

APPENDIX 1:

List of Jurisdictions Covered Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
California:
Kings County Merced County Monterey County Yuba County
Florida:
Collier County Hardee County Hendry County Hillsborough County Monroe County
Georgia
Louisiana
Michigan:
Allegan County: Clyde Township Saginaw County: Buena Vista Township
Mississippi
New Hampshire:
Cheshire County: Rindge Town Coos County: Millsfield Township Pinkhams Grant Stewartstown Town Stratsford Town Grafton County: Benton Town Hillsborough County: Antrim Town Merrimack County: Boscawen Town Rockingham County: Newington Town Sullivan County: Unity Town
New York:
Bronx County Kings County New York County

North Carolina:
Anson County Beaufort County Bertie County Bladen County Camden County Caswell County Chowan County Cleveland County Craven County Cumberland County Edgecombe County Franklin County Gaston County Gates County Granville County Greene County Guilford County Halifax County Harnett County Hertford County Hoke County Jackson County Lee County Lenoir County Martin County Nash County Northampton County Onslow County Pasquotank County Perquimans County Person County Pitt County Roberson County Rockingham County Scotland County Union County Vance County Washington County Wayne County Wilson County
South Carolina
South Dakota:
Shannon County Todd County
Texas
Virginia¹



¹Fifteen political subdivisions in Virginia (Augusta, Botetourt, Essex, Frederick, Greene, Middlesex, Pulaski, Roanoke, Rockingham, Shenandoah, and Warren Counties and the Cities of Fairfax, Harrisonburg, Salem and Winchester) have “bailed out” from coverage pursuant to Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act. The United States consented to the declaratory judgment in each of those cases.

APPENDIX 2: Redistricting In Your State



42	Alabama
43	Alaska
44	Arizona
45	Arkansas
46	California
47	Colorado
48	Delaware
49	Florida
50	Georgia
51	Hawaii
52	Idaho
53	Illinois
54	Indiana
55	Louisiana
56	Maryland
57	Massachusetts
58	Michigan
59	Minnesota
60	Mississippi
61	Missouri
62	Nevada
63	New Jersey
64	New Mexico
65	New York
66	North Carolina
67	Ohio
68	Pennsylvania
69	South Carolina
70	Tennessee
71	Texas
72	Virginia
73	Washington

ALABAMA

Bonnie Shanholtzer

Supervisor, Legislative Reapportionment Office
 Room 811, State House
 11 South Union Street
 Montgomery, Alabama 36130
 Phone: 334.242.7941
 District@al-legislature.gov

	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	1 representative per district. Ala. Code § 17-20-2 (2010).	Constitution forbids dividing any county between more than one district and allows for additional representation in the event new counties are created. Ala. Const. art. IX, § 200.
Description of current districts	Ala. Code § 17-20-1 (2010).	Ala. Code §§ 29-1-1.2, 29-1-2.3 (2010).
Number of districts	Present: 7 2010 (est.): 7	Senate: 35 House: 105 Multimember: No House districts nested within Senate districts? Yes
Districing responsibility	State legislature is responsible for redistricting. Ala. Const. art. IX, §§ 198-200. The legislature creates a bipartisan legislative committee on reapportionment. The committee prepares and develops redistricting plans which are adopted by the legislature. Ala. Code §§ 29-2-50 to 29-2-52.	State legislature is responsible for redistricting. Ala. Const. art. IX, §§ 198-200. The legislature creates a bipartisan legislative committee on reapportionment. The committee prepares and develops redistricting plans which are adopted by the legislature. Ala. Code §§ 29-2-50 to 29-2-52.
May Governor veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes (<i>See Appendix 1</i>)	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	None	First legislative session following the decennial census. Ala. Const. art. IX, §§ 199--200.

ALASKA

Tamara Cook
 Director
 Division of Legal & Research
 Services
 State Capitol, Room 3
 Juneau, AK 99801-1182
 Phone: 907.465.2450
 Fax: 907.465.2029

James L. Baldwin
 Assistant Attorney General
 P.O. Box 100300
 Juneau, AK 99811-0300
 Phone: 907.465.3600
 Fax: 907.465.2520
 Jim_Baldwin@law.state.ak.us

Kathryn Lizik
 Coordinator
 Alaska Census and Geographic Information Network
 Department of Labor
 1111 West 8th St., Suite 301
 Juneau, AK 99811-5504
 Phone: 907.465.2437
 Fax: 907.465.2101
 kathryn.lizik@alaska.gov

	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	None	House districts shall be contiguous and compact, containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area. Each senate district shall be composed as near as practicable of two contiguous house districts. Alaska Const. art. VI, § 6.
Description of current districts	Alaska comprises one at-large Congressional District	Alaska Division of Elections, Statewide District Descriptions, 2002 Amended Redistricting Plan, <i>available at</i> http://www.elections.alaska.gov/distdes.php .
Number of districts	Present: 1 2010 (est.): 1	Senate: 20 House: 40 Multimember Districts: No House districts nested within Senate districts? Yes
Districting responsibility	N/A	Redistricting Board: 2 members appointed by the governor, 1 by the presiding officer of the Senate, 1 by the presiding officer of the House, and 1 by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. At least one board member must be a resident of each judicial district that existed on January 1, 1999. No public employees or officials may be board members. Alaska Const. art. VI, §8.
May Governor veto?	N/A	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes (<i>See Appendix 1</i>)	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	N/A	“No later than ninety days after board has been appointed and the official reporting of the decennial census of the United States, the board shall adopt a final redistricting plan and issue a proclamation of redistricting.” Alaska Const. art. VI, § 10.

ARIZONA

Michael E. Braun

Executive Director
Arizona Legislative Council
1700 West Washington, Suite 100
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Phone: 602.926.4236
Fax: 602.926.4803
mbraun@azleg.gov

Greg Jernigan

Legal Counsel to the President
Arizona Senate
1700 West Washington, Suite 206
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Phone: 602.542.4731
Fax: 602.542.7039
gjernigan@azleg.gov

Michael Mandell

Chief Counsel to the Speaker of the House
House of Representatives
1700 W. Washington, Room 221
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Phone: 602.926.5979
Fax: 602.417.3153
mmandell@azleg.gov

	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	Arizona's constitution requires compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act and the U.S. Constitution. Districts must also comply with specific criteria enunciated in the State Constitution. Ariz. Const. art. IV, Part 2, §1(14). Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-1103 (2010).	Arizona's constitution requires compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act and the U.S. Constitution. Districts must also comply with specific criteria enunciated in the State Constitution. Ariz. Const. art. IV, Part 2, §1(14). Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-1103 (2010).
Description of current districts	Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission, Final Congressional District Map, Certification List, <i>available at</i> http://www.azredistricting.org/?page=finalcong	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-1102 (2010).
Number of districts	Present: 8 2010 (est.): 10	Senate: 30 House: 60 Multimember Districts: Yes House districts nested within Senate districts? Yes
Districting responsibility	Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission composed of 5 members. The Speaker of the House, minority leader in the House, the Senate President, and the minority leader of the Senate each appoints 1 member to the Commission. The fifth member, who shall act as chair, is selected by the other four members, and must not belong to any party already represented on the commission. If the four deadlock when selecting the fifth member, commission on appellate appointees shall make such appointment. Ariz. Const. art. IV, Part 2, §1.	Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission composed of 5 members. The Speaker of the House, minority leader in the House, the Senate President, and the minority leader of the Senate each appoints 1 member to the Commission. The fifth member, who shall act as chair, is selected by the other four members, and must not belong to any party already represented on the commission. If the four deadlock, commission on appellate appointees shall make such appointment. Ariz. Const. art. IV, Part 2, §1.
May Governor veto?	No	No
Covered under §5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes (<i>See Appendix 1</i>)	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	None	None

ARKANSAS

Phyllis Poche

Director
 Census State Data Center
 Univ. of Arkansas-Little Rock
 2801 South University
 Little Rock, AR 72204
 Phone: 501.569.8530
 Fax: 501.569.8538
 pnpoche@ualr.edu

The Arkansas Board of Apportionment

State Capitol, Room 024
 Little Rock, AR 72201
 Phone: 501.682.1010
 Fax: 501.682.4812
 aba@sosmail.state.ar.us

	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	Congressional districts shall be of substantially equal population in order to comply with the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Ark. Code. Ann. § 7-2-101 (2009).	Senate districts must consist of contiguous territory, with no county divided in the formation of such districts. Ark. Const. art. VIII, §3.
Description of current districts	Ark. Code. Ann. §§ 7-2-Note to 7-2-105 (2009).	None.
Number of districts	Present: 4 2010 (est.): 4	Senate: 35 House: 100 Multimember Districts: No House districts nested within Senate districts? Yes
Districing responsibility		Board of Apportionment consisting of the Governor (Chair), Secretary of State and State Attorney General. Ark. Const. Art. VIII, § 1.
May Governor veto?	Yes	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	None	February 1 of the year following the decennial census. Ark. Const. art. VIII, §4.

