<https://www.ncsl.org/research/redistricting/redistricting-systems-a-50-state-overview.aspx>

**Arizona**

Info general ([link](https://www.ncsl.org/research/redistricting/redistricting-systems-a-50-state-overview.aspx)):

**Who draws state legislative lines:** Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission.

**Who draws congressional lines:** Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission.

**Redistricting deadline:** None.

**Criteria used:**

* Compactness.
* Contiguity.
* Preservation of political subdivisions.
* Communities of interest.
* Competitiveness.
* Prohibition on favoring or disfavoring an incumbent or candidate.
* Prohibition on using partisan data.

**Public access and input rules:**

* The commission must release draft maps of legislative and congressional districts to the public for comment. The comment period cannot be shorter than 30 days.
* During the public comment period, either or both chambers of the legislature may make recommendations to the commission for its consideration.
* The commission is subject to state open records and open meetings laws.

**2010 cycle outcomes**:

* **Congressional**: Final approved maps (see [here](https://www.azredistricting.org/Maps/Tentative-Final-Maps/default.asp)).
* **State house and senate**: Final approved maps (see [here](https://www.azredistricting.org/Maps/Final-Maps/default.asp)).

**Commission composition:**

* Partisan breakdown:
  + No more than two nominees may be of the same party.
  + Since its adption, every commission has consisted of two Democrats, two Republicans and one person unaffiliated with either major party who serves as the chair.
* Qualifications:
  + Of the cmmissioners appointed by members of the legislature, no more than two may be residents of the same county (the chair is exempt from this rule).
  + Must be an Arizna voter.
  + For at least three years preceding appointment to the commission:
    - Must have been registered with the same political party or have been unaffiliated with either major party.
    - Must not have been elected to, appointed to or been a candidate for any other office, including a precinct committeeman or committeewoman (but excluding school board member).
    - Must not have served as an officer of a political party, as an officer of a candidate’s campaign committee or as a registered paid lobbyist.
* Selection of commissioners:
  + State cmmission on appellate court appointments nominates 10 Republicans, 10 Democrats and five individuals unaffiliated with either major party.
  + Majrity and minority leaders in each legislative chamber choose one commissioner from this pool of 25 nominees. The four select a fifth tiebreaker who is not registered in the same party as any other commissioner.

**Prisoner reallocation:** Arizona does not reallocate prisoners.

**Summary**

Arizona’s Independent Redistricting Commission was adopted in 2000 by citizen initiative. A simple majority is required for the commission to approve district maps, with no bipartisan vote requirement. Thus, the unaffiliated chairperson functions as a tiebreaker between the Republican-appointed and Democratic-appointed commissioners. In the 2010 cycle, the commission’s districts withstood all legal challenges. The congressional maps in the 2000 cycle were passed without incident, while legislative maps were ultimately approved in 2003.

Arizona requires that its districts comply with extensive lists of both traditional and emerging criteria. In the 2010 cycle, a controversy emerged over the proper interpretation of its competitiveness criterion. The Arizona Supreme Court upheld the commission’s judgments on balancing the required criteria, as well as the conduct of the chairwoman in adopting district maps.

Comisión

There is an independent redistricting commission, created by Proposition 106 in 2000, that governs redistricting in Arizona. According to the site, the mission of the commission is, "to administer the fair and balanced redistricting of the Congressional and Legislative districts for the State of Arizona."

The commission has 5 members. Members are selected by the following:

* One appointed by the Senate President
* One appointed by the Senate Minority Leader
* One appointed by the House Speaker
* One appointed by the House Minority Leader
* The fifth and final member is an independent, chosen by the first four appointees. The fifth member will also serve as the chair.

Arizona has 30 legislative districts, from which there is 1 senator and 2 representatives elected.

Al final del proceso los Republicanos no estuvieron de acuerdo con los límites de cada distrito.

Scott Freeman, Republican on the panel, charged that the maps that were adopted were actually drawn by Democratic outsiders and spoon-fed to the commission. He said the last nine months of hearings were essentially a sham "results-oriented process." ([Consulta](https://www.eastvalleytribune.com/arizona/article_b81fbd78-4146-11e1-ad6f-001871e3ce6c.html))

Consulta de estos eventos ([link](https://ballotpedia.org/Redistricting_in_Arizona_after_the_2010_census))

En 2012 los republicanos propusieron que fueran 9 miembros en vez de 5 los que conformen la comisión de redistritación, no tuvo frutos esta iniciativa.

En 2012, la gobernadora le realizó un impeachment a la Presidente Collen Mathis. El senado de Arizona lo avaló, pero la Suprema Corte la reincorporó.

