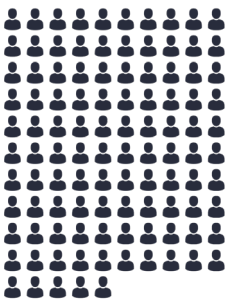


ALABAMA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

105
HOUSE
SEATS



35
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- Contiguity for Senate districts
- For Senate, follow county boundaries when practicable
- No multimember Senate districts
- Population for Senate districts to be as nearly equal as possible

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Completed during the first legislative session after the decennial census
- Legislative districts not to be changed until next decennial apportionment session

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

7
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
6

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

[Click here](#) for a version with citations



**50 STATE GUIDE TO
REDISTRICTING**

BRENNAN CENTER
FOR JUSTICE

ALASKA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

40

HOUSE
SEATS



20

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

POLITICAL APPOINTEE COMMISSION

- Political appointee commission (Redistricting Board)
- Five members: House and Senate majority leaders each select one; Governor selects two; Chief Justice selects one
- At least one commissioner must be from each of the four judicial districts
- Commissioners cannot be public employees or officials
- Party affiliation cannot be considered
- Must have lived in Alaska for at least a year

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Political appointee commission draws the lines
- Three affirmative votes are required to approve a final map
- State superior court will review the plan if a qualified voter petitions

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Preserve communities of interest, as defined by the constitution
- Nest House districts in Senate districts
- Follow geographic boundaries
- Single-member districts

Public Hearings

- Required, but details not specified

Timing

- 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
- A final plan must be adopted 90 days after the commission has been appointed and after official reporting of census data
- Districts are effective until after reporting of next decennial census

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1

SEAT



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

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REDISTRICTING

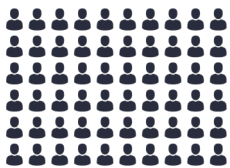
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ARIZONA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

60

HOUSE
SEATS



30

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION

- Five members: Commission on appellate court appointments nominates 25 people (10 from each major party, five from neither major party); House and Senate majority and minority leaders each select one commissioner; those four commissioners select one tiebreaker not registered with the party of any of the four commissioners; or if they fail to do so, the commission on appellate court appointments appoints the fifth member
- No more than two commissioners may be from the same party
- No more than two of the first four commissioners may reside in the same county
- Commissioners can't have held, or been a candidate for, public office (except school board) within three years prior to appointment
- Commissioners must not have served as officers of a political party, as paid registered lobbyists, or as officers of a candidate's campaign committee within three years prior to appointment
- 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 three or more years immediately preceding appointment

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Independent Commission draws the lines
- Draft maps are open to the public for a comment period of at least 30 days
- Three affirmative votes are required to approve a final map

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Nest House districts in Senate districts
- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Preserve communities of interest
- Follow geographic, municipal, county, and census tract boundaries
- Favor competitive districts, except when doing so would create significant detriment to the other criteria
- Party registration and voting history data excluded from initial mapping phase but may be used to test compliance with criteria
- Cannot consider places of residence of incumbents or candidates



50 STATE GUIDE TO
REDISTRICTING

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions, but there is a 30-day public-comment period
- All meetings at which business is conducted must be open to the public, with at least 48 hours' notice

Timing

- No deadline

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

9

SEATS



(through 2020).
Projected after
reapportionment:
10

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Same as for state legislative districts

Timing

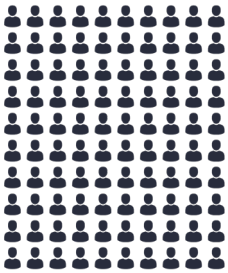
- No deadline

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ARKANSAS

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

100
HOUSE
SEATS



35
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

POLITICIAN COMMISSION

- Three members: governor, secretary of state, attorney general

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Politician commission draws the lines
- Governor can't veto the plan
- State Supreme Court will review or revise the plan if a citizen petitions

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity for Senate
- Follow county boundaries when practicable for Senate
- No specific criteria for House districts

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific requirements

Timing

- By Feb. 1 following each census
- Districts become effective 30 days from the filing date, unless proceedings for revision are initiated in the Supreme Court



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

4
SEATS


through 2020. Projected
after reapportionment:
No change

WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- None

Click [here](#) for a version with citations

CALIFORNIA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

80

HOUSE
SEATS



40

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION

- Fourteen members: Five registered with each two major parties, four registered with neither major party, eight chosen by state auditor panel with input from legislative majority and minority leaders, six chosen by those initial eight
- Commission should be "independent from legislative influence and reasonably representative of [the] State's diversity"
- Commissioners must have been registered to vote in California with the same political party (or unaffiliated) for five years prior to appointment. Commissioners must have voted in two of the last three statewide general elections prior to appointment
- 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
- 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
- Commissioners must not be staff, consultants, or contractors for state or federal government

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Independent commission draws the lines
- Nine affirmative votes are required to approve a final map (three from each of the two major political parties and three unaffiliated members)
- Final maps may be subject to referendum
- State Supreme Court will review the plan if a registered voter petitions or will draw its own map if the commission fails to approve one

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: Yes

- Contiguity
- Follow political boundaries and preserve communities of interest to the extent possible
- Compactness to the extent practicable
- Nest two House districts within each Senate district to the extent practicable
- Can't consider incumbent or candidate residences
- Can't draw districts with the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a candidate, incumbent, or party



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REDISTRICTING

Public Hearings

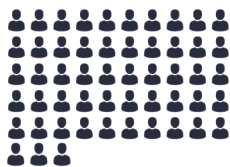
- The commission shall comply with open meetings laws and must provide 14 days' public notice for hearings

Timing

- Final maps approved by Aug. 15 of the year ending in 1

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

53
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
53 or 54

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Same as for state legislative districts

Timing

- Same as for state legislative districts

Click [here](#) for a version with citations

COLORADO

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

65

HOUSE
SEATS



35

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

POLITICAL APPOINTEE COMMISSION

- Eleven members with the four legislative majority and minority leaders each selecting one, the governor selecting three, and the chief justice of the state Supreme Court selecting four
- No more than six commissioners may be of the same political party
- No more than four commissioners may be members of the legislature
- At least one but no more than four commissioners must be from each congressional district
- At least one commissioner must reside west of the continental divide