CALIFORNIA

Darren P. Chesin

Chief Consultant, Senate Elections Committee
 State Capitol, Room 2203
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 Phone: 916.651.4106
 Fax: 916.327.7229
 darren.chesin@sen.ca.gov

Mary Heim

State Demographer, Department of Finance
 915 L Street
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 Phone: 916.323.4086
 mary.heim@dof.ca.gov

Elaine Howle

State Auditor, Bureau of State Audits
 555 Capitol Mall, Suite 300
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 Phone: 916.445.0255

	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	Cal. Const. art. XXI, §1 Each member of Congress shall be elected from a single-member district. The population for each district shall be reasonably equal. In adjusting boundary lines, the Legislature must apply criteria listed in Article XXI, §2(d)(2)-(5) and shall issue a report explaining basis for maps and compliance with criteria.	Single-member districts; reasonably equal population; comply with federal Voting Rights Act; contiguous and compact. Cal. Const. art. XXI, §§2(d)(1)-(6), 2(e)
Description of current districts	Congressional districts - Cal. Elec. Code §§ 21400-21453 (2009).	Senate districts - Cal. Elec. Code § 21100-21140 (2009). Assembly districts - Cal. Elec. Code § 21200-21280 (2009).
Number of districts	Present: 53 2010 (est.): 53	Senate: 40 House: 80 Multimember: No
Districting responsibility	Legislature is responsible for drawing Congressional districts. Cal. Const. art. XXI, §1.	14-member Citizen's Redistricting Commission composed of 5 registered with largest political party, 5 registered with second largest political party, and 4 not registered with either of the two largest political parties. Commission members must have voted in two of the last three statewide general elections and must not have changed political party affiliation within the last five years. Cal. Const. art. XXI, §§2(c)(2), (3).
May Governor veto?	Yes	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes, selected counties (<i>See Appendix 1</i>)	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	The year following every decennial census. Cal. Const. art. XXI, §1.	Sept. 15, 2011 - Commission shall issue reports with maps explaining basis for maps and compliance with criteria. Cal. Const. art. XXI, §§2(g).

COLORADO

Barbara Kirkmeyer
 Director
 Division of Local Governments
 Department of Local Affairs
 1313 Sherman Street, Room 521
 Denver, CO 80203
 Phone: 303.866.4904
 barbara.kirkmeyer@state.co.us

Jeremiah B. Barry
 Senior Staff Attorney
 Office of Legislative Legal Services
 State Capitol, Room 091
 Denver, CO 80203-1782
 Phone: 303.866.2045
 Fax: 303.866.4157
 Jerry.Barry@state.co.us

	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	<p>“The general assembly shall divide the state into as many congressional districts as there are representatives in congress apportioned to [the] state by the congress of the United States for the election of one representative to congress for each district....” Colo. Const. art. V, § 44.</p>	<p>“Each district shall be compact in area as possible and the aggregate linear distance of all district boundaries shall be as short as possible. Each district shall consist of contiguous whole general election precincts. Districts of the same house shall not overlap....communities of interest, including ethnic, cultural, economic, trade area, geographic, and demographic factors, shall be preserved within a single district.” Colo. Const. art. V, § 47.</p>
Description of current districts	Colo. Rev. Stat. §2-1-101 (2009).	Senatorial Districts: Colo. Rev. Stat. § 2-2-102 (2009). Representative Districts: Colo. Rev. Stat. § 2-2-202 (2009).
Number of districts	Present: 7 2010 (est.): 7	Senate: 35 House: 65 Multimember districts? No House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting responsibility	General Assembly. Colo. Const. art. V, § 44.	Reapportionment Commission. Colo. Const. art. V, § 48.
May Governor veto?	Yes	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	None	See Colo. Const. art. V, § 48(e).

DELAWARE

Commissioner of Elections

Phone: 302.739.4277

Fax: 302.739.6794

coe_vote@state.de.us

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory Restrictions	None.	The representative and senatorial districts shall be contiguous, nearly equal in population, and bounded by major roads, streams or other natural boundaries. Districts shall not be created as to unduly favor a person or party. Del. Code Ann. Tit. 29, § 804 (2010).
Description of Current Districts	Delaware comprises one at-large congressional district.	House of Representatives –Del. Code Ann. tit. 29, § 821 (2010) Senate – Del. Code. Ann. tit. 29, § 831 (2010).
Number of Districts	Present: 1 2010 (est.): 1	Senate: 21 House: 41 Multimember districts: 0
Districting Responsibility	N/A	The legislature. The leadership in both houses is responsible for drawing separate plans for their respective houses.
May Governor Veto?	N/A	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No.	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	N/A	Legislature must adopt a plan by June 30, 2011. Del. Code. Ann. tit. 29, § 805 (2010).

FLORIDA¹

Don Rubottom

Staff Director, Florida House of Representatives' Office of Reapportionment
 327 The Capitol
 402 South Monroe Street
 Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300
 Phone: 850.488.3928
 Fax: 850.488.9707
 Don.Rubottom@myfloridahouse.gov

John Guthrie

Staff Director, Florida Senate Committee on Reapportionment
 404 S. Monroe Street
 Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100
 Phone: 850.487.5855
 Fax: 850.487.5868
 guthrie.john@flsenate.gov

	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	Fla. Const. art.X, § 8(a); Fla. Stat. tit. II, ch. 8.	Senate and representative Districts must be of either contiguous, overlapping or identical territory. Fla. Const. art. III, § 16.
Description of current districts	Fla. Stat. § 8.0002 (2009).	Fla. Stat. §§ 10.00002 ☒10.00003 (2009)
Number of districts	Present: 25 2010 (est.): 26	Senate: 40 House: 120 Multimember Districts: No House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting responsibility	State legislature.	State legislature. Fla. Const. art. III, § 16.
May Governor veto?	Yes	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes, selected counties (<i>See Appendix 1</i>)	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	N/A	During the regular session in the second year following the decennial census (e.g. 2012). If the joint resolution does not pass within that time, the governor must reconvene the Legislature for a special apportionment session not to exceed 30 days during which reapportionment will be mandatory. Fla. Const. art. III, § 16(a)-(e). If the legislature fails to adopt a resolution of apportionment or should the apportionment be invalid, the supreme court shall, not later than 60 days after receiving the petition of the attorney general, file an order making such apportionment. Fla. Const. art. III, § 16(b), (f).

¹In 2010, Florida voters will adopt or reject amendments to the state constitution requiring that the legislature follow redistricting criteria.