**Miembros**

The five members of the commission serving from 2011-2020 are:

* Republican Scott Freeman ([Contacto](https://www.fennemorelaw.com/people/attorneys/e-j/freeman-scott-day" \l "professional-and-community-activities) y semblanza)
* Republican Richard Stertz
* Democratic Jose Herrera cambió por Cid R. Kallen ([Contacto de su firma](https://www.bsklawoffice.com/about-the-firm/cid-r-kallen/) y semblanza)
* Democratic Linda McNulty (Contacto [1](https://lawyers.findlaw.com/profile/view/1198152_1) [2](https://lawyers.justia.com/lawyer/linda-mcnulty-676268))
* Nonpartisan Colleen Mathis, Chairman ([Twitter](https://twitter.com/ccmathis?s=20))

[Semblanza de comisionados](https://azredistricting.org/About-IRC/Commissioners.asp)

Aprobación de la redistritación

<https://www.eastvalleytribune.com/arizona/article_b81fbd78-4146-11e1-ad6f-001871e3ce6c.html>

**California**

Página oficial: <https://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/>

<https://ballotpedia.org/California_Citizens_Redistricting_Commission>

**Who draws state legislative lines:** California Citizens Redistricting Commission.

**Who draws congressional lines:** California Citizens Redistricting Commission.

**Redistricting deadline:** By Aug. 15 in each year ending in the number 1.

**Criteria used:**

* Compactness.
* Contiguity.
* Preservation of political subdivisions.
* Communities of interest.
* Prohibition on favoring or disfavoring an incumbent or candidate.
* Prohibition on using partisan data.

**Public access and input rules:**

* **Public hearings**: Commission must comply with California’s open meetings laws and must take steps to provide the public with ready access to redistricting data and software for map drawing.
* **Notice**: Commission must provide 14 days public notice for hearings.
* **Citizen-initiated review**: Redistricting statutes are subject to California’s referendum process. If citizens reject a final map by referendum, the secretary of state must petition the state Supreme Court to appoint special masters to redraw districts in accordance with existing criteria and requirements.

**2010 cycle outcomes**:

* **Congressional**: See final maps [here](https://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/maps-final-draft-congressional-districts/)
* **State senate**: See final maps [here](https://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/maps-final-draft-senate-districts/).
* **State house**: See final maps [here](https://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/maps-final-draft-assembly-districts/).

**Commission composition:**

* Partisan breakdown:
  + Five members registered with the largest political party in California based on registration (in 2011, Democrats).
  + Five members registered with the second-largest political party in California based on registration (in 2011, Republicans).
  + Fuor members who are not registered with either of the two largest political parties in California based on registration.
* Qualifications:
  + Must have voted in two of the last three statewide general elections immediately preceding application to the commission.
  + For at least five years preceding appointment to the commission:
    - Must have been registered with the same political party or have been unaffiliated with either major party.
    - Must not have been elected to, appointed to or been a candidate for any other office, including a precinct committeeman or committeewoman (but excluding school board member).
    - Must not have served as an officer of a political party, as an officer of a candidate’s campaign committee or as a registered paid lobbyist.
* Selection of commissioners:
  + The goal of the selection process is to “produce a commission that is independent from legislative influence and reasonably representative of [California’s] diversity.” (California Constitution, Article 21, Section 2(c)(1).)
  + Step 1: The state auditor releases application for voters in state to apply to serve.
  + Step 2: Applications are reviewed and those qualified are sorted into pools for each party group: Democrats, Republicans and those unaffiliated with either of the two largest parties by registration.
  + Step 3: After interviews, the panel selects the 60 applicants who are most qualified to serve based on their skill sets.
  + Step 4: Legislative leaders strike up to 24 applicants from the pools.
  + Step 5: The state auditor’s office draws eight names from the pools—three Democrats, three Republicans and two unaffiliated members.
  + Step 6: These eight commissioners select two applicants from each of the remaining pools to complete the **14-member commission**.

**Prisoner reallocation:** California will reallocate prisoners for the first time in the 2020 cycle.

**Summary**

California’s Citizens Redistricting Commission was adopted in 2008 (legislative districts) and 2010 (congressional districts) by citizen initiative. A supermajority vote is required for the commission to approve district maps, with at least three affirmative votes from each group of political party affiliates—Democrats, Republicans and those unaffiliated with either party. In the 2010 cycle, the commission’s districts withstood all legal challenges. California requires that its districts comply with extensive lists of both traditional and emerging criteria.

