MO. CONST. art. III, § 7(3)) • If political appointee commissions do not adopt a plan by the deadline, the tentative plan becomes final (source: MO. CONST. art. III, § 3(c)(3); source: MO. CONST. art. III, § 7(3))

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 8 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): MO. CONST. art. III, § 45)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature draws the lines (source: MO. CONST. art. III, § 45) • Governor can veto the plan (source: MO. CONST. art III, § 31)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compactness (source: MO. CONST. art. III, § 45) • Contiguity (source: <i>Id.</i>) • As nearly equal in population as possible (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No deadline

MONTANA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 100 ([source](#): MONT. DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT COMM’N, FINAL LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING PLAN 15 (2013))
 Senate: 50 ([source](#): *Id.*)

- Constitution sets minimum number of house members at 80 and maximum at 100 ([source](#): MONT. CONST. art. V, § 2)
- Constitution sets minimum number of senate members at 40 and the maximum at 50 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

Political appointee commission ([source](#): MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14; [source](#): MONT. CODE ANN. § 5-1-101)

- House and senate majority and minority leaders each select 1 member; those 4 commissioners select a 5th member to serve as chairperson ([source](#): MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14; [source](#): MONT. CODE ANN. § 5-1-102(1))
 - If the 4 initial members fail to select a chairperson within 20 days of their designation, then the chairperson will be selected by a majority of the state supreme court ([source](#): *Id.*)
- 2 commissioners must be from an enumerated list of western counties and the other 2 commissioners must be from an enumerated list of the central and eastern counties ([source](#): MONT. CODE ANN. § 5-1-102)
- Commissioners cannot be public officials ([source](#): MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14(2))
- Commissioners must be citizens ([source](#): *Id.*)

How are districts drawn?

Process

- Political appointee commission draws the lines ([source](#): MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14(2)). The Commission must submit the plan to the legislature, ([source](#): MONT. CODE ANN § 5-1-109), which shall return the plan to the Commission with recommendations within 30 days ([source](#): MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14(4))
- A simple majority of commissioners is required to approve a final map, which must be submitted to the Secretary of State ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Not subject to governor veto ([source](#): *Id.*)

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: Yes

- Districts must comply with the following criteria, which are ranked in order of importance by statute:
 - Population of each district may not deviate more than 1% from ideal, except to keep political boundaries intact ([source](#): MONT. CODE ANN. § 5-1-115(2)(a); [source](#): MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14(a)) (“nearly equal in population as is practicable”)
 - Follow political boundaries to the greatest extent possible ([source](#): MONT. CODE ANN. § 5-1-115(2)(b))
 - Contiguity ([source](#): MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14(1); [source](#): MONT. CODE ANN. § 5-1-115(2)(c))
 - Compactness ([source](#): MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14(1)); a district may not be drawn with “an average length greater than three times the average width unless necessary to comply with the [federal] Voting Rights Act” ([source](#): MONT. CODE ANN. § 5-1-115(2)(d))
- Cannot favor a political party or incumbent; use of incumbent addresses, voter registration data, voter lists, or previous election results is prohibited ([source](#): MONT. CODE ANN. § 5-1-115(3))
- Nest house districts within senate districts ([source](#): MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14(1))

Public Hearings

- Commission must hold at least 1 public hearing before it submits a plan to the legislature ([source](#): MONT. CODE ANN § 5-1-108)

Timing

- Commission must file its plan with the legislature by the 10th day of the 1st legislative session after the appointment of the Commission or after the census data becomes available ([source](#): MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14(4); [source](#): MONT. CODE ANN § 5-1-109)
- The legislature must return the plan with its own recommendations to the Commission within 30 days of receiving it ([source](#): MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14(4); [source](#): MONT. CODE ANN § 5-1-110)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission must file its final plans with the secretary of state 30 days after the commission receives recommendations from the legislature (source: MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14(4)) (source: MONT. CODE ANN § 5-1-111(2))
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	
Montana has only one congressional district (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 1 or 2	
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as legislative districts (source: MONT. CONST. ART. V, § 14(2))
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Districts to be “established on the basis of population” (source: MONT. CODE ANN § 5-1-115(1)) Cannot favor a political party or incumbent; use of incumbent addresses, voter registration data, voter lists, or previous election results is prohibited (source: MONT. CODE ANN. § 5-1-115(3))
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as legislative districts (source: MONT. CODE ANN § 5-1-108)
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission must file its final plan with the secretary of state within 90 days after census data becomes available (source: MONT. CONST. art. V, § 14(3)) (source: MONT. CODE ANN § 5-1-111(1))

NEBRASKA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 49 ([source](#): NEB. REV. STAT § 32-508)

- Constitution sets minimum number of legislators at 30 and maximum at 50 ([source](#): NEB. CONST. art. III, § 6)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature (special Redistricting Committee) ([source](#): NEB. CONST. art. III, § 5)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State legislature draws the lines (source: NEB. CONST. art. III, § 5)• Governor can veto the plan (source: NEB. CONST. art. IV, § 15)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compactness (source: NEB. CONST. art. III, § 5)• Contiguity (source: <i>Id.</i>)• Follow county boundaries when practicable (source: NEB. CONST. art. III, § 5)
Ranked: No	
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Redistricting plans are made available to the public and the committee must host at least 1 public hearing in each congressional district (source: R. of the Neb. Unicameral Leg. , r. 3 § 6(j) (2017))
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No deadline, but legislature shall redistrict after each federal decennial census (source: NEB. CONST. art. III, § 5)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 3 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): *see* NEB. REV. STAT. § 32-504)

How are the districts drawn?

Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : R. of the Neb. Unicameral Leg. , r. 3 § 6 (2017); source : <i>see</i> NEB. REV. STAT. § 32-504)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline

NEVADA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

Assembly: 42 ([source](#): *see* Nev. Rev. Stat. § 218B app.)

Senate: 21 ([source](#): *see* Nev. Rev. Stat. § 218B app. 2)

- Constitution sets minimum number of senators at one-third the number of assembly members, and maximum at one-half the number of assembly members ([source](#): NEV. CONST. art. IV, § 5)
- Constitution sets maximum total number of members of the legislature at 75 ([source](#): NEV. CONST. art. XV, § 6)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): NEV. CONST. art. IV, § 5)

How are districts drawn?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines ([source](#): NEV. CONST. art. IV, § 5)
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): NEV. CONST. art. IV, § 35)

State-Level Criteria

None

Ranked: No

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- Plans must be adopted during the 1st legislative session after the decennial census ([source](#): NEV. CONST. art. IV, § 5)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 4 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): *see* Nev. Rev. Stat. § 304 app.)