GEORGIA

Judson Hill

Chairman
 Reapportionment and Redistricting
 Committee of the Georgia Senate
 325-A Coverdell Legislative Office Building
 Atlanta, GA 30334
 Phone: 404.656.0150
 Fax: 404.463.2535
 judson.hill@senate.ga.gov

Shantee El

Director
 Reapportionment Services Office
 18 Capitol Square, Room 407
 Atlanta GA 30334
 Phone: 404.656.5063
 Fax: 404.463.4103
 shantee@redist.itos.uga.edu

Roger Lane

Chairman
 Legislative and Congressional
 Reapportionment Committee of the Georgia
 House of Representatives
 402 Coverdell Legislative Office Building
 Atlanta, GA 30334
 Phone: 404.656.5087
 Fax: 912.265.3575
 rogerlane167@hotmail.com

	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	None	The general assembly must compose the Senate and House districts from contiguous territory. Ga. Const. art. III, § 2, para. 2.
Description of current districts	Ga. Code Ann. § 21-1-2	Ga. L. 2006, p. 12, § 1/HB 1137
Number of districts	Present: 13 2010 (est.): 14	Senate: 56 House: 180 Multimember Districts: No House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting responsibility	State legislature	State legislature
May Governor veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes (<i>See Appendix 1</i>)	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	None	None

HAWAII

Hawaii Office of Elections

802 Lehua Ave
 Pearl City, Hawaii 96782
 Phone: 808.453.8683
 Fax: n/a
 elections@hawaii.gov

	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	Haw. Const. art. IV, § 4-6.	Haw. Const. art. IV, § 4-6.
Description of current districts	None	None
Number of districts	Present: 2 2010 (est.): 2	Senate: 25 House: 51 Multimember Districts: No House districts nested within Senate districts? Yes
Districting responsibility	Reapportionment commission may be required at times to redraw congressional district lines. Haw. Const. art. IV, § 9. Reapportionment Commission. Nine members: Two selected by president of the Senate; two selected by speaker; 2 by the minority party of each house; one member selected by the other 8 members. Haw. Const. art. IV, § 2.	Reapportionment Commission. Nine members: Two selected by president of the Senate; two selected by speaker; 2 by the minority party of each house; one member selected by the other 8 members. Haw. Const. art. IV, § 2.
May Governor veto?	No	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes (<i>See</i> Appendix 1)	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	150 days form the date the members of the commission are certified.	150 days form the date the members of the commission are certified.

IDAHO

Ben Yursa

Secretary of State
Idaho Secretary of State's Office
Attn: Elections
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0080
Phone: 208.334.2852
Fax: 208.334.2282
elections@sos.idaho.gov

	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	Districts must be equal in population and comply with federal laws. Idaho Const. art. III, § 5. In addition, districts must comply with specific criteria. Idaho Code Ann. § 72-1506 (2009).	Districts must be equal in population and comply with federal laws. Idaho Const. art. III, § 5. In addition, districts must comply with specific criteria. Idaho Code Ann. § 72-1506 (2009).
Description of current districts	Idaho Code Ann. § 34-1902 - 34-1903 (2009).	Idaho Code Ann. § 67-202 (2008). repealed by S.L. 2009, ch. 52, § 1.
Number of districts	Present: 2 2010 (est.): 2	Senate: 35 House: 70 Multimember Districts: Yes House districts nested within Senate districts? Yes
Districting responsibility	A 6-member commission for reapportionment. The leaders of the two largest political parties in the House and in the Senate shall appoint one member each. State chairmen of the two largest political parties, determined by the vote cast for governor in the last gubernatorial election, shall each designate one member. Members may not be elected or appointed officials. Idaho Const. art. III, § 2(2).	A 6-member commission for reapportionment. The leaders of the two largest political parties in the House and in the Senate shall appoint one member each. State chairmen of the two largest political parties, determined by the vote cast for governor in the last gubernatorial election, shall each designate one member. Members may not be elected or appointed officials. Idaho Const. art. III, § 2(2).
May Governor veto?	No	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	Committee must file a proposed plan within 90 days of the commission being formed or the census data becomes available that details apportioning the senate and house of representatives of the legislature and congressional districts. Must be approved by 2/3 of the commission. Idaho Const. art. III, § 2 (4).	Committee must file a proposed plan within 90 days of the commission being formed or the census data becomes available that details apportioning the senate and house of representatives of the legislature and congressional districts. Must be approved by 2/3 of the commission. Idaho Const. art. III, § 2 (4).

ILLINOIS

Mark Greben

Legal Counsel
 Illinois Board of Elections
 100 W. Randolph, Suite 14-100
 Chicago, IL 60601
 Phone: 312.814.6440
 Fax: 312.814.6485
 mgreben@elections.il.gov

Kwame Raoul

Chairperson, Redistricting Committee
 Illinois General Assembly
 1509 E. 53rd Street
 2nd Floor
 Chicago, IL 60615
 Phone: 773.363.1996
 Fax: 773.681.7166
 raoul@senatedem.state.il.us

	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	None	Legislative Districts shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. Ill. Const. art. 4, § 3.
Description of current districts	Board of Elections, Congressional Maps and Descriptions, http://www.elections.il.gov/VotingInformation	Board of Elections, Congressional Maps and Descriptions, http://www.elections.il.gov/VotingInformation
Number of districts	Present: 19 2010 (est.): 18	Senate: 59 House: 118 Multimember districts? No House districts nested within Senate districts? Yes.
Districting responsibility	The General Assembly	The General Assembly
May Governor veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	None	If the Legislature fails to redistrict by June 30 th of the year following the decennial census, an eight-member Legislative Redistricting Commission shall be constituted by July 10 th . If the Commission has not filed a plan by August 10 th , the Secretary of State shall appoint a ninth member to the Commission and a plan shall be filed by October 5 th . Ill. Const. art. 4, § 3(b).

INDIANA

Robert Rudolph

Senior Staff Attorney
Legislative Services Agency
200 W. Washington St., Ste. 302
Indianapolis IN 46204-4789
Phone: 317.232.4789

Lori Hershberger

Special Projects Coordinator
Indiana Election Division Indiana
Government Center
South 302 W. Washington St. E204
Indianapolis IN 46204-2767
Phone: 317.232.3939
lhershberger@iec.state.in.us

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state Constitutional & Statutory Restrictions	None	Ind. Const. art. 4, § 5. Each territory should be contiguous.
Description of Current Districts	Since the General Assembly failed to establish Congressional Districts at the end of its First Regular Session following the 2000 decennial census, a Redistricting Commission was formed. The Commission submitted a Congressional Redistricting Plan to the governor. Executive Order 01-11, signed by Governor Frank O'Bannon on May 16, 2001, established the Congressional Districts for Indiana's members in the U.S. House of Representatives.	Senate – Ind. Code Ann. §§ 2-1-11-1 to 2-1-11-50 (2010). House - Ind. Code Ann. §§ 2-1-10-1 to 2-1-10-100 (2010). Any area not described therein or any area described as belonging to more than one district shall be governed by Ind. Code Ann. § 2-1-9-7.
Number of Districts	Present: 10 2010 (est.): 10	Senate: 50 House: 100 Multimember districts? No.
Districing Responsibility	Legislature. If legislature adjourns without establishing congressional districts or if any part of the plan is declared unconstitutional, redistricting commission is established. Commission consists of five members: House speaker, Senate president pro tem, redistricting committee chairpersons from each chamber. Governor appoints final member (legislator). Ind. Code Ann. §§ 3-3-2-2 and 3-3-3-4 (2010).	Legislature.
May Governor Veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	The congressional deadline is April 29, 2011 (end of first regular session following the decennial census). If that date is not met, the Redistricting Commission adopts redistricting plan. Ind. Code Ann. §§ 3-3-2-1 (2010).	The Legislative plan must be adopted by April 29, 2011. Failure to meet that date can result in a special session of the General Assembly if called by the governor.

LOUISIANA

Glenn Koepp

Secretary of the Senate
 P.O. Box 94183
 Baton Rouge, LA 70804
 Phone: 225.342.5997
 Fax: 225.342.2368
 koeppg@legis.state.la.us

Patricia Lowrey

Senior Legislative Analyst
 House Governmental Affairs Committee
 P.O. Box 44486
 State Capitol Building 7th Floor
 Baton Rouge, LA 70804
 Phone: 225.342.2396
 Fax: 225.342.0768
 lowreyp@legis.state.la.us

	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	None	Each district should be reapportioned as equally as practicable based on the population count from the decennial census. La. Const. art. III, § 6(A).
Description of current districts	La. Rev. Stat. 18 § 1276 (2010).	Senate Districts - La. Rev. Stat. 24 § 35.1 (2010). House Districts - La. Rev. Stat. 24 § 35.5 (2010).
Number of districts	Present: 7 2010 (est.): 6	Senate: 39 House: 105 Multimember districts: No House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting responsibility	Legislature	Legislature
May Governor veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes (<i>See Appendix 1</i>)	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	April 29, 2011. <i>See</i> La. Rev. Stat. 18 § 1942 (2010).	Legislature must reapportion by the end of the year following the year in which the census report is given to the U.S. President (December 31, 2011). If the Legislature fails to meet the deadline, the state supreme court reapportions. La. Const. art. III, § 6(A)-(B).