Comisionados:

### Democrats

* Cynthia Dai (chosen in a lottery-style drawing on November 18, 2010)
  + [Consultoría](http://www.dainamic.com/contact/index.html)
  + [Linkedin](https://www.linkedin.com/in/cyndai/)
* Elaine Kuo (chosen in November 18 drawing, she later resigned and was replaced by Angelo Ancheta)
  + [Correo y telefono](http://www.ancheta.law/index.php/contact/)
* Jeanne Raya (chosen in November 18 drawing)
  + [Linkedin](https://www.linkedin.com/in/jeanne-raya-ba710b8/)
  + [Oficina](https://lawyers.findlaw.com/profile/view/1296211_1)
* Gabino Aguirre (chosen by first 8 members)
* Maria Blanco (chosen by first 8 members)
  + [Correo y teléfono](http://members.calbar.ca.gov/fal/Licensee/Detail/114655)

### Republicans

* Vincent Barabba (chosen in November 18 drawing)
  + [Linkedin](https://www.linkedin.com/in/vincent-barabba-8283847/)
  + [Teléfono](https://www.dnb.com/business-directory/company-profiles.vincent_p_barabba.cbcc402fec2a116f7bcb5c182d198ee1.html)
* Jodie Filkins Webber (chosen in November 18 drawing)
* Peter Yao (chosen in November 18 drawing)
  + [Semblanza](http://www.smartvoter.org/2007/03/06/ca/la/vote/yao_p/)
* Gil Ontai (chosen on December 15 by first 8 members)
  + [Asociación de arquitectos](https://foreview.net/company/gil-ontai-assoc-6192601188)
* Michael Ward (chosen on December 15 by first 8 members)
  + [Teléfono de su consultorio (doctor)](https://www.healthgrades.com/providers/michael-ward-2sb5r)

### Unaffiliated/"Other Party"

* Stanley Forbes (chosen in November 18 drawing)
* Connie Galambos Malloy (chosen in November 18 drawing)
  + [Posible medio para contactarla](https://lasierra.edu/article/la-sierra-alumna-lands-on-new-state-redistricting-commission/)
* Michelle DiGuilio-Matz (chosen on December 15 by first 8 members
* M. Andre Parvenu (chosen on December 15 by first 8 members)
  + [Linkedin](https://www.linkedin.com/in/andre-parvenu-37002b13/)

Todos terminaron su turno en julio de 2020, a excepción de Elaine Kuo que renunció en enero del 2011.

Nuevos comisionados para 2020.



**Colorado** (se hizo independiente en 2018)

Página oficial: <https://redistricting.colorado.gov/>

<https://ballotpedia.org/Redistricting_in_Colorado>

**Who draws state legislative lines:** Independent Legislative Redistricting Commission.

**Who draws congressional lines:** Independent Congressional Redistricting Commission.

**Redistricting deadline:**

* Congressional commission:
  + Commission must adopt district lines by Sept. 1, 2021. These maps are subject to automatic review by the Colorado Supreme Court. The court must rule on the maps by Nov. 1, 2021. If it approves the maps, they become law; if the court holds the maps to be invalid in whole or in part, the maps are returned to the commission for revisions. The court must approve revised maps by Dec. 15, 2021.
* Legislative commission:
  + Commission must adopt district lines by Sept. 15, 2021. These maps are subject to automatic review by the state Supreme Court. The court must rule on the maps by Nov. 15, 2021. If it approves the maps, they become law; if the court holds the maps to be invalid in whole or in part, the maps are returned to the commission for revisions. The court must approve revised maps by Dec. 29, 2021.

**Criteria used by both commissions:**

* Communities of interest.
* Preservation of political subdivisions.
* Compactness.
* Contiguity.
* Prohibition on favoring an incumbent or party.
* Competitiveness.

**Public access and input rules:**

* Selection of commissioners:
* Commissioner applications are public records and must be posted online on the Colorado legislature’s website.
* Nonpartisan staffers who review applications to the commission must publish their findings and conclusions about the qualifications of the applicants.
* When the judicial panel that selects cmmissioners holds a meeting to reduce the number of qualified applicants, the meeting must be public.
* Drawing of districts:
  + The commission must create and maintain a website (or like means of communication) through which the public may submit proposed maps or written comments for the commission’s consideration.
  + The commission may not adopt a district map until the following transparency rules are followed:
    - The commission must hold three hearings in each congressional district. One of these must be west of the Continental Divide, one east of the divide and one must be either south of El Paso County’s southern boundary or east of Arapahoe County’s eastern boundary. Each hearing must be attended by at least 10 commissioners, either in person or electronically.
    - All public hearings must give the public the opportunity to provide comment and must be broadcast and archived online.
    - All written comments must be published on the commission’s website.
    - Once a draft map is adopted, the commission must hold hearings in multiple regions of the state to receive feedback.
  + The commission must publish a report at the conclusion of its work, justifying its line-drawing decisions and explaining how its maps comply with legal requirements.
  + The commission, commissioners and commission staffers are subject to open meeting and open records laws.
  + Any person who is paid to provide comment to the commission or to an individual commissioner must disclose their lobbying status with the secretary of state. The secretary of state’s office will publish on its website the names of the lobbyists, the type and amount of compensation received and the persons for whom they worked.