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Political appointee commission draws the lines
- State Supreme Court automatically reviews the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Overall range of no more than 5 percent between most- and least-populous districts
- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Follow political boundaries
- Preserve communities of interest

Public Hearings

- Required to be held in several places throughout the state within 45 days after preliminary plan is published

Timing

- Draft plans must be approved within 113 days after the commission is convened or after census data is available, whichever is later
- Final plans must be submitted to the State Supreme Court for review at least 123 days prior to the beginning of precinct caucuses or other candidate selection process in the second year following the census
- If the state Supreme Court disapproves of the plan, it must allow the commission enough time to redraw the plan and submit it to the secretary of state at least 55 days prior to the beginning of precinct caucuses or other candidate selection process



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REDISTRICTING

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

7
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
8

WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

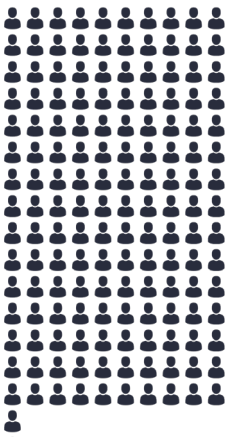
- No deadline

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CONNECTICUT

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

151
HOUSE
SEATS



36
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

ADVISORY COMMISSION (Reapportionment Committee) *or*
BACKUP COMMISSION *or* STATE SUPREME COURT

- Advisory commission: Eight legislator-members with House and Senate majority and minority leaders each selecting two
- Backup commission: Nine members, with House and Senate majority and minority leaders each selecting two (not necessarily legislators) who, within 30 days, select an elector of Connecticut as a ninth member

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Legislature must adopt the advisory commission's recommendation by a two-thirds vote of each house, not subject to veto by governor
- If legislature fails to adopt plan by the deadline, the backup commission is convened and must adopt plan with the approval of five members by Nov. 30
- 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
- State Supreme Court may also review any plan upon petition of any registered voter

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity for Senate
- For House, follow town boundaries when practicable

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Final plan must be adopted by Sept. 15 in the year following the census
- A backup commission must adopt a plan by Nov. 30 in the year following the appointment of its members
- A final decision on districts must be made by the court, if necessary, 45 days after the petition is filed or file a plan with the secretary of state by Feb. 15



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

5
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- Same as for state legislative districts

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DELAWARE

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

41

HOUSE
SEATS



21

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity
- Follow major roads, streams, and other natural boundaries
- No undue favoritism toward any person or party

Public Hearings

- Not required

Timing

- Final plans must be adopted by June 30, 2021, and every 10 years thereafter

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1

SEAT



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

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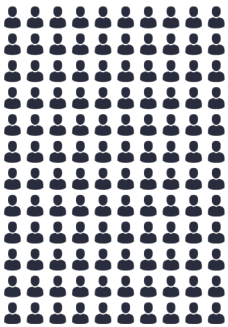
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FLORIDA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

120
HOUSE
SEATS



40
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE *or* STATE SUPREME COURT

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- If the legislature fails to pass a plan in its regular session in the second year following the census, or in a special session after that, the state Supreme Court adopts a plan
- Governor cannot veto the plan
- State Supreme Court reviews plans passed by the Legislature
- If the state Supreme Court invalidates the Legislature's plan, the Legislature passes a revised plan in an extraordinary session
- If the Legislature fails to pass a revised plan or the Supreme Court rejects it, the Supreme Court adopts a plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: Yes

- Contiguity
- No favoritism toward incumbent or party
- 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
- Compactness
- Follow political and geographical boundaries when feasible

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Final plan must be adopted during the second year following the census



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

27
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: 29

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- Same as for state legislative districts

Timing

- No deadline

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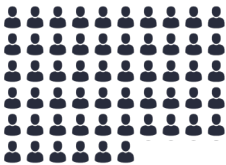
GEORGIA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

180
HOUSE
SEATS



56
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity
- Permits mid-decade redistricting

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- No deadline but districts to be changed “as necessary” after each decennial census

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

14
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
No change

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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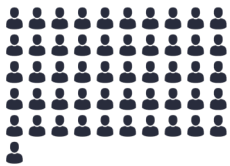
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HAWAII

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

51

HOUSE
SEATS



25

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

POLITICAL APPOINTEE COMMISSION

- Nine members: House and Senate majority and minority leaders each select two. Those initial eight select the ninth member by a six-eighths vote

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Political appointee commission draws the lines
- Simple majority required to pass a plan
- State Supreme Court will review the plan if a registered voter petitions

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Follow boundaries of basic island units
- No undue favoritism toward a person or political faction
- Contiguity except when districts include more than one island
- Compactness
- Follow census tract and geographic boundaries where possible
- Nest House districts in Senate districts where practicable
- No more than four members per district
- Preserve communities of socioeconomic interest where practicable

Public Hearings

- At least one hearing in each basic island unit after initial maps are proposed

Timing

- The commission must file its plans within 150 days of commission members being selected (which must happen by May 1 in years ending in 1)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

2

SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
No change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Same as for state legislative districts

Timing

- Same as for state legislative districts

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FOR JUSTICE

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

70

HOUSE
SEATS



35

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

POLITICAL APPOINTEE COMMISSION

- Six members: House and Senate majority and minority leaders each select one; state chairs of two major parties each select one. Appointing authorities should consider geographic representation
- Commissioners must be registered Idaho voters
- Commissioners can't have been lobbyists within one year prior to appointment
- Commissioners can't have been elected officials or political party officers within two years prior to appointment

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Political appointee commission draws the lines
- Maps must be approved by two-thirds of the commission
- State Supreme Court will review the plan if any city, county, or registered voter petitions

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity
- Follow county and precinct boundaries when practicable
- Preserve neighborhoods and communities of interest when possible
- Avoid oddly shaped districts when possible
- Counties cannot be divided to protect an incumbent or party
- Counties or portions of counties that make up a district must be connected by state or federal highways

Public Hearings

- Commission meetings are open to the public and must be held in different areas of the state

Timing

- Draft plan must be filed within 90 days after the commission is appointed, or when the census data is available, whichever is later
- Districts are effective until a new plan is filed following the next federal census or a court order



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

2
SEATS


through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
No change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Same as for state legislative districts