MARYLAND

Karl Aro

Executive Director
 Department of Legislative Services
 90 State Circle
 Annapolis, MD 21401
 Phone: 410.946.5200
 Fax: 410.946.5205, 301.970.5205
 karo@mlis.state.md.us

Nasrin Rahman

Manager, Redistricting and Reapportionment
 Maryland Office of Planning
 301 West Preston Street
 Baltimore, MD 21201
 Phone: 410.767-4455
 Fax: 410.767.4480
 nrahman@mdp.state.md.us

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	Md. Ann. Code art. EL, § 8-701 (2010).	“Each legislative district shall consist of adjoining territory, be compact in form, and of substantially equal population. Due regard shall be given to natural boundaries and the boundaries of political subdivisions.” Md. Const. art. III, §4; <i>see also</i> Md. Const. art. II, §§ 3 & 5.
Description of Current Districts	Md. Ann. Code art. EL, § 8-702-709 (2010).	Md. Code Ann., State Gov’t § 2-202 (2010).
Number of Districts	Present: 8 2010 (est.): 8	Senate: 47 House of Delegates: 141 Multimember districts? Yes House districts nested within Senate districts? Yes
Districting Responsibility	Constitution and statutes are silent for congressional plans. Congressional plan is usually introduced as regular bill in General Assembly to be passed by both houses and signed by governor who has veto power.	Governor is responsible for creating legislative plan. The legislature must adopt or amend the governor’s plan, or adopt their own plan. Md. Const. art. III, §5.
May Governor Veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	None	Governor submits plan to legislature on first day of regular session in second year following census. Legislature has 45 days to amend and adopt plan or adopt one of their own. Md. Const. art. III, § 5.

MASSACHUSETTS

Alice Moore

Counsel to the Senate
 State House, Room 200
 Boston, MA 02133
 Phone: 617.722.1470
 Fax: 617.722.1070

Dan Wandell

Office of the Secretary of State
 One Ashburton Place
 Boston, MA 02108-1512
 Phone: 617.878.3010
 Fax: 617.723.1372

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	None	Legislative ditricks shall be of contiguous territory and formed “without uniting two counties or parts of two or more counties... into one district. Such districts shall also be so formed that no town containing less than twenty-five hundred inhabitants...shall be divided.” Mass. Const. art. 101, §§ 1 & 2.
Description of Current Districts	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 57, § 1 (2010).	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 57, §§ 3-4 (2010).
Number of Districts	Present: 10 2010 (est.): 9	Senate: 40 House: 160 Multimember districts? No House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting Responsibility	State legislature	State legislature
May Governor Veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	None	First regular session after the year in which the census is taken. Mass. Const. art. 101.

MICHIGAN

Mike Vatter

Senator John Cherry
P.O. Box 30036
Lansing, MI 48909-7536
517.373.9454
517.373.1453
mvatter@senate.state.mi.us

Alan Mann

House Republican Caucus Services
741 Romney Bldg., PO Box 30014
Lansing, MI 48909-7514
517.373.1354
517.373.8402
allman9328@aol.com

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
State Constitutional & Statutory Restrictions	Mich. Comp. Laws §§3.54, 3.63 (2010).	Mich. Const. art. IV, §§ 2-5. House and Senate districts shall be “areas of convenient territory contiguous by land” and “shall not violate section 2...of the voting rights act of 1965...” Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 4.261, 4.261a.
Description of Current Districts	Mich. Comp. Laws § 3.51 (2010),	House Districts - Mich. Comp. Laws § 4.2001 (2010). Senate Districts - Mich. Comp. Laws § 4.2002 (2010).
Number of Districts	Present: 15 2010 (est.): 14	Senate: 38 House: 110 Multimember districts? No.
Districting Responsibility	Legislature	Legislature
May Governor Veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes (<i>See Appendix 1</i>)	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	November 1, 2011. Mich. Comp. Laws §3.62 (2010).	November 1, 2011. Mich. Comp. Laws §4.261 (2010).

MINNESOTA

Peter S. Wattson

Senate Counsel
 Senate Counsel and Research
 G-17 Capitol
 St. Paul, MN 55155
 Phone: 651.296.3812
 Fax: 651.296.7747
 peter.wattson@senate.leg.state.mn.us

Lee Meilleur

Director
 Geographic Information System
 85 State Office Building, Room 55
 St. Paul, MN 55155
 Phone: 651.296.0098
 Fax: 651.296.1321
 lee.meilleur@commissions.leg.state.mn.us

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	Redistricting plan must encompass all the territory of the state; no territory must be omitted or duplicated; all districts must consist of convenient contiguous territory substantially equal in population; and political subdivisions must not be divided more than necessary to meet constitutional requirements. Minn. Stat. § 2.91 (2009).	Members of both houses shall be apportioned equally throughout the different sections of the state in proportion to the population; senators are chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory; no representative district shall be divided to form a senate district. Minn. Const. art. IV, §§ 2, 3. Redistricting plan must encompass all the territory of the state; no territory must be omitted or duplicated; all districts must consist of convenient contiguous territory substantially equal in population; and political subdivisions must not be divided more than necessary to meet constitutional requirements. Minn. Stat. § 2.91 (2009).
Description of Current Districts	<i>Zachman v. Kiffmeyer</i> , No. CO-01-160 (Minn. Spec. Redis. Panel Mar. 19, 2002) (final order adopting a Legislative Redistricting Plan).	<i>Zachman v. Kiffmeyer</i> , No. CO-01-160 (Minn. Spec. Redis. Panel Mar. 19, 2002) (final order adopting a Legislative Redistricting Plan); Minn. Stat. §§ 2.444, 2.484 (2009).
Number of Districts	Present: 8 2010 (est.): 7	Senate: 67 House: 134 Multimember districts? No House districts nested within Senate districts? Yes
Districing Responsibility	Legislature	Legislature
May Governor Veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	25 weeks before the state primary election in the year ending in two (March 20, 2012).	25 weeks before the state primary election in the year ending in two (March 20, 2012).

MISSISSIPPI

James F. (Ted) Booth

General Counsel
Peer Committee
P.O. Box 1204
Jackson, MS 39215-1204
Phone: 601.359.1458
Fax: 601.359.1420
ted.booth@peer.state.ms.us

Ben Collins

GIS Operation Coordinator for Mississippi
Legislature
PEER Committee
P.O. Box 1204
Jackson, MS 39215-1204
Phone: 601.359.3058
Fax: 601.359.1420
ben.collins@peer.state.ms.us

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	None	The legislature divides the state into senatorial and representative districts of contiguous territory. Miss. Const. art. 13, § 254.
Description of Current Districts	Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-1037 (2010).	Miss. Code Ann. § 5-1-1 (2010); 2002 Miss. Laws 761(House districts); Miss. Code Ann. § 5-1-3 (2010); 2002 Miss. Laws 762 (Senate districts).
Number of Districts	Present: 5 2010 (est.): 5	Senate: 52 House: 122 Multimember districts? No House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting Responsibility	State legislature: Standing Joint Congressional Redistricting Committee. Miss. Code Ann. § 5-3-121 (2010).	State legislature: Standing Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment. Miss. Code Ann. § 5-3-91 (2010). If legislature fails to adopt a joint resolution of reapportionment, 5-member Commission composed of the Chief Justice of State Supreme Court (Chair), the State Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Speaker of the House, and the President <i>pro tempore</i> of the Senate shall apportion the Legislature. Miss. Const. art. 13, § 254.
May Governor Veto?	No	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes (See Appendix 1)	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	30 days before 1 st regular legislature after census. Miss. Code Ann. § 5-3-123 (2010).	Must redistrict at regular session the second year following the 2010 census. If not, a five-member commission consisting of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as Chairman, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President <i>pro tempore</i> of the Senate must draw plan. Miss. Const. art. 13, § 254.