**Composition for both commissions (12):**

* Partisan breakdown:
  + Four Democrats.
  + Four Republicans.
  + Four unaffiliated with either major party.
* Qualifications:
  + Must have been a registered voter in Colorado in previous two general elections.
  + Must have been affiliated with the same plitical party, or with no political party, for at least five years before appointment.
  + May not have been a candidate for federal elected office within the past five years.
  + May not be a member of the legislative (or congressional) commission.
  + May not within the last three years have been:
    - Compensated by a member of Congress or a campaign committee advocating for the election of a candidate to Congress.
    - An elected public official at the municipal, county, state or federal levels.
    - An elected party official above the precinct level.
    - An employee of a political party.
    - A professional lobbyist registered at the municipal, state or federal levels.
* Selection of commissioners:
  + Applicatins must be submitted to a panel of three retired Colorado Supreme Court or appellate court judges of different political parties.
  + Nonpartisan staff will review the applications to determine which ones satisfy the above qualifications.
  + Form the pool of qualified applicants, the panel randomly selects 300 applications each from the Democratic and Republican pools and 450 from the unaffiliated pool.
  + Form each of these pools, the panel will choose the 50 people best suited to working with other commissioners while representing the interests of different demographic, ethnic or interest groups in the state.
  + Form each of these pools of 50 people, the panel will randomly choose two people to comprise half the commission; they may not reside in the same congressional district.
  + Next, the majority and minority leaders in each chamber of the legislature will select 10 total candidates from the 50-person pools and send those names to the panel of judges.
  + The panel will then chose one commissioner from each of the leaders’ selected candidates, as well as two persons from the pool of 450 unaffiliated applicants, to round out the remainder of the commission. No more than two commissioners may be from the same congressional district.

**2010 cycle outcomes:**

* **Congressional**: [Maps](https://www.scribd.com/document/72313395/Redistricting-Decision) were adopted by a state court and affirmed by the state Supreme Court.
* **State house and senate**: [Maps](https://caselaw.findlaw.com/co-supreme-court/1586172.html) were adopted by a reapportionment commission (different from the ones that will be used in 2020).

**Prisoner reallocation:** Colorado does not reallocate prisoners.

**Summary**

In 2018, Colorado voters approved two citizen initiatives creating two new citizens’ commissions: one to draw state legislative districts, the other to draw congressional districts. To approve a map, both commissions require eight votes, including at least two from commissioners who are unaffiliated with either major party. This changed the preexisting system in which the state legislature passed congressional redistricting maps as ordinary statutes subject to the governor’s veto, and state legislative districts were drawn by a commission appointed by legislative leaders, the governor and the chief justice of the Colorado Supreme Court. In the 2010 cycle, a state court drew the congressional maps after the legislature failed to do so, while the appointed commission adopted legislative district maps on its second attempt.

Beginning in the 2020 redistricting cycle, Colorado will use both traditional and emerging criteria. Notably, the state Supreme Court historically has rigorously enforced the redistricting provisions of the Colorado Constitution, in particular the requirements of compactness, contiguity and avoiding unnecessary political subdivision splits.

For both congressional and state legislative districts, Colorado requires—in addition to the traditional and emerging criteria listed at the beginning of this report—that districts not be drawn for the purpose of, or having the effect of, denying or abridging the right of any citizen to vote, or diluting the impact of a racial or lingual minority group’s influence.

Comité del 2010

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **For the Senate:**   * [Rollie Heath](https://ballotpedia.org/Rollie_Heath), Chair, ([D](https://ballotpedia.org/Democrat)) * [Gail Schwartz](https://ballotpedia.org/Gail_Schwartz), ([D](https://ballotpedia.org/Democrat)) * [Greg Brophy](https://ballotpedia.org/Greg_Brophy), ([R](https://ballotpedia.org/Republican)) * [Mark Scheffel](https://ballotpedia.org/Mark_Scheffel), ([R](https://ballotpedia.org/Republican)) * [Morgan Carroll](https://ballotpedia.org/Morgan_Carroll), ([D](https://ballotpedia.org/Democrat)) | **For the House:**   * [David Balmer](https://ballotpedia.org/David_Balmer), Chair, ([R](https://ballotpedia.org/Republican)) * [B.J. Nikkel](https://ballotpedia.org/B.J._Nikkel), ([R](https://ballotpedia.org/Republican)) * [Don Coram](https://ballotpedia.org/Don_Coram), ([R](https://ballotpedia.org/Republican)) * [Dan Pabon](https://ballotpedia.org/Dan_Pabon), ([D](https://ballotpedia.org/Democrat)) * [Ed Vigil](https://ballotpedia.org/Edward_Vigil), ([D](https://ballotpedia.org/Democrat)) |

Comité del 2020

Está en proceso de aplicación.