Timing

- Same as for state legislative districts

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ILLINOIS

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

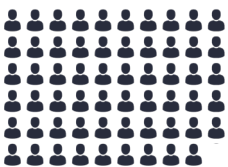
118

HOUSE
SEATS



59

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE *or* BACKUP COMMISSION

- Eight members (nine in case of tie): House and Senate majority and minority leaders each select one legislator and one non-legislator; tiebreaker chosen if necessary by randomly drawing one of two people (not of the same party) submitted by state Supreme Court; no more than four commissioners (five in case of tie) may be from the same party

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan
- If no plan is adopted by June 30, the eight-member backup commission adopts a plan, not subject to governor's veto
- If eight-member commission fails to adopt plan, tiebreaking commissioner is selected and nine-member commission attempts to adopt a plan, not subject to governor's veto
- State Supreme Court hears redistricting lawsuits, which are filed by the state attorney general

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Nest House districts in Senate districts
- Create crossover, coalition, or influence districts to allow racial or language minority communities to elect or influence the election of candidates of their choice

Public Hearings

- At least one hearing in each of the four geographic regions of the state before the legislature adopts a plan

Timing

- Each year following a federal decennial census
- Legislature's plan must be effective by June 30
- Eight-member backup commission's plan must be adopted by Aug. 10
- Nine-member backup commission's plan must be adopted by Oct. 5



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REDISTRICTING

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

18
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: 17

WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- Contiguity
- Compactness

Timing

- No deadline

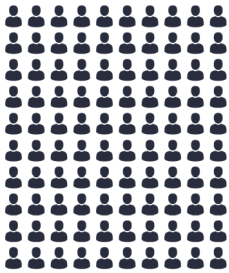
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INDIANA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

100

HOUSE
SEATS



50

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Legislature elected during the year a federal decennial census is taken must redistrict



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REDISTRICTING

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

9

SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE *or* BACKUP COMMISSION

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan
- If Legislature fails to adopt plan in its legislative session, the backup commission draws the lines, not subject to veto by governor
- Plan is effective until changed by statute

State-Level Criteria

- None

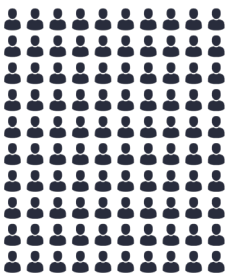
Timing

- Legislature must adopt plan during its first session after the decennial census
- If the backup commission is established, it must adopt a plan within 30 days after the legislature's session

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STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

100
HOUSE
SEATS



50
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

ADVISORY COMMISSION (NONPARTISAN LEGISLATURE SERVICE BUREAU)

- Advisory commission: five members; Senate and House majority and minority leaders each select one, those four select the fifth member
- Commissioners must be eligible Iowa voters
- Commissioners cannot hold partisan public office or political party office
- Commissioners cannot be relatives or employees of members of the Legislature or congress

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Advisory commission draws the lines
- State Legislature approves the plan
- Governor can veto the plan
- State Supreme Court reviews the plan if a qualified voter petitions
- If the Legislature fails to adopt a plan by Sept. 15, the state Supreme Court draws the lines

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness, as defined by statute
- Contiguity
- Follow political boundaries
- No favoritism toward person, party, or group
- No augmenting or diluting minority group voting strength
- Nest House districts in Senate districts

Public Hearings

- Advisory commission must hold three public hearings in different regions

Timing

- Advisory commission submits final plans to the Legislature by April 1 in years ending in 1
- Legislature votes on plans expeditiously and must adopt a plan by Sept. 1
- If the Legislature fails to adopt a plan by Sept. 15, the state Supreme Court adopts a plan by Dec. 31



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

4
SEATS


through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
No change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Follow political boundaries
- Contiguity
- Compactness, as defined by statute
- No favoritism toward person, party, or group
- No augmenting or diluting minority group voting strength

Timing

- Same as for state legislative districts

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KANSAS

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

125
HOUSE
SEATS



40
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan
- State Supreme Court automatically reviews the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Exclude nonresident military personnel and nonresident college students from the population base
- Single-member districts

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- Legislature's plan must be adopted during its regular session in years ending in 2

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

4
SEATS

through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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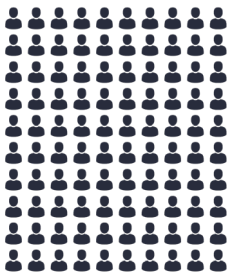
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KENTUCKY

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

100
HOUSE
SEATS



38
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan
- Court challenges to legislative redistricting must be brought in Franklin Circuit Court

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Follow county boundaries
- Contiguity
- No more than two counties to form a house district

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- No deadline but must be done every 10 years

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

6
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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LOUISIANA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

105
HOUSE
SEATS



39
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan
- If the Legislature fails to pass a plan, the state Supreme Court draws its own plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Single-member districts

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

6
SEATS


through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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FOR JUSTICE

MAINE

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

151

HOUSE
SEATS



35

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

ADVISORY COMMISSION

- Senate majority and minority leaders each select two; House majority and minority leaders each select three; state chairs of the two major parties each select one; the two groups of six commissioners from each party each select one member of the public to be a commissioner; those two “public commissioners” select one tiebreaker
- Advisory Commission to be established within three days of the Legislature convening in years ending in 1
- Constitution sets minimum number of senators at 31 and the maximum at 35; number must be odd

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Advisory commission draws the lines
- State Legislature approves the commission’s plan, or its own plan, by a two-thirds vote of each house
- Governor can veto the plan but a subsequent vote of two-thirds of the House and Senate of the state Legislature can enact the plan with the force of law
- State Supreme Court will review the plan if a citizen petitions, and makes its own reapportionment if the challenge succeeds
- If the Legislature fails to pass a plan, the state Supreme Court will make the apportionment

State-Level Criteria Ranked: No

- Compactness for House and Senate
- Contiguity for House and Senate
- Follow political boundaries for House and Senate
- Give weight to communities of interest
- Population base: citizen population for House and Senate
- Single-member districts for house

Public Hearings

- Not required

Timing

- Advisory commission must submit its final plan by June 1 in years ending in 1
- State Legislature must approve a plan by June 11
- State Supreme Court must adopt a plan within 60 days of the legislative deadline if the Legislature fails to approve a map