MISSOURI

Kelvin Simmons

Commissioner, Office of Administration
 State Capitol Building, Room 125
 P.O. Box 809; Jefferson City, MO 65102
 Phone: 573.751.1851
 Fax: 573.751.1212

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
State Constitutional & Statutory Restrictions	Congressional districts “shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact and as nearly equal in population as may be.” Mo. Const. art. 3, § 45.	Senate districts shall be “convenient districts of contiguous territory, as compact and nearly equal in population as may be,” Mo. Const. art. 3, § 5. House districts “shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact as may be.” Mo. Const. art. 3, § 2.
Description of Current Districts	Mo. Rev. Stat. §§128.400 to 125.440 (2010)	Senate Apportionment Plan, Missouri Appellate Apportionment Commission, <i>available at</i> http://www.sos.mo.gov/elections/maps/senate/pdf/Senate%20Apportionment%20Plan.pdf House Apportionment Plan, Missouri Appellate Apportionment Commission, <i>available at</i> http://www.sos.mo.gov/elections/maps/house/pdf/House%20Apportionment%20Plan.pdf
Number of Districts	Present: 9 2010 (est.): 8	Senate: 34 House: 163 Multimember districts? No
Districting Responsibility	Legislature. Mo. Const. art. 3, § 45.	Senate Redistricting Committee, composed of 10 members appointed by the Governor, 5 from each list submitted by the two political parties that cast the highest vote for governor in the last election - Mo. Const. art. 3, § 7. House Redistricting Committee appointed by the Governor from lists provided by the congressional district committee of each of the two political parties that cast the highest vote for governor in the last election - Mo. Const. art. 3, § 2. In the event no reapportionment plan is filed by the Senate or House Redistricting Committee, a commission composed of 6 Missouri appellate court judges appointed by the Missouri Supreme Court shall apportion the legislative districts. Mo. Const. art. 3, §§2, 7.
May Governor Veto?	Yes	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	None	Six months after the formation of the Senate or House Redistricting Committee. Mo. Const. art. 3, §§2, 7.

NEVADA

Michael Stewart

Researcher
Legislative Counsel Bureau
401 S. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701
Phone: 775.684.6825
Fax: 775.684.6761
mstewart@lcb.state.nv.us

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	None	"Representation shall be apportioned according to population." Nev. Const. art. I, § 13.
Description of Current Districts	Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 304.060, 304.100, 304.110, 304.120 (2009).	Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 218.0571 - 218.05797, 218.058 - 218.0796 (2009).
Number of Districts	Present: 3 2010 (est.): 4	Senate: 19 House: 42 Multimember districts? Yes
Districting Responsibility	Legislature	Legislature
May Governor Veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	None	Legislature must apportion itself at first legislative session following decennial census (June 6, 2011).

NEW JERSEY

Frank Parisi

Principal Research Analyst
 Office of Legislative Services, Room 270
 State House Annex
 P.O. Box 068
 Trenton, NJ 08625-0068
 Phone: 609.292.9106
 Fax: 609.777.2998
 fparisi@njleg.state.nj.us

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	Congressional districts must conform to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States. N.J. Const. art. II, § 2.	”Each Senate district shall be composed, wherever practicable, of one single county, and, if not so practicable, of two or more contiguous whole counties.” N.J. Const. art. IV, § 2, para. 1. House districts shall be contiguous, compact, and equal in the number of inhabitants as possible. N.J. Const. art. IV, § 2, para. 3.
Description of Current Districts	None	None
Number of Districts	Present: 13 2010 (est.): 13	Senate: 40 Assembly: 80 Multimember districts? Yes House districts nested within Senate districts? Yes
Districting Responsibility	Redistricting Commission: 13 members with 2 appointed by the President of the Senate, 2 by the Speaker of the General Assembly, 2 by the Minority Leader of the Senate, 2 by the Minority Leader of the General Assembly, 2 by the chair of the party which received the most votes in the most recent gubernatorial election, 2 by the chair of the party with the next largest number of votes in the most recent gubernatorial election and 1 chosen by at least 7 of the previously appointed commission members.	Apportionment Commission: 10 members, with 5 each appointed by the 2 chairs of the parties with the most votes in the most recent gubernatorial election.
May Governor Veto?	No	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	On or before the third Tuesday of each year ending in two, or within three months after receipt of the official statement regarding the number of House of Representatives apportioned to the state by the Governor, whichever date is later.	One month after the Governor’s receipt of the official decennial census data, or on or before February 1 of the year following the year the census is taken, whichever date is later.

NEW MEXICO

Paula Tackett

Director
Legislative Council Service
490 Old Santa Fe Trail, Suite 411
Santa Fe, NM 87503
Phone: 505.986.4600
Fax: 505.986.4680
paula.tackett@nm.legis.gov

Jon Boller

Attorney
Legislative Council Service
490 Old Santa Fe Trail, Suite 411
Santa Fe, NM 87503
Phone: 505.986.4600
Fax: 505.986.4680 Fax
jon.boller@nmlegis.gov

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	None	House districts must be “countiguous and...as compact as is practical and possible.” N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 2-7C-3(2009). Senate districts must be “contiguous and...as compact as is practical.” N.M. Stat. Ann. § 2-8D-2 (2009).
Description of Current Districts	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-15-15.1 (2009).	N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 2-7D-1, 2-8D-7– 2-8D-48 (2009).
Number of Districts	Present: 3 2010 (est.): 3	Senate: 42 House: 70 Multimember districts? No. House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting Responsibility	Legislature	Legislature
May Governor Veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	None	None

NEW YORK

Lewis M. Hoppe

Co-Executive Director
 Legislative Task Force on Demographic
 Research & Reapportionment
 250 Broadway, Suite 2100
 New York, NY 10007
 Phone: 212.618.1100

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	N.Y. Elec. § 12-300 (Consol. 2010); N.Y. Ge. Mun. § 716 (Consol. 2010); N.Y. Legis. § 83-m (Consol. 2010).	Senate districts must be in “as compact form as practical” and “consist of contiguous territory” and Assembly districts shall be formed from “convenient and contiguous territory in as compact form as practicable.” N.Y. Const. art. III, §§ 4, 5.
Description of Current Districts	N.Y. State Law § 111 (Consol. 2010).	N.Y. State Law §§ 121, 124 (Consol. 2010).
Number of Districts	Present: 29 2010 (est.): 28	Senate: 62 House: 150 Multimember districts? No House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting Responsibility	Legislature. Joint Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment: 6 members appointed by the majority and minority leaders in the legislature.	Legislature. Joint Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment: 6 members appointed by the majority and minority leaders in the legislature.
May Governor Veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes, selected counties (<i>See Appendix 1</i>)	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	Before next election cycle (2012).	Before next election cycle (2012).

NORTH CAROLINA

Gerry Cohen

Director of Bill Drafting
 NC General Assembly
 401 Legislative Office Building
 Raleigh, NC 27603-5925
 Phone: 919.733.6660
 Fax: 919.715.5459
 gerryc@nc.leg.net

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	Precincts not divided unless plan rejected, then, only minimum number necessary. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-201.2 (2010).	Districts shall be contiguous; no county shall be divided in the formation of a district, N.C. Const. art II, §§ 3, 5. Dividing precincts in Senate and House apportionment acts restricted. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 120-2.2 (2010).
Description of Current Districts	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-201 (2010).	N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 120-1, 120.2 (2010).
Number of Districts	Present: 13 2010 (est.): 13	Senate: 50 House: 120 Multimember districts? Yes House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting Responsibility	State legislature	State legislature
May Governor Veto?	No	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes, selected counties (<i>See Appendix 1</i>)	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	First regular session after return of decennial census and in time for preclearance before filing opens first Monday in January 2012.	First regular session after return of decennial census and in time for preclearance before filing opens first Monday in January 2012.

OHIO

Michael O’ Neill

Staff, Legislative Service Commission
 State Capitol
 Columbus, OH 43215
 Phone: 614.466.9858
 Fax: 614.644.1721
 Michael_ONeill@lsc.state.oh.us

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected State Constitutional & Statutory Restrictions	None	House districts shall be “compact and composed of contiguous territory, and the boundary of each district shall be a single nonintersecting continuous line. To the extent [possible], the boundary lines of districts shall be so drawn as to delineate an area containing one or more whole counties.” Ohio Const., art. XI § 7. “Senate districts shall be composed of three contiguous house of representatives districts.” Ohio Const., art. XI, § 11.
Description of Current Districts	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3521.01 (2010).	Final Reapportionment Plan Legal Description as Amended on October 4, 2001, <i>available at</i> http://www.sos.state.oh.us/SOS/upload/elections/maps/OEapportionment100401.pdf
Number of Districts	Present: 18 2010 (est.): 16	Senate: 99 House: 33 Multimember districts? No.
Districting Responsibility	Legislature.	5-member Apportionment Board: “The governor, auditor of state, secretary of state, one person chosen by the speaker of the house of representatives and the leader in the senate of the political party of which the speaker is a member, and one person chosen by the legislative leaders in the two houses of the major political party of which the speaker is not a member shall be the persons responsible for the apportionment of this state for members of the general assembly.” Ohio Const. art. XI
May Governor Veto?	Yes	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement		Apportionment plan should be published no later than October 5, 2011. Ohio Const., art. XI § 1.