**Hawaii**

<https://ballotpedia.org/Redistricting_in_Hawaii>

**Who draws state legislative lines:** Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

**Who draws congressional lines:** Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

**Redistricting deadline:** No more than 150 days from the date on which its members are certified.

**Criteria used:**

* Compactness.
* Contiguity.
* Preservation of communities of interest.
* Prohibition on unduly favoring a person or party.

**Public access and input rules:**

* **Public hearings and access**: The commission must hold at least one public hearing in each “basic island unit” (a term defined in the Hawaii Constitution).
* **Notice**: Within 100 days of the commission’s formation, the commission must give each island unit public notice of hearings on the redistricting map proposed. This notice must include any hearing’s date and location at least 20 days in advance. The chief election officer must give notice of the final map’s official filing within 14 days.
* **Citizen-initiated review**: The Hawaii Supreme Court reviews the maps if a registered voter petitions the court within 45 days of the final map’s filing.

**2010 cycle outcomes**:

* **Congressional**: The commission released final plans in September 2011 (see [here](https://elections.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/2011_CongressionalReapportionmentPlan_2011-09-26.pdf)).
* **State senate and house**: The commission released final plans in September 2011 (see [here](https://elections.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/2011_Legislative_Plan_2012-03-08.pdf)). These maps were [struck down](https://www.courts.state.hi.us/docs/opin_ord/sct/2012/jan/SCPW-11-0000732pc.pdf) by the state Supreme Court for failing to exclude nonresident military personnel from its population calculations, as is required by the state Constitution. The commission [adopted new legislative maps](https://elections.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/2012ReapportionmentFinalReport_2012_03_30.pdf) in the spring of 2012.

**Commission composition:**

* Partisan breakdown: None required.
* Qualifications: None; commissioners are prohibited from running for legislative or congressional seats in the first two regularly scheduled elections under the newly adopted maps.
* Selection of commissioners (9):
  + Two commissioners are selected by the:
    - President of the Senate.
    - Speaker of the House.
  + One commissioner is selected by the:
    - Minority leader in the Senate.
    - Minority leader in the House.
  + The two minority-chosen commissioners each select another person to serve as commissioner. Six votes are required to select the ninth member.
  + These eight commissioners select the ninth and final member, who serves as chair.

**Prisoner reallocation:** Hawaii does not reallocate prisoners.

**Summary**

Hawaii’s Reapportionment Commission is tasked with redrawing the state’s legislative and congressional districts. A simple majority is required for the commission to approve district maps, with no bipartisan vote requirement. Unless specified in statute or the state Constitution, the commission is empowered to adopt its own rules of operation by majority vote. Hawaii requires that its districts comply with both traditional and emerging criteria.

Casos que se fueron a la Suprema Corte de Hawaii ([link](https://redistricting.lls.edu/states-HI.php))

Comisionados

The eight appointed 2011 members failed to meet the 30-day deadline to agree on a ninth member to serve as Chairman. The authority to select the final member went to the Hawaii Supreme Court. The five members of the court all agreed to appoint retired Circuit Court **Judge Victoria Marks**. Marks, who retired in 2009, served 21 years as a judge. Since retiring, she had been working for Dispute Prevention and Resolution, Inc. The Commission held meetings on May 11, May 24, and June 9.

The 8 appointed members of the **2011 Reapportionment Commission** were:

* Anthony Takitani- (appointed by Senate President) Vice Chair
* Dylan Nonaka- (appointed by House Minority Leader) Vice Chair
* Clarice Hashimoto- (appointed by Speaker of the House)
* Harold S. Matsumoto- (appointed by Speaker of the House)
* Lorrie Lee Stone- (appointed by Senate President)
* Terry E. Thomason- (appointed by House Minority Leader)
* Elisabeth N. Moore- (Appointed by Senate Minority Leader)
* Cal Chipchase, IV- (Appointed by Senate Minority Leader)

Subcommittee

The commission also formed a subcommittee to handle the more technical details of redistricting. It was composed of four of the commission's members with each selected by one of the four appointing leaders. The members were as follows:

* Lorrie Lee Stone
* Cal Chipchase
* Clarice Hashimoto
* Dylan Nonaka

**Idaho**

<https://ballotpedia.org/Redistricting_in_Idaho>

**Who draws state legislative lines:** Idaho Commission for Reapportionment

**Who draws congressional lines:** Idaho Commission for Reapportionment

**Redistricting deadline:** Within 90 days after the commission has been organized or the necessary census data is available, whichever is later.

**Criteria used:**

* Compactness.
* Contiguity.
* Preservation of political subdivisions.
* Preservation of communities of interest.
* Prohibition on protecting a party or incumbent.

**Public access and input rules:**

* **Public map submissions**: Individual citizens or organizations can present plans to the commission, which are made publicly available.
* **Public hearings and access**: All commission meetings are subject to Idaho’s open meeting laws. The commission must hold public meetings in different locations across the state to maximize the chance for public participation. All census databases and other databases available to the commission must be made available to any person at cost. All commission deliberations shall be open to the public.
* **Citizen-initiated review**: The state Supreme Court reviews the plan if a registered voter appeals to the court within a time period prescribed by rule of the court.