How are the districts drawn?

Process

Same as for legislative districts ([source](#): *see* Nev. Rev. Stat. § 304 app.)

State-Level Criteria

None

Timing

No deadline

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats:

House: 400 ([source](#): N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 662:5)

Senate: 24 ([source](#): N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 25)

- Constitution sets minimum number of representatives at 375 and maximum at 400 ([source](#): N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 9)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 9; [source](#): N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 26)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State legislature draws the lines for house (source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 9) and senate (source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 26)• Governor can veto the plan (source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 44)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contiguity for house (source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, arts. 9, 11) and senate (source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 26)• Single-member districts for senate (source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 26)• Follow town, ward and place boundaries for house (source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, arts. 9, 11) and senate (source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 26)<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Except where a town, ward, or unincorporated place requests division by referendum for house (source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 11-a; source: N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 662-A:1 et seq.) and senate (source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 26-a)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislature must apportion at the regular session following each decennial federal census (source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 9, 11; source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 26)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 2 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): *see* N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 662:1)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State legislature draws the lines (source: <i>see</i> N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 662:1)• Governor can veto the plan (source: N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 44)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline

NEW JERSEY

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

Assembly: 80 ([source](#): N.J. CONST. art. IV, § 2, ¶ 3)
 Senate: 40 ([source](#): N.J. CONST. art. IV, § 2, ¶ 1)

Who draws the districts?

- Political appointee commission ([source](#): N.J. CONST. art. IV, § 3, ¶ 1)
- 10 members: the state chairs of two largest parties each appoint 5 members; tiebreaker chosen if necessary by chief justice ([source](#): *Id.*)
 - Geographical diversity must be given “due consideration” ([source](#): *Id.*)
 - If the commission is unable to establish an apportionment plan, then the chief justice of the state supreme court shall appoint an 11th member to the commission ([source](#): N.J. CONST. art. IV, § 3, ¶ 2)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political appointee commission draws the lines (source: N.J. CONST. art. IV, § 3, ¶ 1) • A simple majority is required to approve a final map (source: <i>Id.</i>)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compactness for assembly (source: N.J. CONST. art. IV, § II, ¶ 3) • Contiguity (source: N.J. CONST. art. IV, § II, ¶¶ 1, 3.) • Follow political boundaries (source: <i>Id.</i>; source: <i>Scrimminger v. Sherwin</i>, 291 A.2d 134 (1972)) • Nest assembly districts within senate districts (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Two-member districts for assembly (source: N.J. CONST. art. IV, § II, ¶ 4)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final plan must be completed within 1 month of official census data reporting or by February 1 in the year following the census, whichever is later (source: N.J. CONST. art. IV, § III, ¶ 1) • If the commission is unable to adopt a plan by the deadline, a final plan must be completed one month after the chief justice appoints a tiebreaking member (source: <i>Id.</i> at ¶ 2) • Districts cannot be changed before the next census (source: N.J. CONST. art. IV, § III, ¶ 3)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 12 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

- Political appointee commission (separate from that used for state legislative districts) ([source](#): N.J. CONST. art. II, § 2, ¶ 1)
- House and senate majority and minority leaders and the state chairs of the 2 largest parties each select 2 commissioners; those 12 commissioners select a chairperson by majority vote ([source](#): *Id.* at (a)-(c))
 - If the 12 commissioners are unable to select the 13th independent member, then the commissioners must certify the 2 potential members with the highest number of votes to the state supreme court, which will then appoint the “more qualified” of the 2 ([source](#): *Id.* at (c))
 - Commissioners must be selected with “due consideration to geographic, ethnic and racial diversity” and may not be a member or employee of the US Congress ([source](#): *Id.* at (a)-(b))
 - The chairperson must have resided in the state for at least the last 5 years and may not have held public or party office during those 5 years ([source](#): *Id.* at (c))

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political appointee commission draws the lines (source: N.J. CONST. art. II, § 2, ¶ 1(a))
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple majority is required to approve a final map (source: N.J. CONST. art. II, § 2 ¶ 3) • If the commission is unable to pass a single plan, then the two plans receiving the most votes (at least 5 each) are submitted to the state supreme court, which will choose the plan that best conforms to the state constitution and federal laws (source: N.J. CONST. art. II, § 2 ¶ 3) • State supreme court has exclusive jurisdiction over lawsuits regarding congressional redistricting (source: N.J. CONST. art. II, § 2, ¶ 7)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must hold at least 3 public hearings in different parts of the state (source: N.J. CONST. art. II, § 2, ¶ 4) • Final vote on the plan must be done by roll call in an open public meeting held with at least 24 hours' notice (source: N.J. CONST. art. II, § 2, ¶ 3)
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission must adopt a plan by the 3rd Tuesday of years ending in 2, or within 3 months after official census data reporting, whichever is later (source: N.J. CONST. art. II, § 2, ¶ 3) • Districts cannot be changed before the next census (source: N.J. CONST. art. II, § 2, ¶¶ 8-9)

NEW MEXICO

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 70 ([source](#): *see* N.M. STAT. ANN. § 2-7C-3)

Senate: 42 ([source](#): N.M. STAT. ANN. § 2-8D-2)

- Constitution sets maximum number of senators at 42 ([source](#): N.M. CONST. art. IV, § 3(B))
- Constitution sets maximum number of representatives at 70 ([source](#): N.M. CONST. art. IV, § 3(C))

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): N.M. CONST. art. IV, § 3(D))

How are districts drawn?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines ([source](#): N.M. CONST. art. IV, § 3(D))
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): N.M. CONST. art. IV, § 22)

State-Level Criteria

- Compactness for house ([source](#): N.M. STAT. ANN. § 2-7C-3) and senate ([source](#): N.M. STAT. ANN. § 2-8D-2)
- Contiguity for house ([source](#): N.M. STAT. ANN. § 2-7C-3) and senate ([source](#): N.M. STAT. ANN. § 2-8D-2)

Ranked: No

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- No deadline
- Legislature may reapportion only once per decade ([source](#): N.M. CONST. art. IV, § 3(D))

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 3 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): *see* N.M. STAT. ANN. § 1-15-15.2)

How are the districts drawn?

Process

Same as for state legislative districts ([source](#): *see* N.M. STAT. ANN. § 1-15-15.2)

State-Level Criteria

None

Timing

No deadline

NEW YORK

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

Assembly: 150 ([source](#): N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 2; [source](#): N.Y. STATE LAW § 121)

Senate: 63 ([source](#): N.Y. STATE LAW § 123)

- Constitution sets minimum number of senators at 50 and provides a formula for calculating the number of senators ([source](#): N.Y. CONST. art. III, §§ 2, 4(d))

Who draws the districts?