PENNSYLVANIA

Kathy A. Sullivan
 Legislative Data Processing Center
 Senate Box 64
 Main Capitol Building
 Harrisburg, PA 17120
 Phone: 717.787.7358
 Fax: 717.772.1652
 ksullivan@legis.state.pa.us

Robert L. Evangelista
 Drafting Attorney
 Legislative Reference Bureau
 Room 641, Main Capitol Building
 Harrisburg, PA 17120-0033
 Phone: 717.787.4682
 Fax: 717.783.2396
 lrb64@legis.state.pa.us

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
State Constitutional & Statutory Restrictions	25 Pa. Stat. §§ 2706 and 3595.303(2009).	Senate and representative districts shall be “composed of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable...Unless absolutely necessary no county, city, incorporated town, borough, township or ward shall be divided in forming a...district.” Pa. Const. art. 2, § 16.
Description of Current Districts	25 Pa. § 3595.301 (2009).	<p><i>House of Representatives Legislative Districts, 2001 Final Reapportionment Plan</i>, The Pennsylvania Manual, available at http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_71279_0_0_18/</p> <p><i>Senate Legislative Districts, 2001 Final Reapportionment Plan</i>, The Pennsylvania Manual, available at http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_71187_0_0_18/</p> <p>Supreme Court of Pennsylvania found the Final Reapportionment Plan “in compliance with the mandates of the Pennsylvania Constitution and the United States Constitution” and ordered that it be “used in all [state legislative] elections.” <i>Albert v. 2001 Legislative Reapportionment Comm’n</i>, 567 Pa. 670, 688 (Pa. 2002).</p>
Number of Districts	Present: 19 2010 (est.): 18	Senate: 50 House: 203 Multimember districts? 0
Districting Responsibility	Legislature.	Legislative Reapportionment Commission. Pa. Const. art 2, § 17.
May Governor Veto?	Yes	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	None	30 days after the filing of the plan or after the last public exception filed, “the commission’s plan shall be final and have the force of law”. If the state Supreme Court finds the plan contrary to law, the commission must adopt another plan. Pa. Const. art 2, § 17.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Brad Wright

Counsel to the Speaker
 P.O. Box 11867
 Columbia, SC 29211
 Phone: 803.734.3125
 Fax: 803.734.9488

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	“The General Assembly may at any time arrange the various Counties into ... Congressional Districts...as it may deem wise and proper...” S.C. Const. art. VII, § 13.	The state legislature apportions the districts among the counties according to the number of inhabitants contained in each, but each county must have at least one district. S.C. Const. art. III, §§ 3, 6.
Description of Current Districts	S.C. Code Ann. §7-19-40 (2009).	S.C. Code Ann. §§ 2-1-45, 2-1-75 (2009).
Number of Districts	Present: 6 2010 (est.): 7	Senate: 46 House: 124 Multimember districts? No House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting Responsibility	Legislature	Legislature
May Governor Veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes (<i>See Appendix 1</i>)	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	None	None

TENNESSEE

Joseph A. Barnes

Legal Services Director
Office of Legal Services
G-10 War Memorial Building
Nashville, TN 37219
Phone: 615.741.9504
Fax: 615.741.1146
joseph.barnes@capitol.tn.gov

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	Congressional districts may not be changed between apportionments. Tenn. Code Ann. § 2-16-102 (2010).	The state legislature must apportion districts substantially according to population, each county must touch another in its district, and no county shall be divided in forming a district. Geography and political subdivisions may be used as factors. Tenn. Const. art. II, §§ 4, 5, 6.
Description of Current Districts	Tenn. Code Ann. § 2-16-103 (2010).	Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 3-1-101 - 103 (2010).
Number of Districts	Present: 9 2010 (est.): 9	Senate: 33 House: 99 Multimember districts? No House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting Responsibility	Legislature	Legislature
May Governor Veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	None	None

TEXAS

Clare Dyer

Texas Legislative Council – Redistricting Manager

P.O. Box 12128

Capitol Station

Austin, TX 78711-2128

Phone: 512.463.6622

Fax: 512.936.1020

Clare.dye@tlc.state.tx.us

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	None	Districts shall be contiguous. Tex. Const. art. III, § 25, 26.
Description of Current Districts	Partially court drawn plan. <i>See League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry</i> , 457 F. Supp. 2d 716 (E.D. Tex. 2006).	Partially court drawn plan. <i>See Balderas v. Texas</i> , No. 6:01-CV-158, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 25006 (E.D. Tex. Nov. 28, 2001).
Number of Districts	Present: 32 2010 (est.): 35	Senate: 31 House: 150 Multimember districts? No House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting Responsibility	Legislature	Legislature. If the Legislature fails to apportion the senatorial and representative seats, the Legislative Redistricting Board of Texas will do so. The board has 5 members: the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Attorney General, the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and Commissioner of the General Land Office.
May Governor Veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes (<i>See Appendix 1</i>)	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	None	First regular session following release of census figures. If not, the Legislative Redistricting Board of Texas has 90 days to convene and must adopt a plan 60 days after its formation.

VIRGINIA

Mary Spain

Senior Attorney
 Division of Legislative Services
 910 Capitol Street
 Richmond, VA 23219
 Phone: 804.786.3591
 Fax: 804.371.0169
 MSpain@dls.virginia.gov

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	The state legislature must compose each district of contiguous and compact territory, constituted as to give, as nearly as is practicable, representation in proportion to the population of the district. Va. Const. art. II, § 6.	The state legislature must compose each district of contiguous and compact territory, constituted as to give, as nearly as is practicable, representation in proportion to the population of the district. Va. Const. art. II, § 6.
Description of Current Districts	Va. Code Ann. § 24.2-302.1 (2010).	Va. Code Ann. §§ 24.2-303.1 - 303.2, 24.2-304.01 - 304.02 (2010).
Number of Districts	Present: 11 2010 (est.): 11	Senate: 40 House: 100 Multimember districts? No. House districts nested within Senate districts? No
Districting Responsibility	Legislature's 8-member Joint Reapportionment Committee, consisting of five members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House of Delegates and three members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate, appointed by the respective chairmen of the two committees. Va. Code Ann. § 30-263 (2010).	Legislature's 8-member Joint Reapportionment Committee, consisting of five members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House of Delegates and three members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate, appointed by the respective chairmen of the two committees. Va. Code Ann. § 30-263 (2010).
May Governor Veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	Yes (<i>See</i> Appendix 1)	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	Prior to House and Senate elections that are scheduled for November 2011.	Prior to House and Senate elections that are scheduled for November 2011.

WASHINGTON

Nick Pharris

Redistricting Project Analyst
 Elections Division
 Office of Secretary of State
 520 Union Ave., Southeast
 Olympia, WA 98504-0229
 Phone: 360.725.5774
 Fax: 360.664.4619
 Email: npharris@secstate.wa.gov

	Congressional Districts	State Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	Districts shall have nearly equal population; should be convenient, contiguous (share a common land border or transportation route), and compact. District lines should coincide with local political subdivisions (such as city and county lines) and “communities of interest.” District divisions should encourage electoral competition. Wash. Rev. Code § 44.05.090 (2009).	Districts shall have nearly equal population; should be convenient, contiguous (share a common land border or transportation route), and compact. District lines should coincide with local political subdivisions (such as city and county lines) and “communities of interest”. District divisions should encourage electoral competition. Wash. Rev. Code § 44.05.090 (2009).
Description of Current Districts	Wash. Rev. Code § 29A.76A (2009).	Wash. Rev. Code § 44.07D (2009).
Number of Districts	Present: 9 2010 (est.): 9	Senate: 49 House: 98 Multimember districts? Yes House districts nested within Senate districts? Yes
Districting Responsibility	Redistricting Commission: 5 members. The legislative leaders of the two largest parties in the House and Senate appoint one member each. The fifth member is the Chairperson, and does not vote. The plan must have the support of 3 of the 4 voting members in order to pass.	Redistricting Commission: 5 members. The legislative leaders of the two largest parties in the House and Senate appoint one member each. The fifth member is the Chairperson, and does not vote. The plan must have the support of 3 of the 4 voting members in order to pass.
May Governor Veto?	No	No
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed State Deadlines and Enforcement	January 1, 2012	January 1, 2012



APPENDIX 3: Glossary of Redistricting Terms

Apportionment

Following each census, the 435 seats in the United States House of Representatives are apportioned to each state based on state population. The larger the state population, the more congressional representatives the state will be apportioned. Apportionment, unlike redistricting, does not involve map drawing.