**2010 cycle outcomes**:

* **Congressional**: The commission released final plans in October 2011 (see [here](https://legislature.idaho.gov/redistricting/2011/adopted-plans/)).
* **State senate and house**: The commission adopted initial plans in October 2011; those were [struck down](https://cases.justia.com/idaho/supreme-court-civil/39373.pdf?ts=1396120332) by the state Supreme Court for failing to sufficiently follow county boundaries. The commission released final, remedial maps in in January 2012 (see [here](https://legislature.idaho.gov/redistricting/2011/adopted-plans/)).

**Commission composition:**

* Partisan breakdown: None required; in effect, the commission is evenly balanced between three Democrats and three Republicans.
* Qualifications:
  + No person may serve on the commission who:
    - Is not a registered voter of the state at the time of selection.
    - Is or has been within one year a registered lobbyist.
    - Is or has been within two years prior to selection an elected official or elected legislative district, county or state party officer (precinct committeepersons excepted).
  + Commissioners are prohibited from serving in either house of the legislature for five years following service as a commissioner.
* Selection of commissioners (6):
  + One cmmissioner is selected by the:
    - Leader of the largest party in the Senate.
    - Leader of the second-largest party in the Senate.
    - Leader of the largest party in the House.
    - Leader of the second-largest party in the House.
    - Chair of the party receiving the highest number of votes in the last gubernatorial election.
    - Chair of the party receiving the second-highest number of votes in the last gubernatorial election.

**Prisoner reallocation:** Idaho does not reallocate prisoners.

**Summary**

Idaho’s Commission for Reapportionment is tasked with redrawing the state’s legislative and congressional districts. A simple majority is required for the commission to approve district maps, with no bipartisan vote requirement. In the 2011 cycle, the commission failed to adopt districts by its constitutionally mandated deadline. The secretary of state ordered the creation of a new commission (with the same people serving as commissioners), which ultimately adopted maps for legislative and congressional districts in late 2011 and early 2012. Idaho requires that its districts comply with both traditional and emerging criteria.

Primera comisión

House and Senate leaders, along with party chairmen, chose three Democrats and three Republicans to serve on the redistricting commission.

Democrats made their three appointments to the commission on April 22, 2011. They were as follows:

* Allen Andersen (appointed by the Senate Minority Leader)
* Julie Kane (appointed by the House Minority Leader)
* Larry Grant (appointed by the Idaho State Democratic Chair)

Republican made their three appointments to the commission on May 27, 2011. They were as follows:

* Lorna Finman (appointed by House Speaker)
* Evan Frasure (appointed by Senate President Pro Tempore)
* Lou Esposito (appointed by the Idaho State Republican Chair)

### New commission formed

Following the failure of the Commission to meet their deadline a new six-member panel was formed to take up the task. Idaho Secretary of State Ben Ysursa told Democratic and Republican leaders to appoint new members by September 14 in order to start meetings the following week. However, the deadline was pushed back when officials said they could not act that quickly, while the State Constitution provides them 15 days to make such appointments. The panel convened on September 28 and had a deadline of December 13.

Democrats announced their three selections for the new commission on September 20.Senate President Pro Tempore Brent Hill named his selection on September 26, while Republicans named their other two choices the following day.

Members were as follows:

* Ron Beitelspacher, *Co-Chair*, former state Senator from 1980 to 1992 (appointed by Democratic Party Chair)
* Elmer Martinez, former state Representative from 2001 to 2005 (appointed by Senate Minority Leader)
* Shauneen Grange, staff member of the 2001 Redistricting Commission (appointed by House Minority Leader)
* Dolores Crow, *Co-Chair*, former state legislator (appointed by Speaker of the House)
* Sheila Olsen, widow of former state GOP chair (appointed by Senate Majority Leader)
* Randy Hansen, former state legislator (appointed by GOP party Chair)

**Michigan**

<https://ballotpedia.org/Redistricting_in_Michigan>

**Who draws state legislative lines:** Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission. (A partir del 2020)

**Who draws congressional lines:** Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission.. (A partir del 2020)

**Redistricting deadline:** No later than Nov. 1 in the year immediately following the federal decennial census.

**Criteria used:**

* Compactness.
* Contiguity.
* Preservation of political subdivisions.
* Communities of interest.
* Preservation of the cores of prior districts.
* Prohibition on intentionally favoring or disfavoring an incumbent, candidate or party.