Effective 2021:

Advisory commission (Independent Redistricting Commission) ([source](#): N.Y. CONST. art. III §§ 5-b(a)-(c))

- Senate and assembly majority and minority leaders each appoint 2 members; the first 8 members select, by majority vote, the final 2 commissioners, who cannot have been affiliated with either major party in the last 5 years ([source](#): *Id.* at (a))
 - Within 3 years prior to appointment, commissioners cannot have been a (1) state legislator, (2) member of congress, (3) statewide elected official, (4) state officer, employee or legislative employee, (5) registered lobbyist in New York, or (6) political party chair ([source](#): *Id.* at (b)(1)-(4))
 - Within 3 years prior to appointment, commissioners' spouses cannot have been a (1) state legislator, (2) member of congress, or (3) statewide elected official ([source](#): *Id.* at (b)(5))
 - To extent practicable, commissioners shall reflect the diversity of the state regarding race, ethnicity, gender, language, and geographic residence ([source](#): *Id.* at (c))
 - To extent practicable, the appointing authorities must consult with organizations devoted to protecting the voting rights of minority and other voters concerning potential appointees to the commission ([source](#): *Id.*)

How are districts drawn?

Process

Effective 2021:

- Advisory commission draws the lines ([source](#): N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(b))
 - Plan must have the support of at least 7 members ([source](#): N.Y. CONST. art. III, §§ 5-b(f)(1)-(2))
 - If the speaker of the assembly and the temporary president of the senate are members of the same political party, then at least one commissioner appointed by each legislative leader must support the plan ([source](#): N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 5-b(f)(1))
 - If the speaker of the assembly and the temporary president of the senate are members of different political parties, then at least one commissioner appointed by the speaker and temporary president must support the plan ([source](#): N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 5-b(f)(2))
 - If no plan gets 7 votes or the required commissioners' support by the deadline, then the plan that received the most votes is submitted to the legislature ([source](#): N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 5-b(g))
- State legislature votes on the plan without amendment; if the plan fails to pass or if the governor vetoes it, then the commission submits a second plan ([source](#): N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(b))
- If the second plan also fails to pass or is vetoed, then the legislature draws the lines according to the regular legislative process ([source](#): *Id.*)
- For the legislature to pass the commission's submitted plan, the votes must meet certain thresholds depending on which parties control the legislature and how much support the plan received in the advisory commission:
 - If the speaker of the assembly and the temporary president of the senate are members of different political parties and the commission passed its plan with seven votes and the required support of the speaker's and temporary president's appointees, then a simple majority of each house is required ([source](#): N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(b)(1))

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the speaker of the assembly and the temporary president of the senate are members of different political parties and the commission passed its plan with less than seven votes or without the required support of the speaker's and temporary president's appointees, then 60% of each house is required (source: N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(b)(2)) ○ If the speaker of the assembly and the temporary president of the senate are members of the same political party, then 2/3rds of each house is required (regardless of how the advisory commission voted) (source: N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(b)(3)) ● Governor can veto the plan (source: N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(b))
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	Effective 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Districts may not purposefully or effectively abridge voting rights of racial or language minorities (source: N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(c)(1)) ● Contiguity (source: N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(c)(3)) ● Compactness (source: N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(c)(4)) ● Cannot discourage competition or favor incumbents, candidates, or parties (source: N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(c)(5)) ● Preserve cores of existing districts and communities of interest (source: <i>Id.</i>) ● Follow political boundaries (source: N.Y. CONST. art. III, §§ 4(a), 4(c)(5), 5) ● Single-member districts for assembly (source: N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 5)
Public Hearings	Effective 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Must conduct at least 1 hearing in the cities of Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, and White Plains and in Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties (source: N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(c)(6))
Timing	Effective 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Commission's draft plans must be made available to the public by September 15 in years ending in 1, or as soon as practicable thereafter (source: N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(c)(6)) ● Commission must submit plan to the legislature by January 15 in years ending in 2 (source: N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(b)) ● If the commission's first submitted plan fails, the commission must submit a second plan by February 28 in years ending in 2 (source: <i>Id.</i>)
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	
Number of seats: 27 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 26	
Who draws the districts?	
Effective 2021 (source : N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(b)): Advisory commission, (Independent Redistricting Commission) (source : N.Y. CONST. art. III § 5-b(a)-(c))	
How are the districts drawn?	
Process	Same as state legislative districts (source : N.Y. CONST. art. III, §§ 4, 5-b)
State-Level Criteria	Same as state legislative districts (source : N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4(c))
Timing	Same as state legislative districts (source : N.Y. CONST. art. III, § 4)

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 120 ([source](#): N.C. CONST. art. II, § 4) Senate: 50 ([source](#): N.C. CONST. art. II, § 2)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): N.C. CONST. art. II, §§ 3,5)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Legislature draws the lines for senate (source: N.C. CONST. art. II, § 3) and house (source: N.C. CONST. art. II, § 5) Governor cannot veto the plan (source: N.C. CONST. art. II, § 22(5)(b)-(c)) In the event a redistricting plan or portion thereof is found unlawful, the state legislature must be given at least 2 weeks to remedy any defects before the court may impose any interim plan (source: N.C. GEN STAT. ANN.§ 120-2.4(a))
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contiguity for senate (source: N.C. CONST. art. II, §3(2)) and house (source: N.C. CONST. art. II, § 5(2)) As equal in population “as nearly may be” for senate (source: N.C. CONST. art. II, §3(1) & 5(1)) and house (source: N.C. CONST. art. II, § 5(1)) Follow county boundaries for senate (source: N.C. CONST. art. II, § 3(3)) and house (source: N.C. CONST. art. II, § 5(3)) “except to the extent necessary to comply with federal law” (source: <i>Stephenson v. Bartlett</i>, 581 S.E.2d 247 (2003))
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans must be drawn during the first legislative session following the census and shall not be amended until the next census (source: N.C. CONST. art. II, §§ 3,5)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 13 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 14

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): *see* N.C. GEN STAT. ANN.§ 163-201)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State legislature draws the lines (source: <i>see</i> N.C. GEN STAT. ANN.§ 163-201) Governor cannot veto the plan (source: N.C. CONST. art. II, § 22(5)(d)) If neither the state legislature nor congress reapportion congressional districts after a change in the number of representatives apportioned to the state, then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If increased, then all districts remain and additional seat is elected at-large by all qualified voters in the state (source: N.C. GEN STAT. ANN.§ 163-202(1)) If decreased, then all districts are dissolved and all seats are elected at-large by all qualified voters in the state (source: <i>Id.</i> at (2))
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline

NORTH DAKOTA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

- House: 94 ([source](#): N.D. CENT. CODE § 54-03-01.5(1)) Senate: 47 ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Senate must be between 40 and 54 members ([source](#): N.D. CONST. art. IV, §1)
 - House must be between 80 and 108 members ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): N.D. CONST. art. IV, § 2)

How are districts drawn?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines ([source](#): N.D. CONST. art. IV, § 2)
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): N.D. CONST. art. V, § 9)

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness ([source](#): N.D. CONST. art. IV, § 2; [source](#): N.D. CENT. CODE § 54-03-01.5(4))
- Contiguity ([source](#): N.D. CONST. art. IV, § 2; [source](#): N.D. CENT. CODE § 54-03-01.5(4))
- As equal in population as practicable ([source](#): N.D. CONST. art. IV, § 2; [source](#): N.D. CENT. CODE § 54-03-01.5(5))
- Nest house districts within senate districts ([source](#): N.D. CONST. art. IV, § 2; [source](#): N.D. CENT. CODE § 54-03-01.5(2))

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- Previous district plans expire at the adjournment of the first regular session after each census, but may be changed in the interim period ([source](#): N.D. CONST. art. IV, § 2)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

North Dakota has only 1 congressional district (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

OHIO

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 99 ([source](#): *see* Ohio Apportionment Board, *Final Ohio Apportionment Plan*, Governor of Ohio (Sept. 30, 2011))
Senate: 33 ([source](#): *see id.*)

Who draws the districts?

Political appointee commission (Ohio Redistricting Commission)

- Governor, state auditor, secretary of state, legislative majority and minority leaders each select one member ([source](#): OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 1)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political appointee commission draws the lines (source: OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 1)• At least four commissioners, including 2 from each party, must vote to approve a district plan• If a final plan has not been adopted by September 1, then a proposed plan shall be introduced on that date, a public hearing shall be held during which amendments may be proposed, then a final plan shall be adopted before September 15 of that year (source: OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 8)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ If at least four commissioners, including 2 from each party, approve the plan it is put in place for 10 years (source: <i>Id.</i>)○ If at least four commissioners, without bipartisan support, approve the plan it is put in place for 4 years (source: <i>Id.</i>)• Governor cannot veto the plan (source: OHIO CONST. art. II, § 16)• State supreme court has exclusive, original jurisdiction over redistricting plans (source: OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 9)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contiguity for house (source: OHIO CONST. art XI, § 3(B)(3)) and senate (source: OHIO CONST. art XI, § 4(A))• Compactness (source: OHIO CONST. art XI, § 6(C))• District boundaries shall be created using boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships (source: OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 7)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Where feasible, house districts shall not split a county more than once (source: OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 3 (C)(3))• District population shall not vary more than 5% from ratio of representation (source: OHIO CONST. art XI, § 3(B)(1))• Shall not be drawn primarily to favor or disfavor a political party (source: OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 6(A))• Statewide proportional seat share of political parties should “correspond closely” to statewide election results (source: OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 6 (B))• Nest house districts within senate districts (source: OHIO CONST. art XI, § 4(A))• State supreme court has original jurisdiction in cases arising under Ohio Constitution relating to reapportionment (source: OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 9)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Must hold at least 3 public hearings before final plans are published (source: OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 1(C))
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Final plan must be adopted by September 1 in a year ending in 1 (source: OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 1(C))• If a final plan has not been adopted by September 1, then a proposed plan shall be introduced on that date, a public hearing shall be held during which amendments may be proposed, then a final plan shall be adopted before September 15 of that year (source: OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 8)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ If a final plan is adopted via this backup procedure, then a new district plan shall be adopted by a reconvened commission after July 1 of the year following the year the commission ceased to be active (source: OHIO CONST. art. XI, § 8)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	
Number of seats: 16 (through 2020). Projected after the reapportionment: 15	
Who draws the districts?	
State legislature (source : OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1) <i>or</i> backup commission (source : OHIO CONST. art XI, § 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political appointee commission that draws Ohio's legislative districts (see above) serves as the backup commission 	
How are districts drawn?	
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislature draws the lines (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60 percent of both the state House and Senate must approve the plan with the support of at least half of the members of each major political party in each chamber (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(A)) A plan passed with these margins becomes law and cannot be changed until after the following census (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(A)) The Legislature has until Sept. 30 to pass a plan (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(B)) Backup commission draws the lines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the Legislature does not pass a plan by Sept. 30 with the required support, the backup commission draws the lines (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(B)) At least four commissioners, including two from each party, must vote to approve a district plan (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(B)) A plan passed with these margins becomes law and cannot be changed until after the following census (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(B)) The backup commission has until Oct. 31 to pass a plan (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(B)) Legislature draws the lines (second attempt) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the backup commission does not pass a plan by Oct. 31 with the required support, the Legislature takes a second attempt at drawing the lines (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(C)(1)) A plan that is approved by 60 percent of both the state House and Senate including the support of at least one third of the members of each major political party becomes law and cannot be changed until after the following census (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(C)(2)) A plan that is approved by a simple majority or insufficient bipartisan support becomes law for four years after which the redistricting process repeats and is subject to a partisan fairness provision (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(F)(3)) The Legislature has until Nov. 30 to pass a plan in its second attempt (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(C)(1)) Governor can veto the plan if it is passed by the Legislature (source: OHIO CONST. art II, § 15(E)) State Supreme Court has exclusive, original jurisdiction over redistricting plans (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 3)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contiguity (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 2(3)) Compactness (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 2(2)) 65 counties must be kept whole, 18 counties may be split once, 5 counties may be split twice, and other specific rules regarding the splitting of counties (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 2(5)) If the map passed with less than 60 percent support in each chamber or less than one-third support from both major parties in each chamber, then the plan may not unduly favor or disfavor a political party or its incumbents (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(C)(3); source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(F)(3))
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislature and backup commission shall allow for the submission of proposed plans for consideration (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(H)) A joint committee of the Legislature and the backup commission must hold at least two public committee hearings concerning a proposed plan prior to passage (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(G))

Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislature has until Sept. 30 to pass a plan before backup commission attempts to pass a plan (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(B))• Backup commission has until Oct. 31 to pass a plan before Legislature gets second attempt to pass a plan (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(E))• Legislature has until Nov. 30 for its second attempt to pass a plan (source: OHIO CONST. art XIX, § 1(F)(1))
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OKLAHOMA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 101 ([source](#): OKLA. STAT. tit. 14 § 135) Senate: 48 ([source](#): OKLA. CONST. art. V, § 10A; [source](#): OKLA. STAT. tit. 14 § 80.35.2)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): OKLA. CONST. art. V, § 11A)
 or backup commission (Bipartisan Commission on Legislative Apportionment) ([source](#): *Id.*)