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

2

SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Follow political boundaries when practicable

Timing

- Same as for state legislative districts

Click [here](#) for a version with citations

MARYLAND

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

141
HOUSE
SEATS



47
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

GOVERNOR *or* STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Governor presents a plan to the Legislature
- State Legislature then adopts the governor's plan or its own plan
- Governor can't veto the plan
- If no plan is adopted by the 45th day of the regular session of the Legislature, the governor's plan becomes law
- Any registered voter may petition the State Court of Appeals to review the legislative districting of the state

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Nest districts electing three House members within each Senate district
- Single-member districts for Senate
- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Give due regard to natural and political boundaries

Public Hearings

- Required before the governor prepares a plan

Timing

- Governor must present his plan to the legislature by the first day of the regular legislative session in the second year following the decennial census
- 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



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

8
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
No change

WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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MASSACHUSETTS

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

160
HOUSE
SEATS



40
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- State Supreme Court will review the plan if a registered voter petitions

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity for House and Senate
- Follow political boundaries for House and Senate
- Single-member districts for Senate

Public Hearings

- No redistricting specific provisions

Timing

- Plan must be adopted during the first session after the federal census for the House and Senate
- Plan is effective for 10 years

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

9
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
No change

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan
- State Supreme Court has jurisdiction to hear lawsuits concerning congressional districts

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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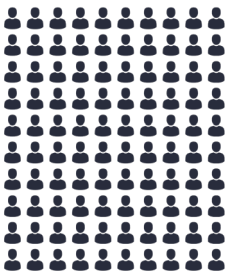
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FOR JUSTICE

MICHIGAN

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

110
HOUSE
SEATS



38
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan
- State Supreme Court may review the plan if an elector petitions

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity
- Compactness
- Follow political boundaries
- Preserve existing Senate districts

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Final plan must be enacted by Nov. 1 of years ending in 1
- If Legislature fails to pass a plan by the deadline, the state Supreme Court draws the lines

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

14
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: 13

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Contiguity
- Follow political boundaries
- Compactness

Timing

- Same as for state legislative districts

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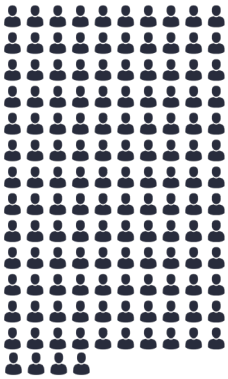
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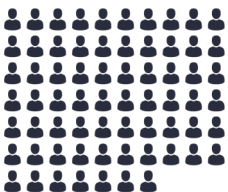
MINNESOTA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

134
HOUSE
SEATS



67
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity for Senate
- Nest House districts in Senate districts

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Districts may be drawn in the first legislative session after the federal decennial census

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

8
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: 7

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Same as for state legislative districts

Timing

- Same as for state legislative districts

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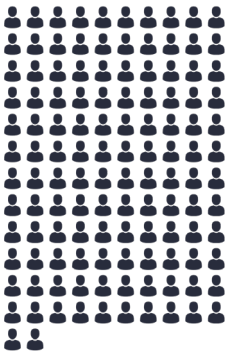
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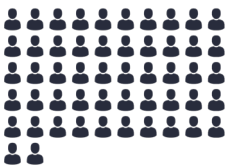
MISSISSIPPI

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

122
HOUSE
SEATS



52
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE **or** BACKUP COMMISSION

- Five members: chief justice, attorney general, secretary of state, House and Senate majority leaders

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature convenes a joint committee composed of:
 - » Chairman and vice chairman of the House Apportionment and Elections Committee
 - » Chairman and vice chairman of the Senate Elections Committee
 - » Ten members of the House of Representatives, two from each congressional district, appointed by the speaker of the House
 - » Ten members of the Senate, two from each congressional district, appointed by the lieutenant governor
- Committee draws a plan to apportion the state
- Committee presents a plan to the state Legislature, which can adopt its own plan
- 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, a backup commission draws the lines, not subject to veto by the governor
- Permits mid-decade redistricting

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Follow political boundaries

Public Hearing

- No redistricting specific provisions



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REDISTRICTING**

Timing

- 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
- Legislative committee submits recommendations to the Legislature no later than 45th day of the legislative session
- Final plan adopted by the end of the regular session in years ending in 2

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

4
SEATS


through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
No change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- Legislative committee submits recommendation to the Legislature no later than 30 days before the next regular session of the Legislature after the results of the federal decennial census are published

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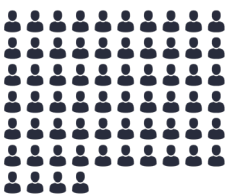
MISSOURI

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

163
HOUSE
SEATS



34
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

HOUSE POLITICAL APPOINTEE COMMISSION *and*
SENATE POLITICAL APPOINTEE COMMISSION *or*
JUDICIAL COMMISSION

For House districts, political appointee commission

- Sixteen members: each major party nominates two members per congressional district; governor chooses one of the nominees per party per congressional district
- No more than one 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

- Ten members: each major party nominates 10 members; governor chooses five of the nominees from each party
- If the parties fail to nominate members, the governor selects members from the party
- Six members: appointed from among the judges of the appellate courts of the state by the Supreme Court

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Political appointee commissions draw the lines
- Governor cannot veto the plan
- Plan must be adopted by 70 percent of the commission
- If a commission fails to file a plan, the Supreme Court selects a judicial commission, which adopts plan by a simple majority

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Follow county boundaries for Senate
- Permits mid-decade redistricting

Public Hearings

- At least three public hearings

Timing

- Political appointee commissions must file tentative plans no later than five months after the commission is appointed for house
- Final plans must be adopted no later than six months after the commission is appointed
- If political appointee commissions do not adopt a plan by the deadline, the judicial commission must pass a plan within 90 days



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

8
SEATS
■■■■■■■■

through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- Compactness
- Contiguity
- As nearly equal in population as possible

Timing

- No deadline

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MONTANA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

100
HOUSE
SEATS



50
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

POLITICAL APPOINTEE COMMISSION

- House and Senate majority and minority leaders each select one member; those four commissioners select a fifth member to serve as chairperson
 - » If the four 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
- Two commissioners must be from an enumerated list of western counties and the other two commissioners must be from an enumerated list of the central and eastern counties
- Commissioners can't be public officials
- Commissioners must be citizens