**Public access and input rules:**

* Public map submissions: The commission must receive and consider written submissions of proposed plans and any supporting materials, including underlying data, from any member of the public. These submissions become public records.
* Public comment and testimony: After drafting at least one plan for congressional, state senate and state house districts, the commission shall hold at least five public hearings throughout the state to solicit comments from the public. Before voting to adopt a plan, the commission shall provide at least 45 days for public comment on those proposed plans with the accompanying data and descriptions of the plans.
* Public hearings and access: Before drafting any plan, the commission is required to hold at least 10 public hearings throughout the state to inform the public and solicit information from them regarding potential plans. After drafting at least one plan for each type of district, the commission shall publish them, along with detailing any related features and considerations and data or materials used to make them. The commission shall conduct all of its business at open meetings. The commission shall hold hearings in a manner that invites wide public participation, and shall use technology to provide contemporaneous public observation and meaningful public participation in the process. Within 30 days of adopting a plan, the commission shall publish all data, reference materials, reports and information used to produce and test the plan.
* Notice: The commission shall provide public advance notice of its meetings and hearings. Before voting to adopt a plan, the commission shall provide public notice of each plan to be voted on and give 45 days for public comment.

**2010 cycle outcomes**(note: legislature drew maps in 2010 cycle):

* **Congressional**: The legislature passed [HB 4780](http://legislature.mi.gov/(S(w5vjucmmmxxd2mvvintvbc5d))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=2011-HB-4780) in June 2011**.**
* **State house and senate**: The legislature passed [SB 498](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(3tddhxf1kmnwhb1bgeblvfni))/mileg.aspx?page=getobject&objectname=2011-SB-0498&query=on) in June 2011.

**New Commission composition (13):**

* Partisan breakdown:
  + Functionally, four Democrats, four Republicans, five unaffiliated members.
  + Four affiliated with the largest political party in the state.
  + Four affiliated with the second-largest political party in the state.
  + Five unaffiliated with either f the two largest political parties in the state.
* Qualifications:
  + Must be registered and eligible to vote in the state of Michigan.
  + Cannot currently be or in the past six years have been:
    - A declared candidate for partisan federal, state or local office.
    - An elected official to partisan federal, state or local office.
    - An officer or member of the governing body of a national, state or local political party.
    - A paid consultant or employee of a federal, state or local elected official or political candidate; of a federal, state or local political candidate’s campaign; or of a political action committee.
    - An employee of the legislature.
    - Any person who is registered as a lobbyist agent with the state bureau of elections, or any employee of such person.
    - An unclassified state employee who is exempt from classification in state civil service pursuant to Michigan Constitution, Article XI, Section 5, except employees of courts of record, employees of the state institutions of higher education, and persons in the armed forces of the state.
  + Must not be a parent, stepparent, child, stepchild or spouse of any individual who does not meet the qualifications of the state Constitution.
  + Must not be otherwise disqualified for appointed or elected office by the state Constitution.
  + For five years after the date of appointment, is ineligible to hold partisan elective office at the state, county, city, village or township level in Michigan.
* Selection of commissioners:
  + Secretary of state releases applications for commissioner to the public no later than Jan. 1 of the year of the decennial census. The secretary of state must circulate the applications in a manner that invites wide public participation from different regions of the state. The secretary must also mail applications for commissioner to 10,000 Michigan registered voters, selected at random, by Jan. 1 of the year of the federal decennial census.
  + The secretary of state must mail additional applications for commissioner to Michigan registered voters selected at random until 30 qualifying applicants that affiliate with one of the two major parties have submitted applications, 30 qualifying applicants that identify that they affiliate with the other of the two major parties have submitted applications, and 40 qualifying applicants that identify that they do not affiliate with either of the two major parties have submitted applications, each in response to the mailings.
  + The secretary of state must accept applications for commissioner until June 1 of the year of the decennial census.
  + By July 1 of the year of the decennial census, the secretary must:
    - Eliminate incomplete or unqualified applications from the pool.
    - Randomly select 60 applicants from each of the partisan-affiliated pools and 80 applicants from the unaffiliated partisan pool. 50% of each pool must be those who submitted applications in response to the secretary of state’s mailings. These selections must use accepted statistical weighting methods to ensure that the pools, as closely as possible, mirror the geographic and demographic makeup of the state.
    - Submit the randomly selected applicants to the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and the speaker of the House and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.
  + By Aug. 1 of the year of the decennial census, the legislative leaders may each strike five applicants from any pool or pools, up to a maximum of 20 total strikes by the four legislative leaders.
  + By Sept. 1 of the year of the decennial census, the secretary of state must randomly draw the names of four commissioners from each of the two pools of remaining applicants affiliating with a major party and five commissioners from the pool of remaining nonaffiliating applicants.

**Prisoner reallocation:** Michigan does not reallocate prisoners.

**Summary**

In prior redistricting cycles (including 2010), Michigan’s maps were drawn by the legislature as regular statutes, which were subject to the governor’s veto. In 2018, voters approved a citizen initiative to create a new redistricting commission. The new commission will be formed for the first time in 2020, in advance of redistricting following the release of census data. As part of the same 2018 initiative that created the state’s new commission, Michigan now requires that its districts comply with extensive lists of both traditional and emerging criteria.