- 3 Democrats and 3 Republicans, one of each to be appointed by the governor, house speaker, and senate president pro tem. The lieutenant governor serves as a non-voting chair of the commission ([source](#): *Id.*)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature draws the lines (source: OKLA. CONST. art. V, § 11A) • Subject to veto by governor (source: OKLA. CONST. art. VI, § 11) • If state legislature does not adopt a within the first 90 days of the state legislative session, then the backup commission draws the lines by simple majority vote, not subject to veto by governor (source: OKLA. CONST. art. V, § 11A) • State supreme court will review the plan if a qualified elector petitions and sets forth an alternative reapportionment (source: OKLA. CONST. art. V, § 11C)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compactness to extent feasible for Senate (source: OKLA. CONST. art. V, § 9A) • Contiguity to extent feasible for Senate (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Follow political boundaries to extent feasible for Senate (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Consider economic and political interests and historical precedents to extent feasible for Senate (source: <i>Id.</i>) • No specific criteria for house districts
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final reapportionment plan must be adopted by legislature within 90 days of the first legislative session following the census or the Backup Commission shall be tasked with reapportionment (source: OKLA. CONST. art. V, § 11A)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 5 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): *see* OKLA. STAT. tit. 14 § 6.2)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature draws the lines (source: <i>see</i> OKLA. STAT. tit. 14 § 6.2) • Governor can veto the plan (source: OKLA. CONST. art. VI, § 11)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline

OREGON

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 60 ([source](#): OR. REV. STAT. § 188.290) Senate: 30 ([source](#): OR. REV. STAT. § 188.295)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): OR. CONST. art. IV, § 6(1))
or the Secretary of State ([source](#): OR. CONST. art. IV, § 6(2)-(3))

How are districts drawn?

<p>Process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature draws the lines (source: OR. CONST. art. IV, § 6) • Governor can veto the plan if passed by the legislature (source: OR. CONST. art. V, § 15b) • State supreme court will review the plan if a qualified elector petitions (source: OR. CONST. art. IV, § 6(2)) • If the legislature fails to pass a plan by the deadline or if the state supreme court holds that the submitted plan is unlawful, then the secretary of state will reapportion the districts (source: OR. CONST. art. IV, § 6(2)-(3)) • The secretary of state must submit this plan to the state supreme court for approval; the supreme court may amend the plan to bring it into compliance with state constitutional requirements (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Secretary of state plan is not subject to governor veto (source: <i>Id.</i>)
<p>State-Level Criteria</p> <p>Ranked: No</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contiguity (source: OR. CONST. art. IV, § 7; source: OR. REV. STAT. § 188.010(1)(a)) • Must be connected by transportation links to extent practicable (source: OR. REV. STAT. § 188.010(1)(e)) • Preserve communities of interest to extent practicable (source: <i>Id.</i> at (1)(d)) • Follow political and geographic boundaries to extent practicable (source: OR. CONST. art. IV, § 7; source: OR. REV. STAT. § 188.010(1)(c)) • Preserve communities of interest to the extent practicable (source: OR. REV. STAT. § 188.010(1)(d)) • No purposeful favoritism towards person or party (source: <i>Id.</i> at (2)) • No purposeful diluting the voting strength of any language or ethnic minority group (source: <i>Id.</i> at (3)) • Nest house districts within senate districts (source: OR. CONST. art. IV, § 6(1); source: OR. REV. STAT. § 188.010(4)) • Substantially equal populations within each district (source: OR. CONST. art. IV, § 7)
<p>Public Hearings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature must hold at least 10 public hearings throughout the state before proposing a draft plan. At least 1 hearing must be held in each congressional district and 1 hearing in areas that have experienced the largest shifts in population since the last apportionment. (source: OR. REV. STAT. § 188.016(1) (2015)) • To the extent practicable, the legislature or secretary of state (whichever entity is drafting the reapportionment plan) shall hold 5 public hearings on the draft plan before it is adopted either in 5 different congressional districts of the state or with the use of video technology (source: OR. REV. STAT. § 188.016(2) (2015))
<p>Timing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final plans must be adopted by July 1 in the odd-numbered year following the census (source: OR. CONST. art. IV, § 6(3)) • Secretary of state will draw district lines if the legislature fails to do so by that deadline or if, upon review by the state supreme court, the legislative reapportionment is found to be unlawful (source: OR. CONST. art. IV, § 6(2)-(3)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If due to state supreme court finding of unlawfulness of legislative plan, secretary of state plans are to be filed with the state supreme court by November 1 of the same year (source: OR. CONST. art. IV, § 6(2)(c)) ○ If due to legislative inaction, secretary of state plans are to be filed with the state supreme court by August 15 of the same year; the state supreme court must

	complete its final review of such reapportionment by December 15 of that year (source : OR. CONST. art. IV, § 6(3))
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	
Number of seats: 5 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 6	
Who draws district lines?	
State legislature (source: OR. REV. STAT. § 188.010)	
How are districts line drawn?	
Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source: OR. REV. STAT. § 188.010)
State-Level Criteria	Same as for state legislative districts (source: OR. REV. STAT. §§ 188.010, .016)
Timing	None

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 203 ([source](#): PA. CONST. art. II, § 16) Senate: 50 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

Political appointee commission (Legislative Reapportionment Commission)

- The majority and minority leaders of the state house and senate (or their appointees) and a chairman, selected by the initial 4 commissioners, who may not be a local, state, or federal public official. If the 4 commissioners fail to select a chairman, one shall be appointed by majority vote of state Supreme Court justices. ([source](#): PA. CONST. art. II, § 17(a-b))

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political appointee commission draws the lines (source: PA. CONST. art. II, § 17(a-b)) • A simple majority is required to approve a final map (source: <i>Id.</i>) • If the commission fails to publish the preliminary, revised or final reapportionment plan within the required time period, then the state supreme court shall “immediately” reapportion the districts (source: PA. CONST. art. II § 17(h)) • The commission’s plan must be published in at least 1 newspaper in each senate and representative district (source <i>Id.</i>) • State supreme court will review the plan if petitioned (source: PA. CONST. art. II, § 17(d))
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compactness (source: PA. CONST. art. II, § 16) • Contiguity (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Populations as nearly equal as practicable (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Follow county, city, town and ward boundaries unless “absolutely necessary” to divide (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft plan must be filed within 90 days after the commission is formed or after census data is available, whichever is later (source: PA. CONST. art. II, § 17(c)) • The commission has 30 days after filing the draft plan to make adjustments (source: <i>Id.</i>)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 18 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 17