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Political appointee commission draws the lines. The commission must submit the plan to the Legislature, which shall return the plan to the commission with recommendations within 30 days
- A simple majority of commissioners is required to approve a final map, which must be submitted to the secretary of state
- Governor cannot veto

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 percent from ideal, except to keep political boundaries intact
 - » Follow political boundaries to the greatest extent possible
 - » Contiguity
 - » Compactness; 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"
- Can't favor a political party or incumbent; use of incumbent addresses, voter registration data, voter lists, or previous election results is prohibited
- Nest House districts within Senate districts



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REDISTRICTING**

Public Hearings

- Commission must hold at least one public hearing before it submits a plan to the Legislature

Timing

- Commission must file its plan with the Legislature by the 10th day of the first legislative session after the appointment of the commission or after the census data becomes available
- The Legislature must return the plan with its own recommendations to the commission within 30 days of receiving it
- Commission must file its final plans with the secretary of state 30 days after the commission receives recommendations from the Legislature

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1
SEAT
👤

Montana has only one congressional district (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: 1 or 2

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Districts to be “established on the basis of population”
- Cannot favor a political party or incumbent; use of incumbent addresses, voter registration data, voter lists, or previous election results is prohibited

Public Hearings

- Same as for state legislative districts

Timing

- Commission must file its final plan with the secretary of state within 90 days after census data becomes available

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NEBRASKA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

49

HOUSE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE (special Redistricting Committee)

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Follow county boundaries when practicable

Public Hearings

- Redistricting plans are made available to the public, and the committee must host at least one public hearing in each congressional district

Timing

- No deadline, but Legislature shall redistrict after each federal decennial census

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

3

SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
No change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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REDISTRICTING

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FOR JUSTICE

NEVADA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

42

HOUSE
SEATS



21

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- None

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Plans must be adopted during the first legislative session after the decennial census

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

4

SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

400
HOUSE
SEATS

👤 X 400

24
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines for the House
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity for the House
- Single-member districts for Senate
- Follow town, ward, and place boundaries for House except where a town, ward, or unincorporated place requests division by referendum for House and Senate

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Legislature must apportion at the regular session following each decennial federal census

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

2
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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NEW JERSEY

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

80

HOUSE
SEATS



40

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

POLITICAL APPOINTEE COMMISSION

- Ten members: The state chairs of the two largest parties each appoint five members; tiebreaker chosen if necessary by chief justice
- Geographical diversity must be given "due consideration"
- 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

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Political appointee commission draws the lines
- A simple majority is required to approve a final map

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness for Assembly
- Contiguity
- Follow political boundaries
- Nest Assembly districts within Senate districts
- Two-member districts for Assembly

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Final plan must be completed within one month of official census data reporting or by Feb. 1, in the year following the census, whichever is later
- If the commission is unable to adopt a plan by the deadline, a final plan must be completed one month after the chief justice's appointment of a tiebreaking member



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REDISTRICTING

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

12
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

POLITICAL APPOINTEE COMMISSION

- House and Senate majority and minority leaders and the state chairs of the two largest parties each select two commissioners; those 12 commissioners select a chairperson by majority vote
- If the 12 commissioners are unable to select the 13th independent member, then the commissioners must certify the two potential members with the highest number of votes to the state Supreme Court, which will then appoint the “more qualified” of the two
- Commissioners must be selected with “due consideration to geographic, ethnic and racial diversity” and may not be a member or employee of the U.S. Congress
- The chairperson must have resided in the state for at least the last five years and may not have held public or party office during those five years

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Political appointee commission draws the lines
- A simple majority is required to approve a final map
- If the commission is unable to pass a single plan, then the two plans receiving the most votes (at least five each) are submitted to the state Supreme Court, which will choose the plan that best conforms to the state constitution and federal laws
- State Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction over lawsuits regarding congressional redistricting

State-Level Criteria

- None

Public Hearing

- Must hold at least three public hearings in different parts of the state
- Final vote on the plan must be done by roll call in an open public meeting held with at least 24 hours’ notice

Timing

- Commission must adopt a plan by the third Tuesday of years ending in 2, or within three months after official census data reporting, whichever is later
- Districts can’t be changed before the next census

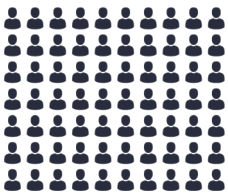
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NEW MEXICO

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

70

HOUSE
SEATS



42

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness for House and Senate
- Contiguity for House and Senate

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- No deadline
- Legislature may reapportion only once per decade

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

3

SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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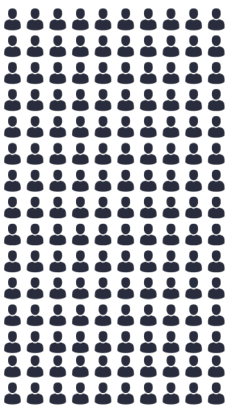
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REDISTRICTING

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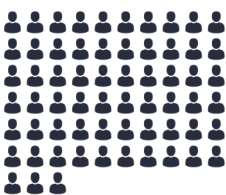
NEW YORK

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

150
HOUSE
SEATS



63
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

ADVISORY COMMISSION

Effective 2021:

- Senate and Assembly majority and minority leaders each appoint two members; the first eight members select, by majority vote, the final two commissioners, who cannot have been affiliated with either major party in the last five years
- Within three 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
- Within three years prior to appointment, commissioners' spouses cannot have been a (1) state legislator, (2) member of Congress, or (3) statewide elected official
- To extent practicable, commissioners shall reflect the diversity of the state regarding race, ethnicity, gender, language, and geographic residence
- 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

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

Effective 2021:

- Advisory commission draws the lines
 - » Plan must have the support of at least seven members
 - » 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
 - » 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
 - » If no plan gets seven votes or the required commissioners' support by the deadline, then the plan that received the most votes is submitted to the Legislature
- 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
- If the second plan also fails to pass or is vetoed, then the Legislature draws the lines according to the regular legislative process
- 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:

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REDISTRICTING**

Process

- » 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
- » 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 percent of each House is required
- If the speaker of the Assembly and the temporary president of the Senate are members of the same political party, then two-thirds of each house is required (regardless of how the advisory commission voted)
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria Ranked: No

- Effective 2021:
- Districts may not purposefully or effectively abridge voting rights of racial or language minorities
 - Contiguity
 - Compactness
 - Cannot discourage competition or favor incumbents, candidates, or parties
 - Preserve cores of existing districts and communities of interest
 - Follow political boundaries
 - Single-member districts for Assembly

Public Hearings

- Effective 2021:
- Must conduct at least one hearing in the cities of Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, and White Plains and in Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties

Timing

- Effective 2021:
- Commission's draft plans must be made available to the public by Sept. 15 in years ending in 1, or as soon as practicable thereafter
 - Commission must submit plan to the Legislature by Jan. 15 in years ending in 2
 - If the commission's first submitted plan fails, the commission must submit a second plan by Feb. 28 in years ending in 2

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

27
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: 26

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Same as for state legislative districts

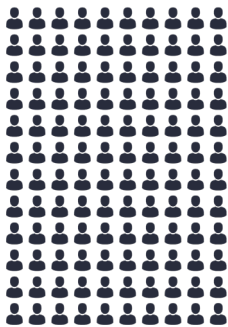
Timing

- Same as for state legislative districts

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

120
HOUSE
SEATS



50
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor cannot veto the plan
- In the event a redistricting plan or portion thereof is found unlawful, the state Legislature must be given at least two weeks to remedy any defects before the court may impose any interim plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity for Senate
- As equal in population "as nearly may be" for Senate and House
- Follow county boundaries for Senate and House "except to the extent necessary to comply with federal law"

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Plans must be drawn during the first legislative session following the census and shall not be amended until the next census

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

13
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: 14

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor cannot veto the plan
- If neither the Legislature nor Congress reapportion congressional districts after a change in the number of representatives apportioned to the state, then:
 - » If increased, then all districts remain and additional seat is elected at large by all qualified voters in the state
 - » If decreased, then all districts are dissolved and all seats are elected at large by all qualified voters in the state

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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REDISTRICTING**

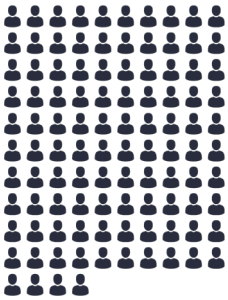
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NORTH DAKOTA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

94

HOUSE
SEATS



47

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor cannot veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness
- Contiguity
- As equal in population as practicable
- Nest House districts within Senate districts

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1

SEAT



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

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STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

99

HOUSE SEATS



33

SENATE SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

POLITICIAN APPOINTEE COMMISSION

Effective 2021:

- Political appointee commission (Ohio Redistricting Commission)
- Governor, state auditor, secretary of state, legislative majority and minority leaders each select one member

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

Effective 2021:

- Political appointee commission draws the lines
- At least four commissioners, including two from each party, must vote to approve a district plan
- If a final plan has not been adopted by Sept. 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 Sept. 15 of that year
- If at least four commissioners, including two from each party, approve the plan, it is put in place for 10 years
- If at least four commissioners, without bipartisan support, approve the plan, it is put in place for four years
- Governor cannot veto the plan
- State Supreme Court has exclusive, original jurisdiction over redistricting plans

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

Effective 2021:

- Contiguity for House
- Compactness
- District boundaries shall be created using boundaries of counties, municipalities, and townships
- Where feasible, House districts shall not split a county more than once
- District population shall not vary more than 5 percent from ratio of representation
- Shall not be drawn primarily to favor or disfavor a political party
- Statewide proportional seat share of political parties should "correspond closely" to statewide election results
- Nest House districts within Senate districts
- State Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in cases arising under Ohio Constitution relating to reapportionment

Public Hearings

Effective 2021:

- Must hold at least three public hearings before final plans are published



Timing

Effective 2021:

- Final plan must be adopted by Sept. 1 in a year ending in 1
- If a final plan has not been adopted by Sept. 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 Sept. 15 of that year
 - » 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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

16
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after the
reapportionment: 15

WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE *or* BACKUP COMMISSION

Effective 2021:

- Legislature or Backup Commission
- Political appointee commission that draws Ohio's legislative districts (see above) serves as the backup commission

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

Effective 2021

- Legislature draws the lines
 - » 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
 - » A plan passed with these margins becomes law and cannot be changed until after the following census
 - » The Legislature has until Sept. 30 to pass a plan
- Backup commission draws the lines
 - » If the Legislature does not pass a plan by Sept. 30 with the required support, the backup commission draws the lines
 - » At least four commissioners, including two from each party, must vote to approve a district plan
 - » A plan passed with these margins becomes law and cannot be changed until after the following census
 - » The backup commission has until Oct. 31 to pass a plan
- Legislature draws the lines (second attempt)
 - » 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
 - » 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

- » 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
- » The Legislature has until Nov. 30 to pass a plan in its second attempt
- Governor can veto the plan if it is passed by the Legislature
- State Supreme Court has exclusive, original jurisdiction over redistricting plans

**State-Level
Criteria**
Ranked: No

- Effective 2021:
- Contiguity
 - Compactness
 - 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
 - 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

**Public
Hearings**

- Effective 2021:
- Legislature and backup commission shall allow for the submission of proposed plans for consideration
 - 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

Timing

- Effective 2021:
- Legislature has until Sept. 30 to pass a plan before backup commission attempts to pass a plan
 - Backup commission has until Oct. 31 to pass a plan before Legislature gets second attempt to pass a plan
 - Legislature has until Nov. 30 for its second attempt to pass a plan

Click [here](#) for a version with citations

OKLAHOMA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

101
HOUSE
SEATS



48
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE **or** BACKUP COMMISSION

- Three Democrats and three 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

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto
- If state Legislature does not adopt a plan 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
- State Supreme Court will review the plan if a qualified elector petitions and sets forth an alternative reapportionment

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness to extent feasible for Senate
- Contiguity to extent feasible for Senate
- Follow political boundaries to extent feasible for Senate
- Consider economic and political interests and historical precedents to extent feasible for Senate
- No specific criteria for House districts