At-large election system

An at-large election system is one in which all voters can vote for all candidates running for open seats in the jurisdiction. In an at-large election system candidates run in an entire jurisdiction rather than from districts or wards within the area. For example, a city with three open city council positions where all candidates for the three seats run against each other and the top three receiving the most votes citywide are elected is an at-large election system. In at-large election systems, 50% of the voters control 100% of the seats. At-large election systems can have discriminatory effects on minorities where minority and majority voters consistently prefer different candidates and the majority will regularly defeat the choices of minority voters because of their numerical superiority.

Census block

The smallest level of census geography used by the Census Bureau to collect census data. Census blocks are formed by streets, roads, bodies of water, other physical features and legal boundaries shown on Census Bureau maps. Redistricting is based on census block level data.

Census tract

A level of census geography larger than a census block or census block group that usually corresponds to neighborhood boundaries and is composed of census blocks.

Community of interest

A community of interest is a neighborhood or community that would benefit from being maintained in a single district because of shared interests, views or characteristics.

Compactness

A term used to describe the appearance of a district. Compactness refers to the overall shape of the district.

Contiguous

A term used to describe the appearance of a district. A geographically contiguous district is one in which all parts of the district are attached to each other.

Cracking

A form of dilution occurring when districts are drawn so as to divide a geographically compact minority community into two or more districts. If the minority community is politically cohesive and could elect a preferred candidate if placed in one district but, due to cracking, the minority population is divided into two or more districts where it no longer has any electoral control or influence, the voting strength of the minority population is diluted.

Crossover Districts

A crossover district is one in which minorities do not form a numerical majority but still reliably control the outcome of the election with some non-minority voters crossing over to vote with the minority group.

Deviation

The deviation is any amount of population that is less than or greater than the ideal population of a district. The law allows for some deviation in state and local redistricting plans. However, Congressional districts must not deviate too far from the ideal population. See below for definition of “ideal population.”

Gerrymandering

The drawing of electoral districts to give one group or party an unfair advantage over another.

Gingles Factors

The *Gingles* factors are three preconditions set forth by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), that a minority group must prove to establish a violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. These preconditions are the following: 1) a minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to comprise a majority of the district; 2) the minority group must be politically cohesive (it must demonstrate a pattern of voting for the same candidates); and, 3) white voters vote sufficiently as a bloc usually to defeat the minority group’s preferred candidate.

Ideal population

The ideal population is the number of persons required for each district to have equal population. The ideal population for each district is obtained by taking the total population of the jurisdiction and dividing it by the total number of districts in the jurisdiction. For example, if a county’s population is 10,000 and there are five electoral districts, the ideal population for each district is 2,000.

Influence district

An influence district is one that includes a large number of minority voters but fewer than would allow the minority voters to control the election results when voting as a bloc. Minority voters are sufficient in number in “influence districts” to influence the outcome of the election.

Minority-coalition district

A minority-coalition district is a type of majority-minority district in which two or more minority groups combine to form a majority in a district. In most jurisdictions, minority-coalition districts are protected under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act if the requirements set forth in *Thornburg v. Gingles* are satisfied.

Majority-minority district

A majority-minority district is one in which racial or ethnic minorities comprise a majority (50% plus 1 or more) of the population. A majority-minority district can contain more than one minority group. Thus, a district that is 40% Hispanic and 11% African American is a majority-minority district, but it is not a majority Hispanic district. This is also referred to as a minority coalition district. See definition of minority-coalition district.

Minority opportunity district

A minority opportunity district is one that provides minority voters with an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice regardless of the racial composition of the district.

Minority vote dilution

Minority vote dilution occurs when minority voters are deprived of an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of choice. It is prohibited under the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Examples of minority vote dilution include cracking, packing and the discriminatory effects of at-large election systems.

Multimember district

A district that elects two or more members to office.

One-person, one-vote

A constitutional requirement that requires each district to be substantially equal in total population.

Packing

A form of vote dilution prohibited under the Voting Rights Act where a minority group is overconcentrated in a small number of districts. For example, packing can occur when the African American population is concentrated into one district where it makes up 90% of the district, instead of two districts where it could be 50% of each district.

PL 94-171

The federal law that requires the United States Census Bureau to provide states with data for use in redistricting and mandates that states define the census blocks to be used for collecting data.

Political subdivision

A division of a state, such as a county, city or town.

Precinct

An area created by election officials to group voters for assignment to a designated polling place so that an election can be conducted. Precinct boundaries may change several times over the course of a decade.

Preclearance

Preclearance applies to jurisdictions that are covered under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Preclearance refers to the process of seeking review and approval from either the United States Department of

Justice or the federal court in the District of Columbia for any voting changes to a Section 5 covered jurisdiction. Redistricting plans in Section 5 covered jurisdictions must also receive preclearance. See Appendix 1 for a complete list of the Section 5 covered jurisdictions.

Racially polarized voting or racial bloc voting

Racially polarized voting is a pattern of voting along racial lines where voters of the same race support the same candidate who is different from the candidate supported by voters of a different race.

Reapportionment

Same as apportionment.

Redistricting

Redistricting refers to the process by which census data is used to redraw the lines and boundaries of electoral districts within a state to ensure that districts are substantially equal in population. This process affects districts at all levels of government – from local school boards, wards, and city councils to state legislatures and the U.S. House of Representatives.

Retrogression

A voting change to a Section 5 covered jurisdiction that puts minorities in a worse position under the new scheme than under the existing one.

Section 2 (of the Voting Rights Act)

A key provision of the Voting Rights Act that that protects minority voters from practices and procedures that deprive them of an effective vote because of their race, color or membership in a particular language minority group.

Section 5 (of the Voting Rights Act)

A key provision of the Voting Rights Act that prohibits jurisdictions covered by Section 5 from adopting voting changes, including redistricting plans, that worsen the position of minority voters or changes adopted with a discriminatory purpose. See preclearance.

Single-shot voting

Single-shot voting can be described as follows: “Consider a town of 600 whites and 400 blacks with an at-large election to choose four council members. Each voter is able to cast four votes. Suppose there are eight white candidates, with the votes of the whites split among them approximately equally, and one black candidate, with all the blacks voting for him and no one else. The result is that each white candidate receives about 300 votes and the black candidate receives 400 votes. The black has probably won a seat. This technique is called single-shot voting.” U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, *The Voting Rights Act: Ten Years After*, pp. 206-207 (1975).

Traditional redistricting principles

Traditional redistricting criteria applied by a state such as compactness, contiguity, respect for political subdivisions, respect for communities of interest, and protection of incumbents.

Undercount

The number of Americans missed in the census.

Partner Organization

NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.



LDF is America's legal counsel on issues of race and the nation's oldest non-profit civil rights firm. Founded in 1940 under the leadership of Thurgood Marshall, LDF focuses on issues of education, economic justice, criminal justice, and political participation.

From the early white primary cases to the present day, the quest for the unfettered political participation of African Americans has been an integral part of LDF's mission. LDF has been involved in nearly all of the precedent-setting litigation relating to minority voting rights over many decades, including litigating the cases that led to the abolition of white primaries, creating the first majority African-American congressional and state legislative districts in several states, and removing barriers to black voter participation and office-holding.

LDF has also been involved in every major legislative and administrative advocacy issue impacting minority political participation, including helping to craft the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the 1982 amendments to the Voting Rights Act, the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, and the Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, Coretta Scott King, Cesar E. Chavez Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006.

Most recently, LDF has successfully litigated cases challenging discriminatory felon disenfranchisement laws and successfully defended the 2006 Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments before the United States Supreme Court.