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): *see* 25 PA. STAT. AND CONS. STAT. ANN. § 3596.301)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature draws the lines (source: <i>see</i> 25 PA. STAT. AND CONS. STAT. ANN. § 3596.301) • Governor can veto the plan (source: PA. CONST. art. IV, § 15)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline

RHODE ISLAND

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 75 ([source](#): R.I. CONST. art. VII, § 1; [source](#): R.I. GEN. LAWS § 22-2-1)Senate: 38 ([source](#): R.I. CONST. art. VIII, § 1; [source](#): R.I. GEN. LAWS § 22-1-1)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): R.I. CONST. art. VII, § 1; [source](#): R.I. CONST. art. VIII, § 1)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State legislature draws the lines (source: R.I. CONST. art. VII, § 1; source: R.I. CONST. art. VIII, § 1) Governor can veto the plan (source: R.I. CONST. art. IX, § 14)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compactness for house (source: R.I. CONST. art. VII, § 1) and senate(source: R.I. CONST. art. VIII, § 1) As equal in population as possible for house (source: R.I. CONST. art. VII, § 1) and senate (source: R.I. CONST. art. VIII, § 1)
Ranked: No	
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No deadline

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 2 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 1

Who draws the districts? Same as for state legislative districts

State legislature ([source](#): R.I. GEN. LAWS §§ 17-4-1 to -2)

How are districts drawn?

Process	State legislature draws the lines (source : R.I. GEN. LAWS §§ 17-4-1 to -2)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No Deadline

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 124 ([source](#): S.C. CONST. art. III, § 3; [source](#): S.C. CODE ANN. § 2-1-35) Senate: 46 ([source](#): S.C. CODE ANN. § 2-1-70)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): S.C. CONST. art. III, §§ 3, 6)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State legislature draws the lines (source: S.C. CONST. art. III, §§ 3, 6; source: <i>see</i> S.C. CODE ANN. § 2-1-35; source: <i>see</i> S.C. CODE ANN. § 2-1-70) Governor can veto the plan (source: S.C. CONST. art. IV, § 21), Permits mid-decade reapportionment for the house; however, changes may not take effect until after a general election occurs (source: <i>Id.</i>)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Ranked: No	
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No deadline

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 7 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): *see* S.C. CODE ANN. § 7-19-30)

How are districts drawn?

Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : <i>see</i> S.C. CODE ANN. § 7-19-30)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline

SOUTH DAKOTA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 70 ([source](#): S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 2-2-44) Senate: 35 ([source](#): S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 2-2-42)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): S.D. CONST. art. III, § 5)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature draws the lines (source: S.D. CONST. art. III, § 5) • Governor can veto the plan (source: S.D. CONST. art. IV, § 4) • If legislature is unable to pass a plan by the deadline, then the state supreme court will do so (source: S.D. Const. art. III, § 5)
<p>State-Level Criteria</p> <p>Ranked: No</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Protection of community interest by means of compact and contiguous districts” (source: S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 2-2-41(2)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Compactness (source: S.D. CONST. art. III, § 5; source: S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 2-2-41(2)) ○ Contiguity (source: <i>Id.</i>; source: S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 2-2-41(2)) • Population “as nearly equal as practicable” (source: S.D. CONST. art. III, § 5) (source: S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 2-2-41(1)) • Respect geographical and political boundaries (source: S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 2-2-41(3)) • Nest house districts within senate districts (source: S.D. CONST. art. III, § 5) • Protection of minority voting rights (source: S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 2-2-41(4))
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final plan must be adopted by December 1 of every year ending in 1 (source: S.D. CONST. art. III, § 5) • If the legislature is unable to accomplish this task by the December 1 deadline, the state supreme court has 90 days to draw lines (source: <i>Id.</i>)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

South Dakota has only 1 congressional district (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

TENNESSEE

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 99 ([source](#): TENN. CONST. art. II, § 5; [source](#): TENN. CODE ANN. § 3-1-101) Senate: 33 ([source](#): TENN. CODE ANN. § 3-1-101)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): TENN. CONST. art. II, § 4)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Legislature draws the lines (source: TENN. CONST. art. II, §§ 4, 5, 6) Governor can veto the plan (source: TENN. CONST. art. II, § 18)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contiguity required for house districts (source: TENN. CODE ANN. § 3-1-103(a)(4)) Counties shall not be divided, except where one county has more than one representative, in which case, the county must be divided for house (source: TENN. CONST. art. II, § 5) or senate (source: TENN. CONST. art. II, § 6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house plan, no more than 30 counties may be split (source: TENN. CODE ANN. § 3-1-103(b)(5))
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No redistricting specific provision
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After each census, but no deadline established; allows General Assembly to apportion “at any time” (source: TENN. CONST. art. II, § 4)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 9 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 2-16-102, 103)

How are districts drawn?

Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 2-16-102, 103)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline; prohibited from redistricting between US congressional apportionments of representation (source : TENN. CODE ANN. § 2-16-102)

TEXAS

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 150 ([source](#): *see* HB 150, 82d Sess. (Tex. 2011)) Senate: 31 ([source](#): *see* SB 31, 82d Sess. (Tex. 2011))

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): TEX. CONST. art. III, § 28)
 or backup commission (Legislative Redistricting Board of Texas)
 • Composed of lieutenant governor, attorney general, comptroller of public accounts, commissioner of the general land office, house majority leader

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature has initial responsibility to draw the lines (source: TEX. CONST. art. III, § 28) • Governor can veto plan (source: TEX. CONST. art. IV, § 14) • If the legislature fails to adopt a plan by the end of the regular legislative session, backup commission draws the lines, to be executed by a majority of the Board and submitted to the Secretary of State (source: TEX. CONST. art. III, § 28)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contiguity for senate (source: TEX. CONST. art. III, § 25) and house (source: TEX. CONST. art. III, § 26) • House districts must follow county boundaries when possible (source: TEX. CONST. art. III, § 26)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature must adopt a plan by the end of the 1st legislative session following the census (source: TEX. CONST. art. III, § 28) • If the legislature fails to submit a plan by the end of the 1st legislative session, the Commission must assemble within 90 days of adjournment then has 60 days after assembling to submit a final plan (source: <i>Id.</i>)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 36 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 39 to 40

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): *see* SB 4, 82d Sess. (Tex. 2011))

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature draws the lines (source: <i>see</i> SB 4, 82d Sess. (Tex. 2011)) • Governor can veto the plan (source: TEX. CONST. art. IV, § 14)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline

UTAH

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

- House: 75 ([source](#): UTAH CODE ANN. § 36-1-201.5) Senate: 29 ([source](#): UTAH CODE ANN. § 36-1-101.1)
- Constitution requires representatives shall never be “less than twice nor greater than three times the number of senators” ([source](#): UTAH CONST. art. IX, § 2)
 - Constitution sets maximum number of senators at 29 ([source](#): UTAH CONST. art. IX, § 2)

Who draws the districts?