In the 2010 cycle, Michigan’s districts were subject to litigation under federal partisan gerrymandering and Voting Rights Act claims. All of the cases were ultimately dismissed.

House redistricting committee in 2010

The members of the [House Redistricting committee](https://ballotpedia.org/Redistricting_and_Elections_Committee,_Michigan_House_of_Representatives) were:

Republicans (6)

* Peter Lund
  + Chair
* Ed McBroom
  + Vice-Chair
* Martin Knollenberg
* Paul Scott
* Sharon Tyler
* Rick Outman

Democrats (3)

* Barbara Byrum
  + Minority Vice-Chair
* David Nathan
* Woodrow Stanley

Senate redistricting committee in 2010

The members of the [Senate Redistricting committee](https://ballotpedia.org/Redistricting_Committee,_Michigan_State_Senate) were:

Republicans (6)

* Joe Hune
  + Chair
* Rick Jones
  + Vice-Chair
* Dave Hildenbrand
* Jim Marleau
* John Moolenaar
* John Proos

Democrats (3)

* Steven Bieda Minority
  + Vice-Chair
* Bert Johnson
* Virgil Smith

Nueva comisión independiente para 2020



Washington

<https://ballotpedia.org/Redistricting_in_Washington>

**Who draws state legislative lines:** Washington State Redistricting Commission.

**Who draws congressional lines:** Washington State Redistricting Commission.

**Redistricting deadline:**Nov. 15 of the year ending in 1. At that time, the legislature has 30 days in session to amend the map. If the commission fails to produce a map by Nov. 15, the state Supreme Court produces a map by April 30 of the yearending in 2.

**Criteria used:**

* Compactness.
* Contiguity.
* Preservation of political subdivisions.
* Communities of interest.
* Competitiveness.
* Prohibition on favoring an incumbent or party.

**Public access and input rules:**The commission must hold open meetings pursuant to Washington’s Open Meetings Act and must preserve and disclose its meetings and public records. The commission must publish a report with the final plan—including the population deviations for each district, an explanation of the criteria used to make the plan, and justifications for any deviations from perfect compliance with criteria or population equality.

**2010 cycle outcomes:**

* **Congressional**: The legislature exercised its right to amend the commission’s maps by a requisite two-thirds vote (see [here](https://app.leg.wa.gov/districtfinder/)).
* **State house and senate**: Legislature exercised its right to tweak the commission’s maps by requisite two-thirds vote (see [here](https://app.leg.wa.gov/districtfinder/)).

**Commission composition (5):**

* Partisan breakdown: None required. Functionally: Two Democrats, two Republicans and one unaffiliated non-voting chair.
* Qualifications:
  + Cannot have been, within two years of appointment to the commission:
    - An elected district, county or state party officer.
    - An elected official.
  + Cannot have been, within one year of appointment to the commission, a registered lobbyist.
  + While a commissioner, cannot:
    - Campaign for elective office.
    - Participate in, or donate to, any political campaign for state or federal elective office.
  + For two years following service on the commission, cannot hold or campaign for congressional or state legislative office.
* Selection of commissioners:
  + Majority and minority leaders in each chamber of legislature select one registered voter.
  + Those four select a fifth registered voter to serve as the nonvoting chair.

**Prisoner reallocation:** Washington will reallocate prisoners for the first time in the 2020 cycle.

**Summary**

Since the 1990 redistricting cycle, Washington’s state legislative and congressional districts have been drawn by a bipartisan commission. Composed of equal numbers of members appointed by Democrats and Republicans, its chair is unaffiliated with either major party and cannot vote on maps. A supermajority of three votes is required for the commission to adopt a district map. The legislature may amend the commission’s maps with a two-thirds vote. It exercised this power in both the 2010 and 2000 redistricting cycles by making changes to a small number of districts in both maps.

Washington requires that its district maps comply with both traditional and emerging criteria. In addition to criteria that apply solely to redistricting, Washington has also adopted a law requiring that incarcerated persons be reallocated to their last known place of residence, and to adjust race and ethnicity data accordingly. This can affect how Washington complies with the Voting Rights Act.

This requirement may be waived by the state legislature.

For redistricting after the 2010 census, the following members served on the Washington State Redistricting Commission:

* Senate Republican Caucus: Slade Gorton, a former U.S. Senator
* Senate Democratic Caucus: Tim Ceis, former Deputy Mayor of Seattle
* House Republican Caucus: Tom Huff, founder of the Washington Retail Association
* House Democratic Caucus: Dean Foster, former Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives

On January 28, 2011, Lura Powell, of Richmond, was announced as the commission's final member and its chair.