Public Hearings

- Not required

Timing

- 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



**50 STATE GUIDE TO
REDISTRICTING**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

5
SEATS


through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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OREGON

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

60

HOUSE
SEATS



30

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE **or** SECRETARY OF STATE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan if passed by the Legislature
- State Supreme Court will review the plan if a qualified elector petitions
- 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
- 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
- Secretary of state plan is not subject to governor's veto

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity
- Must be connected by transportation links to extent practicable
- Follow political and geographic boundaries to extent practicable
- Preserve communities of interest to extent practicable
- No purposeful favoritism toward person or party
- No purposeful diluting the voting strength of any language or ethnic minority group
- Nest House districts within Senate districts
- Substantially equal populations within each district

Public Hearings

- State Legislature must hold at least 10 public hearings throughout the state before proposing a draft plan. At least one hearing must be held in each congressional district and one hearing in areas that have experienced the largest shifts in population since the last apportionment.
- To the extent practicable, the Legislature or secretary of state (whichever entity is drafting the reapportionment plan) shall hold five public hearings on the draft plan before it is adopted either in five different congressional districts of the state or with the use of video technology



50 STATE GUIDE TO
REDISTRICTING

Timing

- Final plans must be adopted by July 1 in the odd-numbered year following the census
- 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
- 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 Nov. 1 of the same year
- If due to legislative inaction secretary of state plans are to be filed with the state Supreme Court by Aug. 15 of the same year, the state Supreme Court must complete its final review of such reapportionment by Dec. 15 of that year

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

5
SEATS
■■■■■

through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: 6

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Same as for state legislative districts

Timing

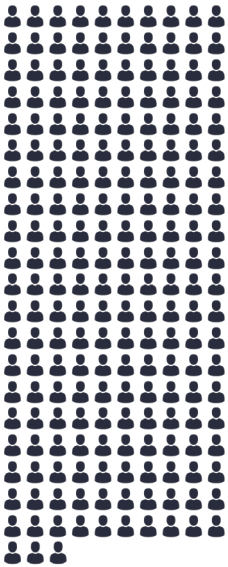
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PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

203
HOUSE
SEATS



50
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

POLITICAL APPOINTEE COMMISSION

- The majority and minority leaders of the state House and Senate (or their appointees) and a chairman, selected by the initial four commissioners, who may not be a local, state, or federal public official. If the four commissioners fail to select a chairman, one shall be appointed by majority vote of state Supreme Court justices

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Political appointee commission draws the lines
- A simple majority is required to approve a final map
- 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
- The commission's plan must be published in at least one newspaper in each Senate and Representative district
- State Supreme Court will review the plan if petitioned

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Populations as nearly equal as practicable
- Follow county, city, town, and ward boundaries unless "absolutely necessary" to divide

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Draft plan must be filed within 90 days after the commission is formed or after census data is available, whichever is later
- The commission has 30 days after filing the draft plan to make adjustments



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

18
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: 17

WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

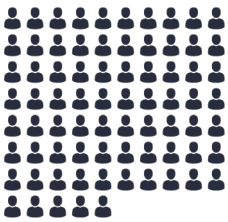
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RHODE ISLAND

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

75

HOUSE
SEATS



38

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- Compactness for House
- As equal in population as possible for House and Senate

Ranked: No

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- No deadline

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

2

SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
1

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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REDISTRICTING

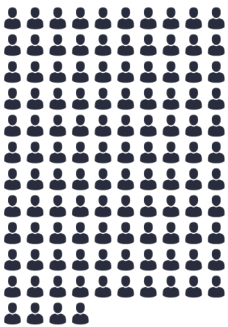
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SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

124

HOUSE
SEATS



46

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan
- Permits mid-decade reapportionment for the House; however, changes may not take effect until after a general election occurs

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- None

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- No deadline

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

7

SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
No change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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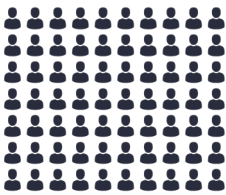
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SOUTH DAKOTA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

70

HOUSE
SEATS



35

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan
- If Legislature is unable to pass a plan by the deadline, then the state Supreme Court will do so

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- "Protection of community interest by means of compact and contiguous districts"
- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Population "as nearly equal as practicable"
- Respect geographical and political boundaries
- Nest House districts within Senate districts
- Protection of minority voting rights

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Final plan must be adopted by Dec. 1 of every year ending in 1
- If the Legislature is unable to accomplish this task by the Dec. 1 deadline, the state Supreme Court has 90 days to draw lines

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1

SEAT



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

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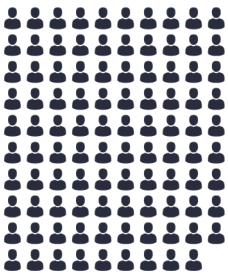
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TENNESSEE

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

99

HOUSE
SEATS



33

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity required for House districts
- Counties shall not be divided, except where one county has more than one representative, in which case the county must be divided for House or Senate
- In House plan, no more than 30 counties may be split

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provision

Timing

- After each census, but no deadline established; allows General Assembly to apportion "at any time"

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

9

SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline; prohibited from redistricting between U.S. congressional apportionments of representation

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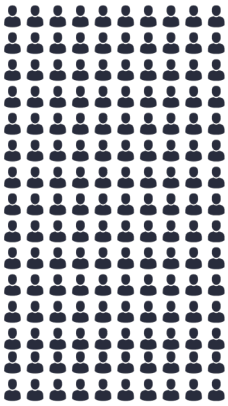
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REDISTRICTING

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FOR JUSTICE

TEXAS

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

150
HOUSE
SEATS



31
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE **or** BACKUP COMMISSION

- Composed of lieutenant governor, attorney general, comptroller of public accounts, commissioner of the general land office, House majority leader

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State legislature has initial responsibility to draw the lines
- Governor can veto plan
- 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

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Contiguity for Senate and House
- House districts must follow county boundaries when possible

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- State Legislature must adopt a plan by the end of the first legislative session following the census
- If the Legislature fails to submit a plan by the end of the first legislative session, the commission must assemble within 90 days of adjournment then has 60 days after assembling to submit a final plan