- Advisory commission *or* state legislature ([source](#): UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-203; [source](#): UTAH CONST. art. IX, § 1)
- 7 members: the governor and four legislative majority and minority leaders each select one, and the legislative leadership of each political party jointly selecting one more ([source](#): UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-201(3))

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory commission draws the lines (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-203) • Plan(s) is submitted to the state legislature with 70 percent approval by commission (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-203(1)) • State legislature may not make changes to the commission proposal(s) (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-204(2)(a)) • If legislature rejects the commission plan(s), it may enact its own with an accompanying report (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-204(5)(a)) • Governor can veto the plan (source: UTAH CONST. art. VII, § 8)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize division of political boundaries (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-103(2)(b)) • Compactness (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-103(2)(c)) • Contiguity (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-103(2)(d)) • Preserve communities of interest (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-103(2)(e)) • Follow natural and geographic boundaries (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-103(2)(f)) • Cannot draw districts with the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a candidate, incumbent, or party (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-103(3))
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least seven public hearings (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-202(9)(a))
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission must adopt a final plan(s) not later than 30 days after the last public hearing (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-203(1)) • Commission must submit plan(s) to the legislature no later than ten days before the legislature votes (source: UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-204(1)(b))

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 4 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

Advisory commission *or* state legislature ([source](#): UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-203; [source](#): UTAH CONST. art. IX, § 1)

How are districts drawn?

Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-203)
State-Level Criteria	Same as for state legislative districts (source : UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-103(2))

Ranked: Yes	
Public Hearings	Same as for state legislative districts (source : UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-202(9)(a))
Timing	Same as for state legislative districts (source : UTAH CODE ANN. § 20A-19-203(1))

VERMONT

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 150 ([source](#): VT. CONST. ch. II, § 13) Senate: 30 ([source](#): VT. CONST. ch. II, § 18)

Who draws the districts?

Advisory commission (Legislative apportionment board) ([source](#): VT. CONST. ch. II, § 73; [source](#): 17 VT. STAT §§ 1904-07)

- Governor selects 1 resident from each major party (has more than 3 members in the general assembly) and who are not all from the same county; the state committee of each major political party selects 1 resident; Chief Justice selects 1 “special master” who serves as chair of the commission ([source](#): 17 VT. STAT § 1904)
- Gubernatorial and party appointees must have resided in the state for at least 5 years prior to appointment (*Id.*)
- Cannot be members of nor employed by the legislature (*Id.*)
- The secretary of state is a non-voting member of the board (*Id.*)

How are districts drawn?

Process

- Advisory commission proposes initial plan for both house and senate districts ([source](#): 17 VT. STAT. §§ 1906, 1907)
- For both house and senate districts, the state legislature must either approve the plan or substitute another plan that complies with standards applied to the Board ([source](#): 17 VT. STAT. §§ 1906, 1907)
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): VT. CONST. ch. II, § 11)
- State supreme court has exclusive jurisdiction of legislative apportionment and may review a plan if 5 or more individuals petition ([source](#): 17 VT. STAT., § 1909)

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness ([source](#): VT. CONST. ch. II, § 13, 18) ([source](#): 17 VT. STAT. § 1903(b)(3))
- Contiguity ([source](#): VT. CONST. ch. II, § 13, 18) ([source](#): 17 VT. STAT. § 1903(b)(3))
- Follow county boundaries and other political subdivisions when practicable ([source](#): VT. CONST. ch. II, § 13, 18)
- Preserve communities of interest when practicable ([source](#): 17 VT. STAT. § 1903(b)(2))

Public Hearings

- Board is given power to hold public hearings, but such hearings are not required ([source](#): 17 VT. STAT. § 1908(2))

Timing

- Draft proposal of house and senate districts must be finalized by the Board by July 1 of the year following the census ([source](#): 17 VT. STAT. §§ 1905, 1907)
- Where a house district divides a city or town, that municipality’s board of civil authority may, before August 1 of the same year, recommend alternative district lines in line with standards applied to the Board. The board must review and consider any such plans and prepare a final proposal to submit to the legislature by August 15 ([source](#): 17 VT. STAT. § 1906)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Vermont has only 1 congressional district (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

VIRGINIA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 100 ([source](#): VA CODE tit. § 24.2-304.3(A)) Senate: 40 ([source](#): VA CODE tit. § 24.2-303.3(A))

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): VA. CONST. art. II, § 6)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State legislature draws the lines (source: VA. CONST. art. II, § 6)• Governor can veto the plan (source: VA. CONST. art. V, § 6)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compactness (source: VA. CONST. art. II, § 6) (source: VA CODE tit. 24.2-305(A))• Contiguity (source: VA. CONST. art. II, § 6) (source: VA CODE tit. 24.2-305(A))• Follow clearly defined and clearly observable, meaning streets and natural or constructed physical feature shown on official maps, boundaries (source: VA CODE tit. § 24.2-305)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No deadline

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 11 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 11 or 12

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): VA. CONST. art. II, § 6)

How are districts drawn?

Process	Same as for state legislative districts (source : VA. CONST. art. II, § 6)
State-Level Criteria	Same as for state legislative districts (source : VA CODE tit. § 24.2-305)
Timing	No Deadline

WASHINGTON

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 98 ([source](#): WASH. REV. CODE § 44.05.090(4)) Senate: 49 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

- Political appointee commission ([source](#): WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(1)-(3); [source](#): REV. CODE WASH. § 44.05.010)
- 5 members: leaders of the two largest parties in the house and senate each select 1; those 4 commissioners then select 1 non-voting chair ([source](#): WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(1)-(3); [source](#): REV. CODE WASH. § 44.05.030)
 - Commissioners must be registered voters of the state ([source](#): REV. CODE WASH. § 44.05.050)
 - Commissioners must not have been lobbyists within 1 year prior to appointment (*Id.*)
 - Commissioners must not have been elected officials or party officials within 2 years prior to appointment (*Id.*)
 - If the requisite appointment is not made by the appointing party, such appointment will be made by the state supreme court ([source](#): WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(2))