In keeping with our commitment to political empowerment and equal opportunity for the disenfranchised, LDF also advocates for the full inclusion of people of color in the political process. In 2010 LDF launched *Count on Change*—an historic public education campaign about the civil and voting rights implications of the 2010 Census and encouraging Black participation. LDF also continues to advocate for the correction of the census miscount—the counting of prisoners at their place of incarceration—and prison-based gerrymandering. In 2008, LDF launched Prepared to Vote, a public education campaign designed to educate voters about the voter registration process and potential barriers before Election Day.

In addition, LDF recently produced several publications concerning minority voting rights and the role race continues to play in the political process. *“Post-Racial” America? Not Yet: Why the Fight for Voting Rights Continues After the Election of President Barack Obama*, examines the continued saliency of race in the political process; *Tearing Down Obstacles to Democracy and Protecting Minority Voters: Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act*, educates the public about the operation of the Voting Rights Act's Section 5 administrative enforcement process; and *Independent Redistricting Commissions: Reforming Redistricting Without Reversing Progress Toward Racial Equality*, educates the public of the need to carefully evaluate redistricting reform measures to guard against unraveling the rights of minority voters.

LDF's recent and historic work protecting and advocating for the right to vote demonstrates why LDF's commitment to this essential work remains undiminished. LDF is poised to enforce legal protections against racial discrimination and secure the constitutional and civil rights of African Americans. In 2011, LDF will help ensure that redistricting is fair and open to everyone.

LDF's national office is in New York, and its regional office is in Washington, D.C.

For more information, visit www.naacpldf.org.

Partner Organization

ASIAN AMERICAN JUSTICE CENTER



Founded in 1991, the Asian American Justice Center's (AAJC) mission is to advance civil and human rights for Asian Americans and to build and promote a fair and equitable society for all. AAJC is a national expert on issues of importance to the Asian American community including adult English language learning, affirmative action, anti-Asian violence prevention and race relations, census, health care, immigration and immigrant rights, media diversity and voting rights. AAJC works closely with its three affiliates, the Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC) in Los Angeles, the Asian Law Caucus (ALC) in San Francisco and the Asian American Institute (AAI) in Chicago, as well as its Community Partners Network, consisting of nearly 100 community-based organizations in 44 cities in 24 states and the District of Columbia.

Together with its affiliates, AAJC has worked to ensure compliance with voting rights laws by collecting data on voting participation and patterns, monitoring policies which affect the ability of Asian Americans to vote, providing community education on voting rights and political empowerment and participating in the redistricting process during the last redistricting cycle. AAJC and its affiliates have compiled reports on compliance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, submitted amicus briefs on voting rights issues, including defending majority-minority districts drawn under the Voting Rights Act, fought against intimidation of Asian American voters, advocated against legislation that would prohibit campaign contributions by legal immigrants, and produced reports on exit polls conducted by the affiliates.

During the last redistricting cycle, AAJC provided support and national-level coordination for its affiliates' local redistricting processes through the AAJC Redistricting Project. In addition to the development and distribution of the previous Redistricting Handbook, used by the affiliates and Community Partners to conduct trainings and to participate in local redistricting efforts, AAJC provided both financial and technical support to the affiliates for local redistricting efforts. APALC spearheaded the organization of Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) communities in nine California regions under a single network, the Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting (CAPAFR). This was the first time AAPI communities organized statewide to actively engage in the Assembly redistricting process; the first time a

statewide redistricting map proposal was presented reflecting AAPI communities of interest; and—working in collaboration with groups such as MALDEF—the first time that cross racial cooperation resulted in the presentation of a unity map representing the shared interests of the African American, Asian American Pacific Islander and Latino communities' interests. In Chicago, AAI carried out an education and advocacy campaign around redistricting in Illinois, facilitating the opportunity for many first-of-its-kind activities to be carried out in the Asian American community in Chicago, including conducting an exit poll, and testifying before state and city committees on redistricting. As one of the fastest-growing populations in Illinois, it was critical that the Asian American voice be heard during the redistricting process.

AAJC has worked with the Department of Justice regarding policies and enforcement of the related provisions of the Voting Rights Act. AAJC and its affiliates are recognized as experts on Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, which provides for language assistance and bilingual voting materials to communities which meet the specific threshold requirements. AAJC played a key role in pushing the Department of Justice and the Census Bureau to release the most recent Section 203 determinations in time for the 2002 elections and worked with local organizations to provide them with the tools and resources needed to work with their local election officials to ensure compliance with Section 203. AAJC also provided tools and resources to these organizations to conduct poll monitoring and connected the Department of Justice with the local groups to investigate noncompliance, such as in San Diego, where the first Section 203 case was brought on behalf of Filipino Americans. More broadly, AAJC has fought against policies that would intimidate voters or add unnecessary hurdles aimed at newly naturalized voters.

For more information visit www.advancingequality.org and www.aapiaction.org. Our affiliates will continue to work on redistricting efforts in California and Chicago.

Partner Organization

MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND



MALDEF has played a leadership role in local and statewide redistricting planning, mapping, advocacy and litigation efforts for four decades and will continue to do so in 2011 and 2012. MALDEF's active participation and oversight of the redistricting process in the states with significant Latino population is one of its most important policy and litigation roles. Through its redistricting work, MALDEF is able to increase the Latino community's influence over policy-making at the federal, state and local level. By creating districts where Latinos have the ability to elect candidates of their choice, MALDEF empowers Latinos and ensures effective representation.

MALDEF has been the leading advocate for Latinos in the redistricting process for forty years and was instrumental in creating fair redistricting plans for Latinos through litigation in the 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 rounds of redistricting in Texas, California, Arizona and Illinois. It remains a top priority to be the leading voice for Latinos in the redistricting process in this next redistricting cycle.

MALDEF has expertise in voting rights and redistricting and is uniquely positioned to defend and challenge redistricting maps in court. In the last round of redistricting, MALDEF participated in 14 lawsuits in Texas, California, Arizona and Illinois involving statewide and local redistricting plans to defend Latino majority districts and to challenge plans that diluted the Latino vote. In Texas, MALDEF challenged the statewide redistricting plans in federal and state court alleging that the plans diluted the Latino vote and won an order increasing the number of Latino-majority state representative districts. MALDEF challenged the Texas mid-decade congressional redistricting plan in 2003 after the legislature drastically revised its configuration of Latino majority districts. In this case- *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry*, --MALDEF won the first Supreme Court ruling on the merits of a Section 2 case in favor of Latino plaintiffs. The New York Times called it "the most important voting rights case of the decade" (June 28, 2006). In California, MALDEF challenged three districts in the statewide plan that failed to consolidate adjacent Latino neighborhoods in *Cano v. Davis*. In Arizona, MALDEF successfully intervened to defend a Latino majority

congressional district against litigants who sought to dismantle it in state court. In Illinois, MALDEF participated in seven redistricting lawsuits including challenges to local redistricting in Chicago and Aurora.

Over the last several years, MALDEF has actively advocated in support of minority voting rights. In 2005 and 2006, MALDEF testified before Congress in support of the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act. MALDEF represents the lead plaintiffs in a 2006 challenge to Arizona's recent law requiring documentary proof of citizenship for voter registration. In the spring of 2008, MALDEF filed an amicus brief with the United States Supreme Court in *Bartlett v. Strickland*, a redistricting case where the high court's decision changed the standard to apply in creating minority districts in the upcoming redistricting. Recently, MALDEF played a lead role in California to oppose Proposition 11, a redistricting initiative that removes redistricting authority from the state legislature and places it in the hands of a citizen commission. MALDEF also represented Latino residents of a utility district in Texas in a Supreme Court case that refused to overturn Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, *Northwest Austin Municipal Utility District Number One v. Holder*.

MALDEF has a history of collaborating in redistricting with other groups that are protected under the Voting Rights Act. It has existing relationships in all of its regional offices with organizations that represent African Americans and Asian American/Pacific Islanders. Through its census outreach work, MALDEF has established new relationships with organizations that can play a key role in collaborating in the redistricting process. Further, it is important to emphasize that MALDEF's policy in redistricting is to not draw a district at the expense of another group protected under the Voting Rights Act. This policy has allowed us to develop very strong relationships with the African American and Asian American/Pacific Islander communities during the redistricting cycle. MALDEF will continue to work with other community-based organizations and civil rights groups, both Latino and non-Latino, to ensure that previous gains are not undone and to bring about greater equality and access among communities of color.



**© 2010 NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund
Asian American Justice Center**