**50 STATE GUIDE TO
REDISTRICTING**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

36
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
39 to 40

WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

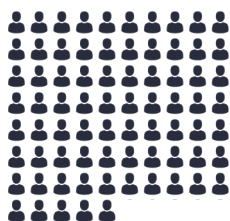
- No deadline

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STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

75

HOUSE
SEATS



29

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- None

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Legislature shall divide the state into districts no later than the general session following the census

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

4

SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- Same as for state legislative districts

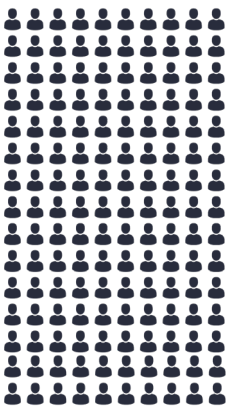
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VERMONT

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

150
HOUSE
SEATS



30
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

ADVISORY COMMISSION

- Governor selects one resident from each major party (has more than three members in the General Assembly) and who are not all from the same county; the state committee of each major political party selects one resident; chief justice selects one "special master" who serves as chair of the commission
- Gubernatorial and party appointees must have resided in the state for at least five years prior to appointment
- Cannot be members of nor employed by the Legislature
- The secretary of state is a non-voting member of the Board

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Advisory commission proposes initial plan for both House and Senate districts
- 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
- Governor can veto the plan
- State Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction of legislative apportionment and may review a plan if five or more individuals petition

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Follow county boundaries and other political subdivisions when practicable
- Preserve communities of interest as defined by the state when practicable

Public Hearings

- Board is given power to hold public hearings, but such hearings are not required

Timing

- Draft proposal of House and Senate districts must be finalized by the Board by July 1 of the year following the census
- Where a House district divides a city or town, that municipality's board of civil authority may, before Aug. 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 Aug. 15



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1
SEAT
•

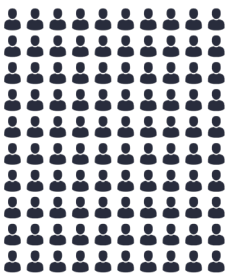
Vermont has only 1 congressional district (through 2020). Projected after reapportionment: No change

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VIRGINIA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

100
HOUSE
SEATS



40
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan
- Follow clearly defined and clearly observable – meaning streets and natural or constructed physical features shown on official maps – boundaries

State-Level Criteria

- Compactness
- Contiguity

Ranked: No

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- No deadline

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

11
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: 11
or 12

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Same as for state legislative districts

Timing

- No deadline

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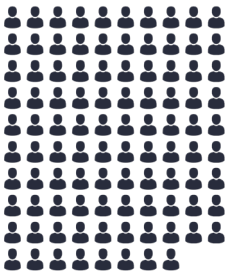
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WASHINGTON

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

98

HOUSE
SEATS



49

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

POLITICAL APPOINTEE COMMISSION

- Five members: leaders of the two largest parties in the House and Senate each select one; those four commissioners then select one non-voting chair
- Commissioners must be registered voters of the state
- Commissioners must not have been lobbyists within one year prior to appointment
- Commissioners must not have been elected officials or party officials within two years prior to appointment
- If the requisite appointment is not made by the appointing party, such appointment will be made by the state Supreme Court

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- Political appointee commission draws the lines
- Three affirmative votes are required to approve a final map
- If three members fail to approve the plan, then the state Supreme Court shall adopt a plan
- 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 first session after the commission submitted its plan to the Legislature
- Legislature may reconvene the commission to modify the plan with two-thirds vote of each House
- State Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in cases involving redistricting

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness and convenience
- As nearly equal in population as practicable
- Contiguity
- Follow county and municipal boundaries, geographical barriers, or artificial barriers
- Preserve communities of interest when practicable
- Shall not purposefully favor or discriminate against any group or political party
- Nest House districts within Senate districts
- Provide "fair and effective representation" and encourage competition

Public Hearings

- Commission meetings must be open to the public in compliance with state Open Public Meetings requirements

Timing

- 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
- If the commission fails to complete a plan, then the state Supreme Court must do so before April 30 of the year ending in 2



50 STATE GUIDE TO
REDISTRICTING

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

10
SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- Same as for state legislative districts

State-Level Criteria

- Same as for state legislative districts

Timing

- Same as for state legislative districts

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WEST VIRGINIA

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

100
HOUSE
SEATS



34
SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Compactness for Senate
- Contiguity for Senate
- Follow county boundaries, can contain more than one county for Senate and House
- As nearly equal in population as practicable for House and Senate

Public Hearings

- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Districts to be reapportioned "after" census, but no deadline stated

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

3
SEATS

through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
2

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- Contiguity
- Compactness
- As nearly equal in population as possible
- Follow county lines

Timing

- No deadline

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REDISTRICTING**

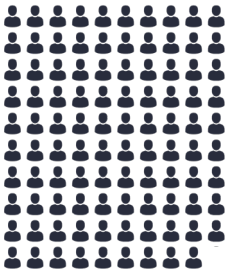
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WISCONSIN

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

99

HOUSE
SEATS



33

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

- Assembly districts to follow county, precinct, town, or ward lines
- Senate districts must be composed of "convenient" geographic area
- Compactness for Assembly districts
- Contiguity for both Assembly and Senate
- Nest House districts within Senate districts
- No redistricting-specific provisions

Public Hearings

Timing

- Legislature must redistrict in the first legislative session following the census

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

8

SEATS



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment: No
change

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

- None

Timing

- No deadline

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REDISTRICTING

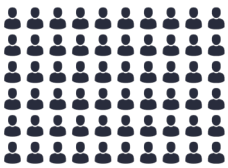
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WYOMING

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

60

HOUSE
SEATS



30

SENATE
SEATS



WHO DRAWS THE DISTRICTS?

STATE LEGISLATURE

HOW ARE DISTRICTS DRAWN?

Process

- State Legislature draws the lines
- Governor can veto the plan

State-Level Criteria

Ranked: No

Public Hearings

- Follow county boundaries
- No redistricting-specific provisions

Timing

- Must conduct reapportionment at the first budget session following the census

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1

SEAT



through 2020.
Projected after
reapportionment:
No change

State-Level Criteria

- Permits mid-decade redistricting
- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Shall not divide a county, but may be composed of more than one

Process

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

Timing

- Same as for legislative districts

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