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political appointee commission draws the lines (source: WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(1)) • Three affirmative votes are required to approve a final map (source: WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(6); source: WASH. REV. CODE § 44.05.080(1)) • If 3 members fail to approve the plan, then the state supreme court shall adopt a plan (source: WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(6)) • Legislature may amend the plan with two-thirds vote of each house; any amendment must be passed by both houses by the 30th day of the 1st session after the commission submitted its plan to the legislature (source: WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(7); source: WASH. REV. CODE § 44.05.120(5)) • Legislature may reconvene the commission to modify the plan with two-thirds vote of each house (source: WASH. REV. CODE § 44.05.120(1)-(4)) • State supreme court has original jurisdiction in cases involving redistricting (source: WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(10))
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compactness and convenience (source: WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(5); source: WASH. REV. CODE § 44.05.090(2)(b)) • As nearly equal in population as practicable (source: WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(5)) • Contiguity (source: WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(5); source: WASH. REV. CODE § 44.05.090(2)(b)) • Follow county and municipal boundaries, geographic barriers, or artificial barriers (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Preserve communities of interest when practicable (source: WASH. REV. CODE § 44.05.090(5)) • Shall not purposefully favor or discriminate against any group or political party (source: WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(5)) • Nest house districts within senate district (source: WASH. REV. CODE § 44.05.090(4)) • Provide “fair and effective representation” and encourage competition (source: WASH. REV. CODE § 44.05.090(5))
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission meetings must be open to the public in compliance with state Open Public Meetings requirements (source: WASH. REV. CODE § 44.05.080(4))
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission plan is to be completed “as soon as possible” following the census and no later than Nov. 15th of each year ending in 1 (source: WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(6)) • If the commission fails to complete a plan, then the state supreme court must do so before April 30th of the year ending in 2 (source: WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(6))

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 10 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change	
Who draws the districts?	
Political appointee commission (source: WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(1))	
How are districts drawn?	
Process	Same as state legislative districts (source : WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43(1))
State-Level Criteria	Same as for state legislative districts (source : WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43; source : WASH. REV. CODE § 44.05.010 et seq.)
Timing	Same as for legislative districts (source : WASH. CONST. art. II, § 43)

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 100 ([source](#): W. VA. CODE § 1-2-2) Senate: 34 ([source](#): W. VA. CODE § 1-2-1)

- Constitution sets minimum number of senators at 12 ([source](#): W. VA. CONST. art. VI, § 4)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): W. VA. CONST. art. VI, § 10)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislature draws the lines (source: W. VA. CONST. art. VI, § 10) • Governor can veto the plan (source: W. VA. CONST. art. VII, § 14)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compactness for senate (source: W. VA. CONST. art. VI, § 4) • Contiguity for senate (source: W. VA. CONST. art. VI, § 4) and house (source: W. VA. CONST. art. VI, § 6)
Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow county boundaries, can contain for than one county for senate (source: W. VA. CONST. art. VI, § 4) and house (source: W. VA. CONST. art. VI, § 6) • As nearly equal in population as practicable for house and senate (source: W. VA. CONST. art. VI, § 7)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Districts to be reapportioned “after” census, but no deadline stated (source: W. VA. CONST. art. VI, §§ 4, 7)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 3 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 2

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): W. VA. CODE § 1-2-3)

How are districts drawn?

Process	State legislature draws the lines (source : W. VA. CODE § 1-2-3) Governor can veto the plan (source : W. VA. CONST. art. VII, § 14)
State-Level Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contiguity (source: W. VA. CONST. art. I, § 4) • Compactness (source: <i>Id.</i>) • As nearly equal in population as possible (source: <i>Id.</i>) • Follow county lines (source: <i>Id.</i>)
Timing	No deadline

WISCONSIN

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

Assembly: 99 ([source](#): WIS. STAT. § 4.001) Senate: 33 ([source](#): *Id.*)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): WIS. CONST. art. IV, § 3)

How are districts drawn?

Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State legislature draws the lines (source: WIS. CONST. art. IV, § 3)• Governor can veto the plan (source: WIS. CONST. art. V, § 10)
State-Level Criteria Ranked: No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assembly districts to follow county, precinct, town or ward lines (source: WIS. CONST. art. IV § 4)• Senate districts must be composed of “convenient” geographic area (source: WIS. CONST. art. IV § 5)• Compactness for assembly districts (source: WIS. CONST. art. IV, § 4)• Contiguity for both assembly (source: WIS. CONST. art. IV, § 4) and senate (source: WIS. CONST. art. IV, § 5)• Nest house districts within senate districts (source: WIS. CONST. art. IV, § 5; source: WIS. STAT. § 4.001)
Public Hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No redistricting specific provisions
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislature must redistrict in the first legislative session following the census (source: WIS. CONST. art. IV, § 3)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Number of seats: 8 (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): WIS. STAT. §§ 3.001 et seq.)

How are districts drawn?

Process	State legislature draws the lines (source : <i>see</i> WIS. STAT. §§ 3.001 et seq.) Governor can veto the plan (source : WIS. CONST. art. V, § 10)
State-Level Criteria	None
Timing	No deadline

WYOMING

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Number of seats

House: 60 ([source](#): WYO. STAT. § 28-2-119) Senate: 30 ([source](#): WYO. STAT. § 28-2-118)

- Constitutional requirement that house of representatives be composed of no “less than twice nor greater than three times the number of members of the senate” ([source](#): WYO. CONST. art. III, § 3)

Who draws the districts?

State legislature ([source](#): WYO. CONST. art. III, § 48)

How are districts drawn?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines ([source](#): WYO. CONST. art. III, § 48)
- Governor can veto the plan ([source](#): WYO. CONST. art. III, § 41)

State-Level Criteria

- None

Ranked: No

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- Must conduct reapportionment at the first budget session following the census ([source](#): WYO. CONST. art. III, § 48)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Wyoming has only 1 congressional district (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

Process

- Legislature draws the lines ([source](#): WYO. CONST. art. III, § 47)

State-Level Criteria

- Permits mid-decade redistricting ([source](#): WYO. CONST. art. III, § 49)
- Compactness ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Contiguity ([source](#): *Id.*)
- Shall not divide a county, but may be composed of more than one ([source](#): *Id.*)

Timing

- Same as for legislative districts ([source](#): WYO. CONST. art. III, § 47)

ⁱ Congressional apportionment projections are based on data from Election Data Services and Sabato’s Crystal Ball. “No Change in Apportionment Allocations With New 2016 Census Estimates; But Greater Change Likely by 2020,” Election Data Services, last modified December 20, 2016, https://www.electiondataservices.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/20161220-NR_Appor-16wTablesAndMaps.pdf. “Updated 2020 Reapportionment Projections,” Sabato’s Crystal Ball at the University of Virginia Center for Politics, last modified January 29, 2015, <http://www.centerforpolitics.org/crystalball/articles/updated-2020-reapportionment-projections/>.